

Local Plan Monitoring Report 2012

(Authority's Monitoring Report)

Monitoring Year April 2011 – March 2012



Walsall Council

Walsall Council

23rd August 2013

Local Plan Monitoring Report

(for Monitoring Year April 2011 to March 2012)

How to Find Out More

The Local Plan Monitoring Report contains a lot of information about Walsall and explains how the Council's planning policies are performing against national, regional and local targets.

If you have any difficulty in understanding the information provided or would like further information about any of the issues raised in this report please contact:

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www.walsall.gov.uk/annual_monitoring_report

This document uses a number of technical terms. Where they are first used they are stated in full with their abbreviation given in brackets. Where they are used subsequently, only the abbreviation is used. A full explanation of the terms is given in the Glossary.

Disclaimer: This Local Plan Monitoring Report has been prepared to seek to respond to the requirement to produce such a report, under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by The Localism Act 2011 (section 113). While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, no liability is accepted for any errors or omissions.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This monitoring report has been produced in accordance with the requirements of Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 as amended by section 113 of the Localism Act 2011. The new requirements of the Localism Act 2011 mean that this report can no longer be referred to as an 'Annual Monitoring Report' (AMR) and has therefore been renamed to 'Local Plan Monitoring Report' (LPMR). This title has been selected to ensure the intention of the report is made clear to its readers but is legally known as the 'Authority's Monitoring Report'.

1.2 The purpose of the report is to report on the implementation of the Council's local development scheme (LDS), and the extent to which the planning policies set out in its development plan are being achieved. This report also contains an introductory section on "Contextual Indicators" to provide some general background information about the area, including population, the state of the economy, the environment, and the quality of life.

1.3 The LDS is the programme agreed by the Council to prepare and update its planning policies. The purpose of this LPMR therefore is to provide an update on this programme and the extent to which the planning policies that the Council has already adopted have been successful.

1.4 This is Walsall Council's eighth monitoring report and covers the period from 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012. This is the first year that will report progress on implementing the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS), which was adopted in February 2011 and replaces certain policies in Walsall's 2005 Unitary Development Plan (UDP). This means that for some new indicators, progress will be shown from the date of adoption of the BCCS in February 2011, and in some cases from the "baseline" information included in the BCCS.

1.5 Appendix J sets out the full list of indicators that have been retained, replaced or deleted, but to summarise, this report will set out:

- Progress on implementing the policies in the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) 2011;
- Progress on implementing the "saved" policies of the Walsall Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005.

1.6 Monitoring reports were formerly required to follow national guidance and include an indication of progress against a series of Core Output Indicators (COIs). This national guidance was withdrawn by the Government in March 2011, so this LPMR and future reports will not monitor performance against former national COIs unless they are relevant to specific BCCS policies.

1.7 Throughout this report a "Red, Amber, Green" (RAG) system is used to indicate whether progress is significantly behind target (red), some progress is being made towards the target but the target is not met (amber) and progress is on-target or the target has been met (green). There is a glossary of terms at section 9 of this document.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Monitoring is an essential element of policy making. Within this context the Local Plan Monitoring Report is the main mechanism for assessing the performance of the Walsall “Local Plan,” which currently comprises the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) 2011 and the remaining “saved” policies of the Walsall Unitary Development Plan (UDP) 2005. Monitoring provides the catalyst for any review or update, as it shows whether or not policies are being implemented – for example, whether the development proposed in the Local Plan is being delivered at the right time and in the right locations, and whether the Local Plan environmental protection policies are effective.

2.2 Section 113(5) of the Localism Act 2011 requires the Council to make the Local Plan Monitoring Report available to the public. A hard copy will be available at our First Stop Shop and will also be made available electronically on the Council’s website.

2.3 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (section 35) requires monitoring reports to contain information on:

(a) the implementation of the Council’s Local Development Scheme (LDS) which is a project plan for preparing new development plan documents (DPDs) that will be part of the Local Plan; and

(b) the extent to which the policies set out in existing development plan documents (DPDs) and supplementary planning documents (SPDs) – documents that supplement the guidance in the Local Plan - are being achieved.

2.4 Annual monitoring can show the effectiveness of planning policies in delivering development in the right places and at the right times. A good example of this is the protection of the Green Belt from inappropriate development. Implementing this UDP policy objective can help deliver a number of the Council’s priorities, firstly by improving the health of Walsall residents through the protection of recreational and sporting facilities, secondly by improving the environmental quality of the Borough through the protection of countryside and open space, and finally by delivering accessible and sustainable places for business through encouraging development in more sustainable easily accessible previously-developed sites.

3. SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

Plan - Making

3.1 In terms of planning policy, this was the first year that the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) was fully in effect following its adoption in February 2011. The adopted BCCS supersedes some of the UDP policies and as such the statutory development plan for Walsall now consists of the BCCS and the remaining “saved” UDP policies, together with the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the West Midlands (January 2008). Some of the indicators in the UDP have been deleted or replaced, whilst new ones have been introduced by the BCCS. The “start dates” of the indicators in the BCCS vary, with some requiring activity to be monitored from the adoption date whilst others record development since 2009 or 2006.

3.2 The Government has amended the regulations governing monitoring and the publication of Annual Monitoring Reports as proposed in the Localism Act which received Royal Assent in November 2011¹. A Local Planning Authority is no longer required to submit an Annual Monitoring Report to the Secretary of State but is still required to make a monitoring report available to the public in the interest of transparency and accountability. Local Planning Authorities can now choose to publish monitoring reports sooner than the previous annual period, providing they begin on the end date of the last monitoring report. However, there are no current plans to change the period of monitoring across the Black Country and reports will therefore continue to be published on an annual basis to provide effective and consistent policy monitoring information.

3.3 As we replace out-of-date indicators and targets with a new monitoring framework, this should result in a more up-to-date picture of the Borough being developed, focusing on the delivery of local priorities and objectives. Appendix J summarises changes to the monitoring indicators since the last report was published, showing which ones have been retained, replaced or deleted. This LPMR includes a joint section reporting on performance against BCCS policies for the Black Country as a whole in addition to a more local, Walsall perspective that is covered within the main chapters of this report.

3.4 The BCCS forms a key part of the statutory spatial land use development plan for Walsall and the other three local authorities (Sandwell, Wolverhampton and Dudley). It forms the basis for decisions on planning applications, and is also a key document in future decisions on infrastructure and the Council’s capital programme. The BCCS also forms the basis for future development plan documents such as the site allocations document. It sets a vision for the development of the area up to 2026 and promotes Walsall for investment.

3.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was also brought into effect in March 2012 which replaces most of the previous national planning

¹ See consultation document on Local Planning Regulations published in July 2011: <https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/local-planning-regulations>

policy and guidance with a single framework. Since that date, the Black Country authorities have been considering the extent to which the BCCS is compliant with the NPPF, and have had discussions with the Planning Inspectorate. Our view is that the BCCS supports the pro-growth objectives of the NPPF and is compliant with it.

Delivering Development

3.6 A total of 12.09ha was developed in 2011/12 for employment uses in contrast to 5.88ha in 2010/11. This was above average, reflecting the industrial boom of 2010, and was the best year since 2000. However, it is unlikely that this level of take up will be sustained in 2012-13. There was an increase in vacant employment land from 123ha to 137ha. Within this total, the amount of readily available land increased from 18.3ha to 25.1ha, reflecting the inclusion of premises on the market for the first time.

3.7 Completions figures for additional comparison retail floorspace within Walsall Strategic Centre are of concern as the centre is significantly underperforming against the ambitious targets set by the BCCS. Whilst office completions in Walsall Strategic Centre have improved over the last two years the amount of development is still some considerable way off being on target to achieve the desired levels of office investment. There has also been the continuation of the trend for the amount of vacant units within Walsall Strategic Centre to be above the national average.

3.8 Furthermore the amount of floorspace for centre uses being delivered outside of established centres continues to be an issue in Walsall as this only acts to draw investment away from our centres. This suggests that Walsall Strategic Centre along with the other centres still struggle to compete for investment. It is anticipated that through the production of the SAD and AAP the approach towards protecting centres will be strengthened and act as a method to attract investment.

3.9 Nearly 100% of housing and employment development took place on brownfield land in this monitoring year, exceeding the UDP targets. 100% of the greenbelt was protected from inappropriate development preserving its openness and function for appropriate uses such as agriculture, forestry and outdoor sports or recreation. There was a slight loss (2.59ha) of urban open space in the borough, recorded in the 2011/12 monitoring year, due to some residential planning permissions granted on open space in the Bentley area. Playing pitches across the borough were however protected from inappropriate development.

3.10 The significant effort that was made in 2009/10 to improve the accuracy of data used in the monitoring of local and national indicators, especially for housing and employment development, means that the data for 2010/11 in respect of housing and employment development cannot be accurately compared with that for the previous year to show any change in the rate of development between the two years. However, an accurate base has now been provided that will allow for better quality monitoring in this and future monitoring reports.

3.11 Housing completions during the monitoring year were a third less than in the previous year. This reflected the completion in the previous year of several publicly funded developments, notably Extra Care schemes for the elderly. Public funding remained important: the largest number of completions on a single site during the monitoring year was at Waterfront, which was supported by the Homes and Communities Agency. The high number of completions resulted in the Council receiving nearly £1m in New Homes Bonus during the year and a total of over £2.5m is expected for the third year. The Council has re-invested this funding in supporting further new housing.

Achievements

3.12 Walsall Council, along with the other three Black Country Planning Authorities (Dudley, Sandwell and Wolverhampton) undertook a review in 2010/11 to provide a “Business Friendly Planning” service. This was initiated by the Black Country Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) to attract investment and stimulate high quality and sustainable development in the Black Country, by making the planning process more efficient.

3.13 As part of this initiative, a Black Country Planning and Development Charter has been developed by the Authorities in consultation with their customers. This was endorsed by the LEP and adopted by each LPA in 2011/12. The charter sets out pledges made by the Black Country LPAs to deliver planning services, including a pledge to develop and continue to update Walsall’s Local Plan, to give clarity and certainty over development opportunities, and help inform investment decisions. The review has been seen as an example of good practice, with other LEPs across the country keen to learn from the Black Country model².

3.14 Another key element of the “Business Friendly Planning” approach has been the development of a joint Black Country Local Validation Checklist for planning applications, reflecting the requirements set out in the Core Strategy. A draft checklist was published for consultation during 2011/12, although the final version of the checklist was not published until September 2012.

3.15 Planning permission was secured in September 2011 to re-develop the former Tesco store facing The Bridge and Old Square Shopping Centre and the construction of new two and four storey units fronting Digbeth and Bridge Street (intended to be occupied by Primark and the Co-operative). Regeneration in this area of the town centre will hopefully act as a catalyst for further regeneration and will encourage visitors to extend



² <http://www.the-blackcountry.com/default.asp?PageID=336&n=Planning>

their shopping activity to this part of the town centre thereby benefiting other businesses in this area too.

3.16 The new Walsall Housing Group (WHG) head office at Hatherton Street was completed in January 2012 and has won a Built in Quality award for the best commercial building in the West Midlands region. The iconic building is located at the gateway of Walsall's Office Corridor and will ignite further investment in Walsall's office market.

3.17 Section 106 Agreements are a device to secure planning obligations which are used to make 'unacceptable development' acceptable in planning terms, for example by providing funds to invest in the transport infrastructure to off-set the impacts of the development. The Council have adopted a flexible approach to planning obligations based on financial viability grounds. This is due to the difficulties some developers are having in bringing schemes forward in the current economic climate. It is encouraging that this approach has still enabled the Council to collect funds for certain planning obligations whilst allowing development schemes to go ahead which help deliver the Councils regeneration objectives.

3.18 A total of 6 Section 106 Agreements were completed in the 2011/12 monitoring year totalling £497,103.57 in contributions, of which £66,033.00 has been received as at 31/03/2012 (£20,510.66 towards Public Art and £44,531.85 towards Open Space and £990.49 deducted for the 1.5% Policy Monitoring costs). The remaining £431,070.57 has been secured towards affordable housing (£54,138.78), education (£109,207.19), healthcare (£46,884.60), open space (£199,506.00) and £21,334.00 for public art. A total of 7 on-site affordable dwellings have also been secured. Full details of sought and received Section 106 contributions can be viewed at http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/planning/section_106_agreements/s106_reports.htm and a summary table has also been provided at Appendix K.

4. CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

4.1 Please note that all data presented in this section is the latest data available at the time of writing this report. There is often a time lag between information being gathered and data being produced and as such data below will often refer to a period outside of the monitoring period 1st April 2011 to 31st March 2012.

CONTEXTUAL BACKGROUND

4.2 Introduction to The Black Country - The Black Country is a sub-region of the West Midlands located to the west of Birmingham. In local government terms the Black Country is defined as the four local authority districts of Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

Figure 1 – The Black Country

The Location of the Black Country Local Authority Districts in Relation to the West Midlands conurbation and Great Britain



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4.3 Walsall Metropolitan Borough is in the West Midlands region and lies to the north-west of Birmingham (as shown in Figure 2 below). The borough covers an area of some 41 square miles (104 km²) of which over one third is greenbelt and 20.76% is classified as Urban Open Space / Greenspace.

Figure 2 – Borough of Walsall and Surrounding Area

Walsall and Surrounding Area



DEMOGRAPHICS

4.4 The 2011 Census has revealed that the population of the Black Country is higher than previously believed. According to 2011 mid-year estimates the Black Country had a population of 1,141,700. Dudley has the largest population of the four Black Country districts at 313,300, followed by Sandwell (309,000), Walsall (269,500) and Wolverhampton (249,900). The districts have a similar proportion of their population in the 20-59 age ranges, varying from 51 to 53.2%. Sandwell and Walsall have a younger population structure with 20.2% and 19.5% respectively aged 0-14, compared to 18.5% in Wolverhampton and 17.7% in Dudley. Conversely Dudley has the largest percentage of people aged 60 and over (24.9%) and Sandwell the smallest (20.1%).

4.5 Analysis of population relative to the size of each district shows that Sandwell and Wolverhampton have similar population densities at 36.4 and 36.2 people per square hectare respectively. Dudley has 32 and Walsall 25.9.

4.6 The latest estimates of population by ethnicity from 2009 show that Wolverhampton has the greatest proportion of minority groups (defined as non-White British) at 27.5%, with Sandwell having 26.2%, Walsall 18.8% and Dudley 11.4%. Asian groups are the largest minorities in each area; Pakistani in Dudley and Indian in the other three districts.

4.7 2011-based projections suggest that if recent demographic trends continue Sandwell will have the largest population in the Black Country by 2014 and experience a total increase of 8.5% by 2021 to reach 335,400. If the projections are realised the other Black Country districts will also grow by 3.9-4.5%, resulting in populations of 325,400 in Dudley, 281,700 in Walsall and 260,200 in Wolverhampton. These projections do not take account of policy or development aims that have not yet had an impact on observed trends so should be treated as indicative only.

ENVIRONMENT

4.8 Walsall's Sustainable Community Strategy identifies improving the quality of the environment as a key issue. This includes a plan to promote the protection and conservation of species, habitats and geological features, creating new habitats and preserving geological features, and managing and providing a network of wildlife areas and sites which assist the movement of wildlife whilst providing attractive places for the communities. Further data relating to biodiversity can be found in the environment section of this report and in Appendix B.

4.9 Walsall has many urban open spaces used for informal recreation, formal outdoor sports provision, sustainable travel such as walking and cycling, biodiversity, and for the general 'greening' of urban areas and new built development. The development plan seeks to continue to protect and, where possible, enhance these spaces. Data on all of Walsall's open spaces has been collected over a number of years and has been revised during the current monitoring year to inform the updated Walsall Council Green Space Strategy for the period 2012-2017.

4.10 In July 2010 the Council produced an Air Quality Progress Report which confirmed that occasions when nitrogen dioxide exceeds the annual air quality objective still occur, especially in the vicinity of the M6 motorway, St Paul's Bus Station in the town centre, and along certain roads including the town centre ring-road. The report does however note that the 1% reduction in nitrogen dioxide concentrations in the West Midlands as set out in the West Midlands Local Transport Plan LTP2 was on target to be achieved. The report also concludes that there have been no new local developments that result in new or newly identified road traffic that may have a relevant impact

on air quality³. The Target for LTP3 has been set to Reduce local CO2 emissions from transport by 10% per person between 2010/11 and 2015/16.

ECONOMY

4.11 At November 2011, 71.9% of Walsall's working age (16-64) population were economically active. This compared with 74.3% for the West Midlands region. Of the economically inactive, 23.4% wanted a job; 76.6% did not. This compares with 19.0% and 81.0% respectively for the West Midlands region. The claimant count (payable to people who are available, capable and actively seeking work) in the Borough fell very slightly from 10,412 in April 2010 (6.7% of the working age population) to 10,141 in April 2010 (6.4% of the working age population). This compares with the regional figure of 4.6%.

4.12 The latest figures in 2008 showed 18.4% of those employed in Walsall were engaged in manufacturing, compared with 13.8 % for the West Midlands region as a whole. Services are slightly under-represented in Walsall accounting for 76.3% of those employed compared to 79.7% for the West Midlands region. Despite the long term decline in manufacturing employment, manufacturing has continually made up a higher proportion of the jobs in Walsall than the West Midlands region (figures from 2008 going back until at least 1995 show this). Gross weekly earnings by workplace in 2011 were £454.00 for Walsall and £470.60 for the West Midlands region and workers at Walsall workplaces have consistently earned less than the regional figures (figures going back until at least 1998 show this)⁴.

SOCIO-CULTURAL PROFILE

4.13 The Indices of Deprivation provide a measure of relative deprivation levels across England. Deprivation scores are calculated for each district across a number of measures; these are then converted into a national ranking system where a rank of 1 equals the most deprived district in England. The most recent indices from 2010 show that Sandwell was ranked 12th of 326 local authority districts, followed by Wolverhampton with a ranking of 21, Walsall 30 and Dudley 104. Measures at the district level can mask pockets of significant deprivation. Each district can be sub-divided into areas called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOA). These are used for the presentation of statistics such as the Index of Multiple Deprivation, which is part of the national indices. Analysis shows that in 2010 9.4% of Dudley's LSOA were amongst the 10% most deprived in England, compared to 24.3% in Walsall, 26.6% in Wolverhampton and 30.5% in Sandwell.

4.14 Male and female life expectancies are on an upward trend in line with the pattern seen for the West Midlands and England. Data from 2008-2010 shows that male life expectancy at birth in the Black Country districts varies from 75.5 years in Sandwell to 78.1 in Dudley, with figures for Wolverhampton and Walsall at 76.7 and 76.9 respectively. Women have longer life

³ http://www.walsall.gov.uk/air_quality_progress_report_2010-2.pdf

⁴ <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

expectancies, with 80.8 years in Sandwell and Wolverhampton, 81.9 in Walsall and 82.5 in Dudley. All four districts have expectancies below those of males (78.6) and females (82.6) at the national level.

4.15 Childhood obesity levels can be viewed as an indicator of future health issues. Obesity amongst Black Country reception year school children is more prevalent than the 9.4% seen at the England level. Data for 2010/11 reported that 10.2% of reception children in Walsall were obese, compared to 10.9% in Dudley, 11.2% in Sandwell and 12.4% in Wolverhampton.

4.16 Crime levels in all four districts have seen a steady and sustained decrease over the past few years. In the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012 the crime rates per thousand people were 48 in Dudley, 66.2 in Walsall, 66.6 in Sandwell and 73 in Wolverhampton.

4.17 Walsall's Sustainable Community Strategy⁵ has identified educational attainment as one of the key issues affecting the borough's long-term economic prospects, therefore skills and education indicators are of particular significance to the borough.

4.18 The percentage of Black Country pupils achieving 5 or more GCSE (and equivalent) grades A*-C, including English and Maths, has shown a continued increase over the five years to 2011. Although results are below the England average of 59%, all four districts have narrowed the gap between their results and those at the national level. 50% of Sandwell pupils achieved the standard, along with 56.3% in Walsall, 57.7% in Wolverhampton and 58.5% in Dudley.

4.19 As Table 1 below demonstrates, the percentage of pupils achieving 5 A-C* GCSEs has increased year on year⁶. Whilst the Borough is still below average in England, the continued improvement is narrowing the gap with the national average from a 10.7% gap in 2006 to a 2.7% gap in 2011. This will help to build on the achievements of schools educational attainment within Walsall.

Table 1 – Education Attainment Levels

School	% of pupils at the end of Key Stage 4 achieving 5+A*-C (and equivalent) including English and maths GCSEs					
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Local Authority Average	34.9%	35.5%	40.6%	44.0%	49.5%	56.3%
England (all schools)	45.6%	46.3%	47.6%	49.8%	53.5%	59%

Source: Department for Education statistics on GCSE and equivalent attainment in England

⁵ http://www.walsallpartnership.org.uk/wp-index/wp_scs.htm

⁶ http://www.education.gov.uk/cgi-bin/performanceables/group_10.pl?Mode=Z&Type=LA&Begin=s&No=335&Base=g&Phase=1&F=1&L=50&Year=10&Key=4&Order=asc

HOUSING

4.20 As of April 2011 there were nearly half a million dwellings in the Black Country. Dudley has the largest number amongst the four districts at 133,606, followed by Sandwell with 127,845, Walsall 112,016 and Wolverhampton 105,426. These figures are reflective of population size, but the structure of the population in terms of households (family groupings) is also an important determinant in the requirement for dwellings.

4.21 The large majority of dwellings are in the owner-occupied / private rented sectors (Dudley 79.4%; Walsall 75.3%; Wolverhampton 71.6%; Sandwell 71.3%). Local authority housing is still a key sector in Sandwell (24%), Wolverhampton (22.7%) and Dudley (17.4%), with Walsall having transferred its stock into registered social landlord ownership, which now accounts for 24.7% of dwellings.

4.22 There is some variation in the proportion of vacant housing, with Dudley at the same level as England (2.9%) and Walsall (3.3%), Sandwell (3.7%) and Wolverhampton (4.4%) having marginally higher rates.

4.23 House prices at the national and regional levels have been on a downward trend since the last peak in 2007, though they have stabilised somewhat in the last twelve months. The Black Country districts demonstrate the same pattern but have lower average prices. As of October 2012, the average house price in Dudley was £118,713, with Walsall at £103,997, Wolverhampton £101,524 and Sandwell £93,706.

TRANSPORTATION

4.24 Walsall has a major potential advantage in being close to the hubs of both the national motorway and rail networks as shown in Figure 3 below. However, many of the local connections into these networks need to be improved so that the borough can benefit from this potentially advantageous geographical position.

4.25 Walsall Borough Strategic Partnership prepared a Local Accessibility Action Plan which was approved in 2008. This report identified the main barriers to accessibility in Walsall as:

- I. *The availability and physical accessibility of transport* – nearly one in three households does not have access to a car for reasons that include cost, age, disability and, in some instances, choice.
- II. *Cost of transport* - The cost of travelling by public transport has risen at a greater rate than by private car. Between 1990 and 2003 bus fares rose by 26% in real terms compared with a 4% increase in cost of car travel.
- III. *Services and activities located in inaccessible places* – Historically, nobody has been responsible for ensuring that people can get to key services. As a result, services have been developed with insufficient

attention to accessibility. Too often, accessibility has been seen as a problem for transport planners to solve, rather than one that concerns and can be influenced by the promoters or providers of services.

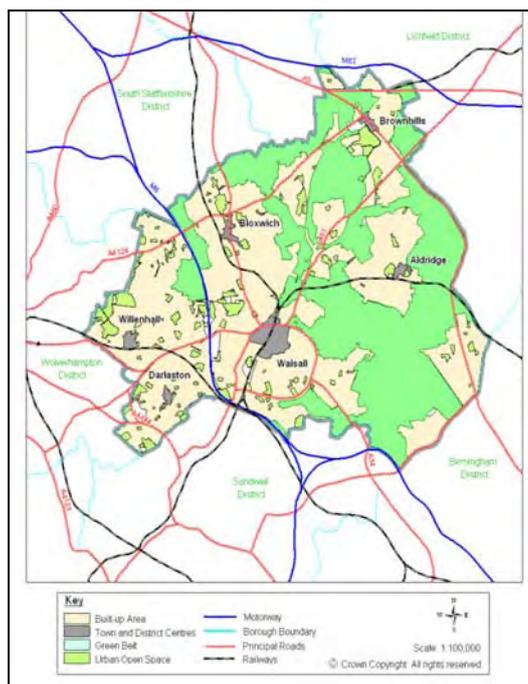
- IV. *Safer streets* - Consultation has shown that crime, fear of crime and antisocial behaviour can be a major deterrent to travelling by public transport.

4.26 According to the 2001 Census⁷ (this information is not yet available from the 2011 Census), 34% of the population in Walsall travel to work by car, only 7% of people use the bus to go to work whilst 6% travel to work by foot. In addition it was found that 17% of all Walsall employees travelled less than 2km to work and 80% travelled less than 20km.

4.27 Overall, total trips by car and public transport fell by 1.2% from 16,504 in 2009 to 16,313 in 2011. The number of bus trips decreased by 2.2%, while the number of car trips declined by 1.1%. Train trips, although small numbers, increased by 17.4% from 287 to 337 trips. Overall, the bus modal share decreased slightly from 31.2% to 30.9%. Cars still remain by far the most popular mode of transport into Walsall town centre during the morning peak increasing its share of modal split very slightly by 0.1% during 2011 to 67.1%.

4.28 Using more recent data from 2009-10 / 2010-11 analysing peak morning trips into centres across the four districts we can see that bus trips account for 31.2% of journeys into Walsall town centre. This reduces to 31.1% for West Bromwich, 22.1% Wolverhampton city centre, 13.5% into Dudley town centre and 11.1% into Brierley Hill. Walsall and Wolverhampton also have inbound trips by rail, with 1.7% and 4.1% of journeys respectively by this method.

Figure 3 – Walsall’s Transport and Spatial Connectivity



⁷ 2001 Census at: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

5. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME UPDATE

5.1 This section of the report looks at the progress the Council has made in producing the documents that make up the Local Plan for Walsall during the period April 1st 2011 to March 31st 2012. Progress is measured against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The LDS serves as a project plan establishing the programming, status and inter-connections between the various documents being prepared. In doing so, it also provides the local community, organisations and stakeholders with essential information on the Council's planning policies, both now and those intended to be prepared in the future.

5.2 Walsall updated its LDS in June 2011 and this version was approved by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government (CLG)⁸. The key revisions made to the LDS at that time are detailed below:

- I. Taking account of the adoption of the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) on 3 February 2011;
- II. Updating of the Council's 'saved' Unitary Development Plan (UDP) policies, to reflect the adoption of the BCCS;
- III. Amendments to the programme for the production of a Site Allocations DPD, omitting development management policies to aid early adoption of the plan;
- IV. A proposal to prepare an Area Action Plan (AAP) for Walsall Town Centre, to be prepared to a timetable to align with the timetable for the Site Allocations DPD;
- V. Deletion of the programme to prepare the AAP proposed previously for Central Willenhall, with housing, employment land and other site issues outside of Willenhall town centre to be addressed through the proposed Site Allocations DPD;
- VI. Deletion of the Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) from the formal contents of the LDS (although, as set out in Appendix 4, the Council is proposing these documents should be revised and updated); and
- VII. Recognition of the need to prepare a Charging Schedule to enable the implementation of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) introduced by Government, although the programme for this does not have to be included as a formal part of the LDS.

5.3 Table 2 below details the DPDs proposed to be developed in this monitoring year and their progress up to the end of March 2012 against the timetable in the July 2011 LDS⁹ that also sets out additional DPDs that are planned to be developed beyond this monitoring year.

⁸

http://www.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/planning/local_development_framework/ldf_local_development_scheme.htm

⁹

http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/planning/planning_policy/local_development_framework/ldf_local_development_scheme

Table 2 – LDS Progress (this relates to the LDS that came into effect in July 2011)

Document	LDS Milestone	Target	Actual	Progress	Comments
Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS)	Submission to the Secretary of State for examination	February 2010	February 2010	G	Adopted on 3rd February 2011.
Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SAD)	Issues and Options Consultation	October 2011	-	R	An initial Call for Sites has already commenced to feed into the SAD but the document is still at draft stage with the intention to go out to Issues and Options consultation in early 2013. This is likely to mean that we will not achieve the adoption target.
	Adoption	December 2013	-	R	
Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP)	Issues and Options Consultation	October 2011	-	R	An initial Call for Sites has already commenced to feed into the AAP but the document is still at draft stage with the intention to go out to Issues and Options consultation in early 2013. This is likely to mean that we will not achieve the adoption target.
	Adoption	December 2013	-	R	

POLICY IMPLICATIONS AND FUTURE ACTIONS

5.4 Since the end of the 2010/11 monitoring period covered in our last monitoring report the evolution of the planning system has continued. The Government, which took office in May 2010, has introduced the Localism Act in November 2011. Amongst other changes, the Act will abolish regional strategies and introduce neighbourhood planning. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) also came into force towards the end of the 2011/12 monitoring year in March 2012. The NPPF replaces most of the previous national planning policy and guidance with a single framework.

5.5 Following the introduction of The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Regulations in April 2010, further CIL amendment regulations were introduced in April 2011 that, amongst other changes, enabled Councils to set their own flexible payment deadlines and offer developers the option to pay the Community Infrastructure Levy by instalments. The CIL Regulations, the adoption of the BCCS and implementation of the NPPF, mean that it has become necessary to review the Council's SPDs. The Education SPD adopted in February 2007 and the Healthcare SPD adopted in January 2007

have both been revoked by the Secretary of State in February 2012. Further details can be found at:

- **www.walsall.gov.uk/ldf_supplementary_planning_documents**

5.6 The difficult economic climate has continued to affect the ability of development to come forward. This has affected the success of many development plan policies and means that the Council has to place increasing importance on considering the viability of development when developing new policies.

5.7 Viability and deliverability will be considered as part of producing a Site Allocation Document (SAD) that will allocate uses for sites and areas of land across the entire Borough (excluding the town and district centres) and a Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) that will set out a framework to allocate land uses and a strategy for improvement in Walsall town centre. Both of these documents will help to take Walsall's Local Plan forward and are planned to go out to Issues and Options consultation in early 2013. More information can be found at **[www.walsall.gov.uk/ planning_2026](http://www.walsall.gov.uk/planning_2026)**

6. IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL PLAN POLICIES

6.1 This is the first full year since the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) was adopted. The adoption of the BCCS in February 2011 has resulted in some indicators that were formerly in the Unitary Development Plan (UDP) being superseded whilst other new indicators have been introduced. In the case of the new indicators, in most cases these relate to Black Country-wide targets. We have therefore reported the contribution that developments in Walsall have made to these targets.

6.2 In March 2012, the previous Government guidance on monitoring reports was withdrawn, reflecting the changes to the legal framework for annual monitoring noted in Section 1 above. The national Core Output Indicators (COIs) in the old guidance were included in the BCCS, alongside Local Output Indicators (LOIs) specific to each policy. However, as we are no longer required to monitor performance against these indicators, the COIs have only been retained where they are relevant to Local Plan policy and where they do not duplicate the LOIs in the BCCS.

6.3 The BCCS LOIs generally refer to progress across the Black Country as a whole. However, unless stated otherwise, the achievements set out in the tables below only refer to developments in Walsall. The main exceptions are some of the indicators on waste and minerals, as several of the BCCS targets relate to the Black Country. These tables therefore include data for the Black Country as well as for Walsall Borough, for comparison. Progress towards key targets across the entire Black Country are summarised in chapter 8.

6.4 Some of the BCCS indicators relate to progress since the adoption date of the BCCS, or some other date, rather than simply the monitoring year. A note has been added to each indicator to highlight where this is the case. In this year's report we have recorded progress since these "start dates" in order to provide a "baseline" for monitoring in future years.

6.5 Where appropriate we have indicated progress against the targets using a RAG rating whereby R = Red (significantly behind target), A = Amber (Some progress towards target, but target not met) and G = Green (On-target or target met).

6.6 This section is arranged in the order of chapter headings and topics as set out in the BCCS. This order is different to that in the UDP.

WALSALL UDP

6.7 The nearest equivalent to this topic in the UDP is Chapter 2. However, most of the policies in Chapter 2 “General Principles” have been superseded and, in any case, chapter 2 of the UDP does not contain any indicators. Local Output Indicators DEL2b and 2c are the equivalent of the indicators for Proposal JP1 in Chapter 4 of the UDP.

BCCS

6.8 Chapter 2 of the BCCS sets out a shared vision, sustainability principles and spatial objectives. Detailed measures of the extent to which these are being achieved are contained in the indicators for subsequent chapters. However, Chapter 2 does contain the following indicators:

Table 3 – Adoption of Local Development Documents

Infrastructure Provision		
	BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL1: Adoption of Local Development Documents setting out details of the full range of infrastructure to be provided or supported.	A
	There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL1	
Target	100% by 2016	
Achievements	Cabinet approval was given in June 2011 to prepare an Infrastructure Plan and a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) charging schedule by April 2014.	
Actions or Comments	The Infrastructure Plan and CIL charging schedule will be prepared alongside the Site Allocation Document (SAD) and Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) as these documents will assess the infrastructure that is required to bring sites forward for development and will therefore provide part of the necessary evidence base for the CIL charging schedule.	

Table 4 – Adoption of Site Allocation Documents and Area Action Plans

Balance between Employment Land and Housing		
	BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL2a: Adoption of Site Allocation Document and Area Action Plans as per Local Development Scheme	A

There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.		
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL2	
Target	By 2016	
Achievements	A Site Allocation Document (SAD) and Walsall Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) is currently being drafted by Walsall Council and the first Issues and Options documents are anticipated to go out to consultation in early 2013.	
Actions or Comments	<p>Whilst the date for consultation set out in our Local Development Scheme (LDS) has slipped we are still on target to adopt the Site Allocation Document and Area Action Plan by 2016.</p> <p>The SAD will not cover Walsall town centre as this will be covered by an Area Action Plan. The SAD also excludes District Centres because detailed studies will be necessary to enable plans to be developed for these areas in the future.</p>	

Table 5 – Employment Land Completions

Economy		
BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL2b: Employment land completions in hectares		G
UDP Indicator for Proposal JP1.		
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL2 UDP No target set by policy	
Target	Related to Table 4 of the BCCS.	
Achievements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 4.38ha – 2009/10 Monitoring Year 2. 5.98ha – 2010/11 Monitoring Year 3. 12.09ha – 2011/12 Monitoring Year 	
Actions or Comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Above average take up, reflecting the industrial boom of 2010; best year since 2000. Unlikely to be sustained in 2012-13. 	

Table 6 – Loss of Employment Land

Economy		
BCCS Local Output Indicator DEL2c: Loss of employment land by type in hectares		G
UDP Indicator for Proposal JP1.		
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy DEL2 UDP Policies JP5 and JP7	
Target	Employment land in Walsall to be redeveloped with housing:	

	105ha by 2016 and 86ha by 2026 (BCCS Table 4).																													
Achievements	<p>The table below summarises changes to the amount of employment land by category in hectares since April 2009.</p> <p>NET CHANGES TO EMPLOYMENT LAND IN WALSALL BY EMPLOYMENT LAND CATEGORY 2009/10 – 2011/12</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Monitoring Year</th> <th colspan="5">Net Change to Amount of Employment Land by Category (hectares)</th> </tr> <tr> <th>High Quality</th> <th>Potential High Quality</th> <th>Local Quality retain</th> <th>Consider for Release/ Release Now</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>-</td> <td>-1.93</td> <td>-</td> <td>-0.46</td> <td>-2.39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>-</td> <td>+7.9</td> <td>-3.17</td> <td>-6.84</td> <td>-2.11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>-</td> <td>+3.34</td> <td>-0.3</td> <td>-8.51</td> <td>-5.47</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Monitoring Year	Net Change to Amount of Employment Land by Category (hectares)					High Quality	Potential High Quality	Local Quality retain	Consider for Release/ Release Now	Total	2009/10	-	-1.93	-	-0.46	-2.39	2010/11	-	+7.9	-3.17	-6.84	-2.11	2011/12	-	+3.34	-0.3	-8.51	-5.47
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2011/12	-	+3.34	-0.3	-8.51	-5.47																									
Actions or Comments	Land being lost from employment to other uses is more gradual than anticipated in the BCCS targets. The average loss of employment land is 3.32ha per annum between 2009 and 2012.																													

WALSALL UDP

6.9 Paragraph 6.7 states that the aim is to promote the provision of the right quantity and type of housing, in the most appropriate locations, whilst minimising any adverse impact on the environment.

BCCS

6.10 Chapter 3 states that the creation of a network of cohesive, healthy and prosperous communities across the Black Country is a fundamental element of the Vision set out in Chapter 2. The provision of sufficient land to provide for sustainable housing growth is a corner stone in the achievement of this Vision.

Table 7 - Housing Trajectory and Housing Land Supply

Housing	
<p>BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU1a Housing Trajectory Indicators</p> <p>There is an equivalent indicator in paragraph 6.21 of the UDP (progress towards RPG11 target). However, this relates to Policy 6.3 of the UDP which has been superseded as the housing target in the UDP relates to previous years and has been met.</p> <p>Paragraph 47 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that local planning authorities should produce a housing trajectory.</p> <p>Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 (previously Regulation 48 of the Local Development Regulations 2004) also requires the AMR to report the number of dwelling completions.</p>	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU1 Former UDP Policy 6.3
Target	<p>Housing trajectory set out in BCCS Appendix 4.</p> <p>This trajectory, which takes account of housing completions as at April 2009, only shows the number of completions required in the Black Country as a whole. However, table 7 in the main BCCS document shows indicative phased net targets for each of the four local authorities for 5/10 year periods. Subtracting actual net completions over the period 2006-11 from the indicative target for 2006-16 shown in Table 7 leaves a “residual” target of 2293 completions for Walsall over the period 2011-16. This equates to 459 new dwellings per year, net of demolitions.</p>

G

Achievements	<p>The total of 531 net completions achieved in Walsall in 2011-12 exceeds the “residual” annual target for 2006-16 derived from table 7 of the BCCS.</p> <p>These completions have been incorporated into the trajectory for the Black Country shown below at the end of this section. This updates the housing trajectory in Appendix 4 of the BCCS.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>A housing trajectory indicates how many dwellings need to be completed each year in order to achieve targets for the remainder of the plan period.</p> <p>Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations requires an AMR to indicate the number of net additional dwellings provided in the period in respect of which the report is made, and since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.</p> <p>The BCCS was adopted in February 2011. However, the Council’s monitoring systems do not record the date when housing completions took place with sufficient accuracy to be able to provide figures solely for the two month period of February and March 2011. There is often a time lag between the date when physical completion of a dwelling occurs and the date when this completion is reported to the local authority.</p> <p>It is therefore only possible to provide a figure for completions recorded during the 12 month monitoring year. In any case, completions for the monitoring year 2010/11 (1 April 2010 – 31 March 2011) have already been reported at the authority-wide level in the 2011/12 Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p>A schedule of the sites that currently have planning permission or remain allocated in the UDP and where no construction has commenced is attached in Appendix D. These sites, when added to those where construction has commenced but which are not yet complete, and sites where planning permission has been granted since 2005 but which has lapsed, provide a total supply of 5552 dwellings (as at April 2012). This is sufficient to meet the BCCS requirement to 2021/22 (based on the cumulative net allocation in the trajectory) so equates to a 8-9 year supply.</p>

Walsall Housing Trajectory (2006-26) as of April 2012

Year	Past Net Completions	Projected Net Completions	PLAN: Annualised Core Strategy Indicative Targets	MANAGE: Annual requirement taking account of past completions	Cumulative net allocation (Core Strategy)	Cumulative Net Completions	MONITOR: Variation from Cumulative Net Requirement
2006/7	616		506		506	616	-110
2007/8	-211		506		1012	405	607
2008/9	-151		506		1518	254	1264
2009/10	1738		506		2024	1992	32
2010/11	826		506		2530	2818	-288
2011/12	531		506		3036	3349	-313
2012/13		635	506	784	3542	3984	-442
2013/14		912	506	799	4048	4896	-848
2014/15		1100	506	786	4554	5996	-1442
2015/16		909	513	664	5067	6905	-1838
2016/17		746	460	724	5527	7651	-2124
2017/18		746	460	720	5987	8397	-2410
2018/19		470	460	596	6447	8867	-2420
2019/20		470	460	621	6907	9337	-2430
2020/21		131	460	439	7367	9468	-2101
2021/22		501	921	501	8288	9969	-1681
2022/23		501	921	501	9209	10470	-1261
2023/24		501	921	501	10130	10971	-841
2024/25		501	921	501	11051	11472	-421
2025/26		501	922	501	11973	11973	0

Commentary on Walsall's Housing Supply:

As at April 2012, the situation in respect of supply was as follows:

Number of dwellings remaining to be completed on sites where construction has commenced	1619
Capacity of sites with valid full planning permission	1536
Capacity of sites with valid outline planning permission	755
Capacity of sites allocated for housing in UDP where no planning permission has yet been granted	210
Capacity of sites with full planning permission granted since 2005 which has lapsed	506
Capacity of sites with outline planning permission granted since 2005 which has lapsed	828

The above trajectory assumes that:

- (a) all permitted dwellings on sites where construction has commenced are completed by 2015/16,
- (b) 90% of permitted dwellings on sites with a current full planning permission are completed by 2017/18,
- (c) 90% of permitted dwellings on sites with a current outline planning permission, and 90% of permitted dwellings with a lapsed full or outline planning permission, are completed by 2019/20.
- (d) New sites allocated in the forthcoming Site Allocation Document comprise the majority of completions in the period 2021 onwards.
- (e) 96 completions per year are on small "windfall" sites that have not been previously identified.

Although the NPPF states that all sites with planning permission should be considered deliverable until permission expires, the Black Country Core Strategy applies a 10% "discount" for non-delivery of some committed sites. The "windfall allowance" of 96 completions per year is that used in the 2010 SHLAA, which formed part of the evidence for the BCCS, and is consistent with actual completions over the period 2006-2012.

Table 8 – Net Housing Completions for each Regeneration Corridor and Strategic Centre, and for freestanding employment sites and sites outside the Growth Network

Housing																																												
<p>BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU1 Net housing completions for each Regeneration Corridor and Strategic Centre, and for free-standing employment sites and sites outside the Growth Network by local authority</p> <p style="text-align: right; background-color: #008000; color: white; padding: 5px; font-weight: bold; font-size: 1.2em;">G</p> <p>There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.</p>																																												
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU1																																											
Target	Tables 6 and 7 in the BCCS do not contain targets and only show the indicative supply for each corridor, centre and other areas.																																											
Achievements	<p style="text-align: center;">HOUSING COMPLETIONS BY LOCATION TYPE</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="background-color: #cccccc;">BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location</th> <th colspan="3" style="background-color: #cccccc;">Number of Dwellings Completed During Monitoring Period</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Completions 2006/07 - 2010/11</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Completions 2011/12</th> <th style="background-color: #cccccc;">Cumulative Total Completions 2006/07- 2011/12</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>RC5</td> <td style="text-align: center;">39</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RC6</td> <td style="text-align: center;">258</td> <td style="text-align: center;">44</td> <td style="text-align: center;">302</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RC7</td> <td style="text-align: center;">860</td> <td style="text-align: center;">55</td> <td style="text-align: center;">915</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RC8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">162</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">177</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RC15</td> <td style="text-align: center;">148</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Free-standing employment sites</td> <td style="text-align: center;">628</td> <td style="text-align: center;">102</td> <td style="text-align: center;">730</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walsall Strategic Centre</td> <td style="text-align: center;">281</td> <td style="text-align: center;">158</td> <td style="text-align: center;">439</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Housing Demolition Sites</td> <td style="text-align: center;">502</td> <td style="text-align: center;">32</td> <td style="text-align: center;">534</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other Sites</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1429</td> <td style="text-align: center;">130</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1559</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location	Number of Dwellings Completed During Monitoring Period			Completions 2006/07 - 2010/11	Completions 2011/12	Cumulative Total Completions 2006/07- 2011/12	RC5	39	0	39	RC6	258	44	302	RC7	860	55	915	RC8	162	15	177	RC15	148	3	151	Free-standing employment sites	628	102	730	Walsall Strategic Centre	281	158	439	Housing Demolition Sites	502	32	534	Other Sites	1429	130	1559
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REMAINING HOUSING COMMITMENTS BY LOCATION TYPE	
BCCS Regeneration Corridor/ Other Location	Number of Dwellings Committed @ 31.03.12
RC5	16
RC6	788
RC7	1095
RC8	297
RC15	105
Free-standing employment sites	71
Walsall Strategic Centre	705
Housing Demolition Sites	218
Other Sites	1839

Actions or Comments	<p>BCCS Tables 6 and 7 provide a summary of the total capacity of committed sites as at 31.03.09, as well as the total number of completions since 2006/07, for each local authority area, each location within the BCCS “growth network” (Strategic Centres and Regeneration Corridors), and areas outside the “growth network.” The above figures update these tables to reflect the situation as at 31.03.12 for sites in Walsall.</p> <p>“Committed sites” refer to sites that have planning permission or are allocated in the local plan. BCCS Tables 6 and 7 also contain figures for “new supply”. These were an estimate of the capacity that might be forthcoming through future site allocation documents, area action plans and planning permissions granted after 31.03.09. Some of this “new supply” is likely to include sites that have subsequently been granted planning permission. However, because the BCCS does not contain details of individual sites, it is not possible to update the figures in these tables.</p> <p>It should be noted that Regeneration Corridor 6 includes part of Wolverhampton, although the BCCS does not envisage any housing development taking place in the Wolverhampton section, whilst Corridor 8 includes part of Sandwell. The figures above only relate to development in Walsall.</p> <p>The boundaries of the Strategic Centres and Regeneration Corridors in the BCCS are only indicative and the intention is that these will be defined in more detail in Site Allocation Documents and Area Action Plans. The figures for completions and commitments in individual corridors are therefore only approximate and may be adjusted in future years.</p>
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Table 9 - Dwellings on Previously Developed Land

Housing		
BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU1b New and converted dwellings on previously developed land UDP indicator for policy H1 (although this indicator only refers to performance in years 2002-11)		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU1 UDP Policy H1	
Target	95% of new and converted dwellings to be on previously developed land	
Achievements	98%	
Actions or Comments	The revised Planning Policy Statement 3 that was published in July 2010 reclassified garden land as “greenfield”. Prior to this, sites on such land were classed as “previously developed.” However, only 9 new dwellings were completed in the monitoring year on former garden land, whilst just 1 was completed on a non-garden greenfield site.	

Table 10 – Housing Completions Meeting Accessibility Standards

Housing		
BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU2a There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP		A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU2	
Target	100%	
Achievements	Unknown.	
Actions or Comments	It has not been possible to confirm whether this target has been met this year. However, with the exception of parts of the Green Belt, nearly all the Borough satisfies the accessibility standards for at least “moderate” density housing in table 8 of the BCCS.	

Table 11 - Mix of House Types

Housing		
BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU2b Proportion of 1,2 and 3+ bedroom properties completed by type There was formerly a similar indicator for UDP Policy H10, but this policy has been superseded by the BCCS		G

Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU2
Target	20% 1 bedroom; 40% 2 bedroom; 40% 3+ bedroom
Achievements	Completions in 2011/12 comprised 96 x 1 bedroom (18% of total), 231 x 2 bedroom (43%) and 212 x 3 or more bedroom dwellings (39%)
Actions or Comments	Completions during the monitoring year almost exactly matched the BCCS target.

Table 12 – Affordable Housing Completions

Housing		
BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU3 Gross affordable housing completions UDP indicator for policy H4 only related to the period 1990/91 - 2010/11 and the relevant part of this policy has been superseded by the BCCS.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU3	
Target	The BCCS (policy HOU3) sets a target of 11,000 affordable dwellings across the Black Country, equivalent to 15% of the target gross housing completions between 2006 and 2026.	
Achievements	Figures supplied by the Homes and Communities Agency to the Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) indicate that 113 new affordable homes were provided during the monitoring year. None were provided through Section 106 agreements. This figure equates to 21% of all completions	
Actions or Comments	The high proportion of completions that were for affordable housing exceeded the BCCS target and are welcome, but they demonstrate the continuing importance of public funding to secure housing development in the Borough. The greatest number of completions on a single site was at Walsall Waterfront South. The 154 new homes provided on this site comprised nearly one-third of all the completions in the entire borough. No affordable housing was provided by private developers as a requirement of Section 106 agreements during the year.	

Table 13 - Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers

Housing		
BCCS Core Output Indicator HOU4 Net additional pitches (permanent residential pitches, transit pitches and plots for travelling show people). There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.		A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU4	

Target	Walsall = 39 Permanent Residential Pitches for Gypsies and Travellers, and 35 Plots for Travelling Showpeople to be provided in 2008-2018.
Achievements	No additional pitches or plots were provided during the year.
Actions or Comments	Policy HOU 4 of the BCCS incorporates the results of the Black Country Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment. The latter identified a requirement for 39 residential pitches and 35 travelling showpeople plots to be provided in Walsall over the period 2008/09 - 2017/18, together with 10-12 transit pitches in the Black Country as a whole. These figures will therefore form a target for future years. The results of the Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople Site Survey, that was commissioned by the Council during the 2009/10 monitoring year, to identify potential new sites, will be incorporated into the preparation of the Site Allocation Document.

Table 14 – Loss of Education and Health Care Capacity during BCCS Plan Period

Housing	
BCCS Local Output Indicator HOU5	
Loss of Education and Health Care capacity during the plan period	
There is no equivalent indicator in the UDP.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy HOU5
Target	None
Achievements	This data is not currently collected systematically. However, where facilities are closed, this is generally as a result of improved replacement facilities being provided, either on the same site or elsewhere.
Actions or Comments	Work on the preparation of the Site Allocation Document is aiming to establish a comprehensive database of existing facilities. This will make it possible to monitor any changes in future years.

Table 15 - Vacancy Rates in Existing Housing Stock

Housing	
UDP Policy H1	
There is no equivalent indicator in the BCCS.	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy H1
Target	Reduce vacancies to 3% by 2011
Achievement	This indicator is no longer measured for AMR purposes.

Actions or Comments	The UDP target period has now ended, so this indicator will not be referred to in future reports. Reducing vacancies helps to provide additional housing, and is also used as a measure to calculate New Homes Bonus. However, it is a measure of the success of the authority's housing policies rather than those concerning land use planning.
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Table 16 - Housing Windfall Sites

Housing	
UDP Policy H1	A
There is no equivalent indicator in the BCCS.	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy H1
Target	Annual average of 275 dwellings per annum to be on windfall sites
Achievement	All completions during the year were on previously developed sites not allocated in the UDP.
Actions or Comments	Although the target in the UDP was met, this indicator can be taken as a demonstration of the failure of the development plan to allocate sites for housing.

CREATING SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY
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6.11 The number of new dwellings completed during the year was slightly in excess of that required to meet the trajectory in the BCCS. However, a major contribution to this number was the development at Walsall Waterfront, where 154 dwellings were completed, accounting for a third of all new housing across the borough. This development was supported by public funding, as were all the affordable homes that were completed during the year. Reductions in public funding for new housing will make it difficult to continue this rate of housing development in future years, unless the economy improves and more private funding becomes available.

Black Country Housing Trajectory / Housing Land Supply up to 2026

6.12 The Housing Trajectory for the Black Country up to 2026 is set out below. This trajectory is based on the figures provided in each of the Black Country authority 2012 SHLAA reports.

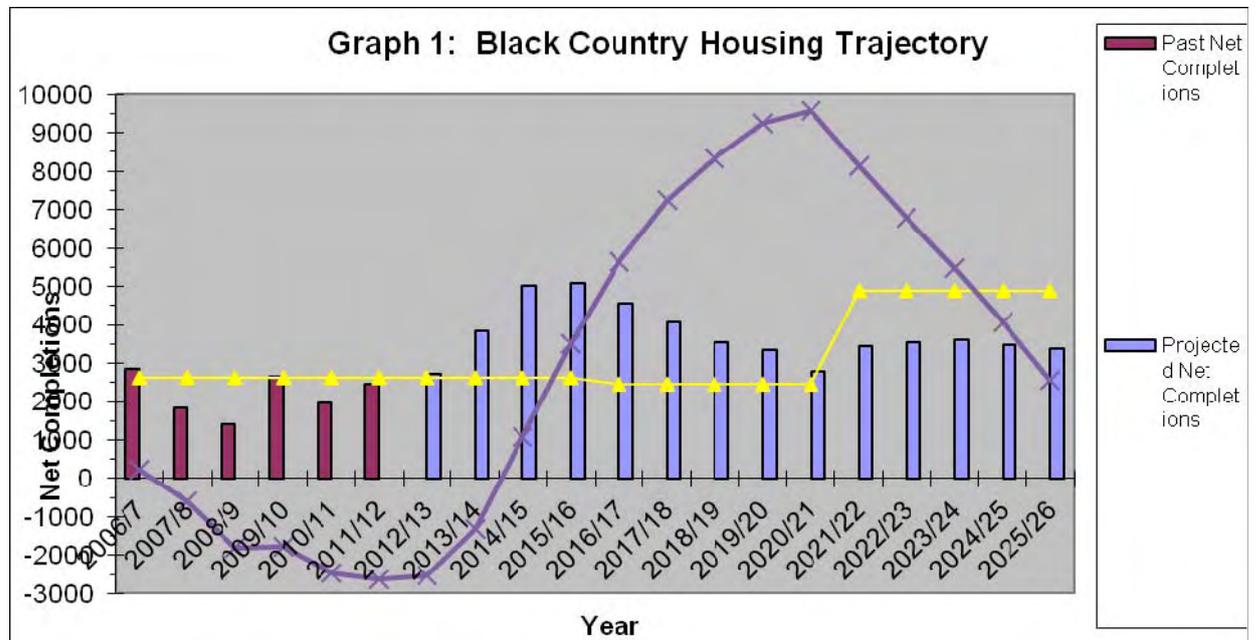
6.13 Taken together with the 13,132 net completions to date (2006-12), the 2012 SHLAAs provide a total capacity of 65,550 net homes over the Plan period 2006-26, compared to the BCCS target of 63,000 net homes. Therefore, the SHLAAs provide a surplus of 2,549 homes (5%) over and above the remaining net target for the Plan period. Site Allocation Documents and AAPs will drive forward many of the major housing allocations necessary to meet housing targets beyond 2017.

Five Year Housing Land Supply

6.14 The NPPF requires each local planning authority to demonstrate at least 5 years supply of deliverable housing land, against adopted targets. Deliverable sites are those that are available, suitable for housing and achievable within the 5 year period.

6.15 The SHLAA must demonstrate an immediate 5 year deliverable supply against BCCS housing targets, with a base date of April 2013 to ensure that the information is up-to-date (this is one year later than the end of the monitoring year to which this report relates). Therefore, the 5 year housing supply period for the Black Country authorities runs up to 2018.

6.16 Taking into account net completions 2006-12, the remaining BCCS target for the period 2012-18 is 18,025 net homes. The SHLAAs demonstrate that 25,105 homes are deliverable over this period. Therefore, the Black Country as a whole has a 5 year housing land supply under BCCS targets (H1) plus 39%.



Net completions

	Wolverhampton	Walsall	Sandwell	Dudley	Black Country
2006/7	300	616	1162	760	2838
2007/8	362	-211	1136	542	1829
2008/9	429	-151	450	687	1415
2009/10	249	1738	505	150	2642
2010/11	59	826	549	517	1951
2011/12	730	531	599	597	2457
2012/13	768	635	408	912	2723
2013/14	1308	912	695	913	3828
2014/15	1520	1100	1299	1100	5019
2015/16	1205	909	1554	1402	5070
2016/17	1065	746	1358	1402	4571
2017/18*	713	746	1208	1404	4071
2018/19	725	470	1385	950	3530
2019/20	659	470	1377	850	3356
2020/21	659	131	1292	700	2782
2021/22	657	501	1634	650	3442
2022/23	872	501	1529	650	3552
2023/24	872	501	1581	650	3604
2024/25	873	501	1459	650	3483
2025/26	873	501	1372	641	3387
2006-26	14898	11973	22552	16127	65550
2006-18	8708	8397	10923	10386	38414

<i>5 yr supply 2026</i>	<i>140.24</i>	<i>191.36</i>	<i>133.24</i>	<i>120.35</i>	<i>140.26</i>
<i>supply</i>	<i>113.18</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>106.21</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>105.11</i>

BCCS Target

	Wolverhampton	Walsall	Sandwell	Dudley	Black Country
	566	506	742	811	2625
	566	506	742	811	2625
	566	506	742	811	2625
	566	506	742	811	2625
	567	506	742	811	2626
	566	506	742	811	2625
	566	506	742	811	2625
	566	506	742	811	2625
	566	506	742	811	2625
	567	513	742	813	2635
	516	460	938	534	2448
	516	460	938	534	2448
	516	460	938	534	2448
	516	460	938	534	2448
	1033	921	1876	1069	4899
	1034	921	1876	1069	4900
	1034	921	1876	1069	4900
	1034	921	1876	1069	4900
	1034	922	1876	1069	4901
2006-26	13411	11973	21490	16127	63001
2006-18	6694	5987	9296	9180	31157

THE ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT

Walsall UDP

6.17 UDP paragraph 4.7 states the aim is to boost jobs and prosperity in the Borough by providing enough land of the right quality to meet the full range of employment needs and by promoting the enhancement of existing employment areas.

BCCS

6.18 Chapter 4 of the BCCS seeks to provide land for at least 75,000 industrial and warehouse jobs. This will include land for at least 526ha of strategic high quality employment development and 1294 ha of retained local quality employment land, with 185ha (five years supply) of vacant readily available land at any one time.

Tables 17 to 22 refer to BCCS Local Output Indicators (LOIs) whereas Tables 23 to 25 refer to the remaining local output indicators in the UDP.

Table 17 – Employment Land Completions

Economy					G
BCCS Policy EMP1: LOI EMP1a (Former COI BD3 and UDP JP1) - Employment land completions by hectare					
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP1				
Target	To reflect land developed for employment purposes for comparison with minimum employment land reservoir targets (gross employment land stock in hectares) set out in Table 10 of BCCS Policy EMP1 (see also LOI EMP1b in Table 18 below).				
Achievements	The table below summarises completions of employment related uses in Walsall since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09).				
EMPLOYMENT LAND COMPLETIONS IN WALSALL 2009/10– 2011/12					
Monitoring Year	Development on Vacant Land (ha)	Redevelopment (ha)	Extensions (ha)	Total Completions (ha)	
2009/10	2.66	0.2	1.52	4.38	
2010/11	3.99	1.73	0.26	5.98	
2011/12	10.58	1.74	0.27	12.09	
Change 2010/11 to 2011/12	+6.59	+0.01	+0.01	+6.11	
Source: Walsall Council planning application and employment land monitoring.					

Actions or Comments	<p>2011/12 showed above average take up, reflecting the industrial boom of 2010; this was the best year since 2000. However, this is unlikely to be sustained in 2012/13.</p> <p>In the 2011/12 monitoring year, 3.89ha was developed for land uses falling within Use Class B2 (general industrial), 3.12ha for land uses falling within Use Class B8 (warehousing and distribution) and 5.08ha for land uses not falling within any particular Use Class (Sui Generis) / Other uses (See Table 25 for UDP Indicator).</p>
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Table 18 – Loss of Employment Land

Economy																			
	BCCS Policy EMP1: LOI EMP1a (Former COI BD3 and UDP JP1) - net change in total employment land stock by LA area (ha).			G															
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP1 and Policy DEL2																		
Target	<p>BCCS Table 10 sets out minimum reservoir of employment land (gross employment stock in hectares) to be retained by each authority throughout the BCCS plan period. BCCS baseline and targets for Walsall are:</p> <p>Baseline (31.03.09) - 735 ha 2016 (31.03.16) - 658 ha 2026 (31.03.26) – 611 ha</p>																		
Achievements	<p>Further research undertaken by Walsall Council indicates that the BCCS baseline information had under-estimated the amount of employment land in Walsall Borough at the end of March 2009. Adjusted baseline figure and projected targets are set out in the table below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">WALSALL MINIMUM EMPLOYMENT LAND RESERVOIR TARGETS - CURRENT PROJECTIONS TO 2026</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Reservoir at Baseline (revised) (ha)</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Reservoir at end of Monitoring Year (ha)</th> <th colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Projected Minimum Reservoir Targets (ha)</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">BCCS Baseline 31.03.09</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2011 (31.03.11)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2012 (31.03.12)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2016 (31.03.16)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2026 (31.03.26)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">829ha</td> <td style="text-align: center;">824ha</td> <td style="text-align: center;">819ha</td> <td style="text-align: center;">806ha</td> <td style="text-align: center;">772ha</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The Core Strategy 2009 employment land target is based on the total stock of land and premises minus vacant land counted for the purposes of RELS, the annual Regional Industrial Land Study. In Walsall the 2009 RELS total amounted to 87ha; the overall total therefore amounted to 822ha. Further research undertaken since then has shown a further 7ha, dropping to 819 ha by April 2012.</p>				Reservoir at Baseline (revised) (ha)	Reservoir at end of Monitoring Year (ha)		Projected Minimum Reservoir Targets (ha)		BCCS Baseline 31.03.09	2011 (31.03.11)	2012 (31.03.12)	2016 (31.03.16)	2026 (31.03.26)	829ha	824ha	819ha	806ha	772ha
Reservoir at Baseline (revised) (ha)	Reservoir at end of Monitoring Year (ha)		Projected Minimum Reservoir Targets (ha)																
BCCS Baseline 31.03.09	2011 (31.03.11)	2012 (31.03.12)	2016 (31.03.16)	2026 (31.03.26)															
829ha	824ha	819ha	806ha	772ha															

Actions or Comments	The net total is gradually reducing, but not as fast as the rate predicted in the Core Strategy. The Core Strategy projected reduction is 11ha per annum between 2009 and 2016, and then 4.7 per annum thereafter. In fact, only 10 ha has been lost between 2001 and 2011, an average of 3.3ha per annum. Applying this rate throughout, the total land stock is projected to fall to 806ha by 2016 and 772 by 2026. The 2009 discrepancy between minimum target and actual stock is therefore set to widen.
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Table 19 – Change in High Quality, Potential High Quality and Local Quality Employment Areas

Economy	<p>LOI EMP2a – Changes to Strategic High Quality, Potential Strategic High Quality and Local Quality Employment Areas.</p> <p>LOI EMP2b - Additions made to Strategic High Quality Employment Land stock through improvement programmes.</p> <p>LOI EMP2c - Loss of employment land by LA area (ha) by Strategic High Quality and Potential Strategic High Quality Employment Area.</p> <p>LOI EMP3a - Employment land completions by Local Quality Employment Area.</p> <p>LOI EMP3b - Loss of employment land by Local Quality Employment Area.</p>	G																																		
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP2 (LOI EMP2a, LOI EMP3b, LOI EMP2c) BCCS Policy EMP3 (LOI EMP3a, LOI EMP3b)																																			
Target	<p>BCCS Table 12 sets out the amounts of employment land in the Black Country by category at the “baseline” date (31.03.09), and targets for provision of employment land falling into each category in 2016 and 2026. The table below summarises the BCCS baseline employment land data and targets for Walsall.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BCCS EMPLOYMENT LAND REQUIREMENTS IN WALSALL</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Monitoring Date</th> <th colspan="6" style="text-align: center;">Employment Land by Category</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Strategic High Quality (ha)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Local Quality - Retain (ha)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Consider for Release (ha)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Release Now (ha)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">All Categories (Total) (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">53</td> <td style="text-align: center;">264</td> <td style="text-align: center;">294</td> <td style="text-align: center;">86</td> <td style="text-align: center;">38</td> <td style="text-align: center;">735*</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2016 Target (31.03.16)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">149</td> <td style="text-align: center;">168</td> <td style="text-align: center;">294</td> <td style="text-align: center;">38</td> <td style="text-align: center;">19</td> <td style="text-align: center;">668</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2026 Target (31.03.25)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">317</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">294</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">611</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring.</p> <p>Notes on Table: *Total baseline figure does not include 87ha of Regional Employment Land Study (RELS) sites – see GVA Grimley Employment Land Study (2009), Tables 3.3 and 3.4. The gross GVA Grimley figure for 2009 is therefore 822ha. RELS sites are included in the WMBC/ELR totals in the table below (see Achievements). <i>Figures in italics are estimates.</i></p>		Monitoring Date	Employment Land by Category						Strategic High Quality (ha)	Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)	Local Quality - Retain (ha)	Consider for Release (ha)	Release Now (ha)	All Categories (Total) (ha)	BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)	53	264	294	86	38	735*	2016 Target (31.03.16)	149	168	294	38	19	668	2026 Target (31.03.25)	317	0	294	0	0	611
Monitoring Date	Employment Land by Category																																			
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<p>Achievements</p>	<p>As noted above, further research undertaken by Walsall Council (Walsall Employment Land Review (2012)) indicates that the BCCS baseline information under-estimated the amount of employment land in Walsall Borough at the end of March 2009. Adjusted baseline figures for employment land by category in Walsall, and revised projected targets are set out in the table below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EMPLOYMENT LAND SUPPLY IN WALSALL – 2012 UPDATE</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="520 510 1482 1317"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Monitoring Date</th> <th colspan="6">Employment Land by Category</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Strategic High Quality (ha)</th> <th>Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)</th> <th>Local Quality - Retain (ha)</th> <th>Consider for Release (ha)</th> <th>Release Now (ha)</th> <th>All Categories (Total) (ha)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>WMBC/ ELR Baseline (31.03.09)</td> <td>98</td> <td>255</td> <td>314</td> <td>124</td> <td>38</td> <td>829</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010 (31.03.10)</td> <td>98</td> <td>255</td> <td>350</td> <td>86</td> <td>38</td> <td>827</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011 (31.03.11)</td> <td>95</td> <td>261</td> <td>340</td> <td>100</td> <td>23</td> <td>824</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012 (31.03.12)</td> <td>100</td> <td>258</td> <td>329</td> <td>112</td> <td>20</td> <td>819</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016 WMBC Projection (31.03.16)</td> <td><i>116</i></td> <td><i>242</i></td> <td><i>309</i></td> <td><i>116</i></td> <td><i>23</i></td> <td><i>806</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2026 WMBC Projection (31.03.25)</td> <td><i>147</i></td> <td><i>211</i></td> <td><i>309</i></td> <td><i>105</i></td> <td><i>20</i></td> <td><i>772</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring.</p> <p>Notes on Table: <i>Figures in italics are projections.</i></p>	Monitoring Date	Employment Land by Category						Strategic High Quality (ha)	Potential Strategic High Quality (ha)	Local Quality - Retain (ha)	Consider for Release (ha)	Release Now (ha)	All Categories (Total) (ha)	WMBC/ ELR Baseline (31.03.09)	98	255	314	124	38	829	2010 (31.03.10)	98	255	350	86	38	827	2011 (31.03.11)	95	261	340	100	23	824	2012 (31.03.12)	100	258	329	112	20	819	2016 WMBC Projection (31.03.16)	<i>116</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>806</i>	2026 WMBC Projection (31.03.25)	<i>147</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>309</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>772</i>
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<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>See commentary below.</p>																																																							

6.19 The table in the Achievements section shows what has happened since 2009, together with the target and expected changes to the various components of the employment land stock between 2009 and 2026. The current stock comprises existing Strategic High Quality and Local Quality employment land. The Local Quality land category is subdivided between Potential Strategic High Quality land (land capable of being upgraded to Strategic High Quality status), Retained Local Quality land (land where no qualitative change is expected), and land that should be either considered for release or released now. Land considered for release is expected to be safeguarded until such time as it becomes vacant; as and when it does, it could be transferred to other uses in view of the lack of suitability for the needs of modern industry. The “Release Now” category could transfer to another use immediately because industry has already vacated it, and the site is not suitable for industry.

6.20 The **total employment land stock** for employment is expected to reduce more gradually than predicted in the BCCS targets, as projected above. The Core Strategy total figure drops from 735ha in 2009 (or 822ha after including vacant RELS sites) to 611ha in 2026, or 7.3ha per annum. By applying the Walsall Employment Land Review (ELR) figures and the Council's projections (based on monitoring between 2001 and 2011), the total falls from 829ha to 772ha or 3.3ha per annum.

6.21 There was a larger **high quality** component in 2009 than GVA identified. However it is expanding much more slowly than the Core Strategy envisaged, so much so that it is only likely to reach the 2016 target by around 2026.

6.22 The April 2009 Core Strategy **potential high quality** figure is implied from taking 53ha from the 2026 317 total. It is expected to fall to zero in the Core Strategy 2026 target, leaving either high or local quality land. The ELR identified figure for potential high quality is slightly smaller than GVA and declines much more gradually because the high quality supply is expected to expand more slowly. Therefore there will still be a supply of potential high quality supply in the post Core Strategy period.

6.23 The April 2009 Core Strategy **local quality retained** component figure is arrived at by assuming that 294ha will need to be retained throughout the Core Strategy; hence the April 2009, 2016 and 2026 figures being the same. The ELR-based local quality retained figures are broadly the same as the Core Strategy/GVA, and they fall very slightly by 5ha over the Core Strategy period.

6.24 The **Consider for Release** component of the 2009 Core Strategy is derived from the high and local quality retained figures, minus the 'release now' figure, which the ELR estimated in 2009 as 38ha. This land is unlikely to be of interest to the industrial market as and when existing users vacate. As land gradually transfers to other uses, this falls from 124ha to zero under the Core Strategy. However, our view, again based on trends over the last 10 years, is that the fall will be more gradual, from 124ha in 2009 to 85ha in 2026. The main reason for this is the robustness of the industrial stock compared with the original forecasts, and there is no reason why this robustness should not continue.

6.25 The **Release Now** component is the poorest performing component of the present employment land supply. It is also the smallest component and will fluctuate. The precise amount will be dependent on how much industry vacates consider for release sites, due either to rationalisation or the industry outgrowing sites and having to move elsewhere. The 2009 figures were based on the amount available then. Under the Core Strategy figures this again reduces to zero. However we assume that there will be a continuing supply of such land as part of the industrial restructuring process. This will continue to yield land that is suitable for other uses, helping in particular to contribute to a housing supply after the end of the Core Strategy.

Table 20 – Readily Available Employment Land

Economy											
LOI EMP4 - Readily available employment land (hectares).											
R											
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP4										
Target	Policy EMP4 requires each authority to have a minimum five year supply of employment land “readily available” at any one time. The amounts of “readily available” land required are as follows: Black Country – 185 hectares Walsall – 46 hectares										
Achievements	The table below summarises the amount of readily available land available in Walsall at the BCCS “baseline” date and at the end of each of the three monitoring years following (2009/10 – 2011/12). SUPPLY OF READILY AVAILABLE EMPLOYMENT LAND 2009 – 2012 <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Monitoring Date</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Readily Available Employment Land (hectares)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2009 BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2010 (31.03.10)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">26.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2011 (31.03.11)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">18.31</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2012 (31.03.12)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">25.13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;">Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring</p>	Monitoring Date	Readily Available Employment Land (hectares)	2009 BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)	22.00	2010 (31.03.10)	26.00	2011 (31.03.11)	18.31	2012 (31.03.12)	25.13
Monitoring Date	Readily Available Employment Land (hectares)										
2009 BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)	22.00										
2010 (31.03.10)	26.00										
2011 (31.03.11)	18.31										
2012 (31.03.12)	25.13										
Actions or Comments	“Readily Available” employment land consists of land and premises that are free of major problems and are actively marketed, and with a willing seller. Core Strategy Policy EMP4 requires Walsall to aim to maintain at least 46ha of readily available land at any one time. The latest figure shows a 21ha deficit compared with the target.										

Table 21 – Targeted Recruitment and Training

Economy	
LOI EMP5 - Proportion of major planning permissions making provision for targeted recruitment or training through planning conditions.	
R	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP5
Target	50% of “major” applications.
Achievement	0% in 2011/12.

Actions or Comments	<p>Permission was granted for one application for “major” development in Walsall between the adoption of the BCCS in February 2011 and the end of the 2010/11 monitoring year (31.03.11). A further 10 applications for “major” development were approved during the 2011/12 monitoring year. None of these permissions included the requirement for targeted recruitment or training.</p> <p>However, a number of the “major” development applications that were determined between February 2011 and 31 March 2012 would have been received prior to the adoption of the BCCS and there is likely to be a gap in implementing this policy due to the transition from UDP policies to the new BCCS policies. A number of the permissions also related to varying details of existing permissions where it would not have been appropriate to apply this policy.</p>
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Table 22 – Loss of Visitor and Cultural Facilities

Economy	
LOI EMP6 - Loss of regionally significant visitor and cultural facilities.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy EMP6
Target	0
Achievement	No losses in 2011/12.
Actions or Comments	The policy appears to have been effective so far. The Council will continue monitoring losses of significant visitor and cultural facilities – no further action required.

Table 23 – Land Developed for Employment Uses

Economy																
Local Output Indicator: Amount of land developed for employment land use (hectares) – 2011/12 monitoring year.	G															
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy JP1															
Target	13ha per annum															
Achievements	<p>The table below shows how much land was developed in 2011/12.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="5" style="text-align: center;">Employment Land Developed in Walsall 2011/12 by Land Use Type (hectares)</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Class B1 (b) and B1 (c)</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Class B2</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Class B8</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Sui Generis/ Other</th> <th style="text-align: center;">TOTAL</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.89</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.12</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.08</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12.09</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Walsall Council employment land monitoring</p>	Employment Land Developed in Walsall 2011/12 by Land Use Type (hectares)					Class B1 (b) and B1 (c)	Class B2	Class B8	Sui Generis/ Other	TOTAL	0	3.89	3.12	5.08	12.09
Employment Land Developed in Walsall 2011/12 by Land Use Type (hectares)																
Class B1 (b) and B1 (c)	Class B2	Class B8	Sui Generis/ Other	TOTAL												
0	3.89	3.12	5.08	12.09												
Actions or Comments	Whilst the total employment land developed in 2011/12 is slightly below the BCCS annual target, it was above average take up, reflecting the industrial boom of 2010; best year since 2000. Unlikely to be sustained in 2012-13.															

Table 24 - Implementation of Economic Policy (Proportion of Brownfield development)

Economy	
Local Output Indicator: The proportion of development that takes place on Brownfield Sites.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy JP1 (Former COI BD2)
Target	95% of all land developed (UDP Target)
Achievements	100%
Actions or Comments	Monitoring to date indicates that the target is being met. The Council will continue to monitor development on previously-developed land – no further action required.

Table 25 - Implementation of Economic Policy (Employment Land Supply)

Economy	
Local Output Indicator: Employment Land Supply: The extent to which the New Employment Sites allocated in policy JP1 are successfully protected from loss to other, inappropriate uses.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy JP1
Target	91% of the total area.
Achievements	Bescot Crescent and Green Lane Cable Drive have transferred to other uses and in total this amounts to 3.81ha equating to an 8% loss. 92% has therefore been protected.
Actions or Comments	Monitoring to date indicates that the UDP policy is generally effective in protecting UDP employment site allocations. The Council will continue to monitor development proposals affecting these sites – no further action required.

CENTRES

Policy Aim: To promote established town, district and local centres as the main focus for shopping, services, leisure and other aspects of community life, and to make sure that these centres are easily accessible to everyone (UDP paragraph 5.12). The BCCS states that the Black Country’s centres are the focus for retail, leisure, commercial and civic uses, and it is the strategy to maintain and enhance these centres in order to underpin economic growth (BCCS Spatial Objectives).

6.26 The amount of development in any one year will often be relatively limited and can be skewed by individual schemes, whilst vacancies might appear as a result of areas being cleared for new development or completed developments awaiting lettings. It will be important to be able to plot the trends in development and investment over several years. All figures are gross internal area (GIA) unless specified.

Table 26 – Town Centre Floorspace Developed in Walsall Borough

Centres	
	A
<p>LOI CEN1 and LOI CEN2 – Amount of floorspace for town centre uses completed and amount permitted within an appropriate centre, as a proportion of all completions and planning permissions for such uses</p> <p>LOI CEN3 - Amount of additional floorspace for town centre uses within or on the edge of Walsall Strategic Centre in accordance with Policy CEN3</p> <p>LOI CEN4 - Amount of additional floorspace for town centre uses within or on the edge of each Town Centre in accordance with Policy CEN4.</p> <p>LOI CEN5 – Amount of additional floorspace for town centre uses within or on the edge of each District and Local Centre in accordance with Policy CEN4.</p> <p>LOI CEN6 – Number of developments of up to 200 square metres gross floorspace for town centre uses permitted outside of centres that meet the requirements of Policy CEN6, as a proportion of all such permissions.</p> <p>LOI CEN7 - Number and floorspace of new developments for town centre uses permitted, and number and floorspace completed, outside of Strategic, Town, District or Local Centres that do not accord with Policy CEN1 requirements.</p>	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policies CEN1 – CEN7
Target	<p>LOI CEN1 – CEN6 - 100% of “town centre” development to be in accordance with BCCS Policies CEN1 – CEN7 or justified by another development plan policy.</p> <p>LOI CEN7 – none.</p>
Achievements	<p>See schedules below for details of net changes to town centre floorspace in Walsall during the 2011/12 monitoring year. The following paragraphs summarise how development in Walsall has performed against the targets attached to BCCS Local Output Indicators CEN1 – CEN7.</p> <p>LOI CEN1 and CEN2:</p> <p>100% of permissions for town centre uses were in accordance with CEN1 – CEN7 – they were either in established centres, or if in an out-of-centre location with no local need demonstrated, were justified by another development plan policy.</p> <p>LOI CEN3:</p> <p>See Table 27 below for details of development in Walsall Town Centre and progress on delivery of the BCCS target.</p>

Town Centre Development in Walsall – New Floorspace Approved and Completed within 2011/12 Monitoring Year												
Location	Comparison Retail		Convenience Retail		Office (Class B1a)			Leisure (Class D2)		Other Town Centre Uses ¹⁰		Total Floorspace Completed (sqm)
	Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Completed (sqm)	Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Completed (sqm)	Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Completed (sqm)		Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Completed (sqm)	Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Completed (sqm)	
In Strategic Centre	4347	21	818	0	1440 ¹¹	4649		2633	102	1984	1689.35	6461.35
In District Centres	215	0	0	647 (Morrisons extension)	0	0		0	0	838	342	989
In Local Centres	150.86	32	1136	0	0	0		0	0	252	166	198
Edge- of - Centre	0	0	93.75	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Out- of- Centre	416	1752 (Ikea extension)	0	284	81	0		223	2090	2791	54	4180
TOTAL ADDITIONAL FLOORSPACE	5128.86	1805	2047.75	931	1521	4649		2856	2192	5865	2251.35	11828.35

Source: Walsall Council planning application and town centre monitoring.

¹⁰ All town centre uses are defined in the Black Country guide titled 'What do I need to submit a planning application' available at http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/what_do_i_need_to_submit_a_planning_application_final_30_08_2012.pdf

¹¹ It should be noted that planning permission 11/0560/FL has flexibility around the uses – including A2, A3, A4, B1a, D1 and D2.

Town Centre Development in Walsall – Floorspace Lost through Demolitions or Proposed/ Implemented Change of Use in 2011/12 Monitoring Year

Location	Comparison Retail		Convenience Retail		Office (Class B1a)			Leisure (Class D2)		Other Town Centre Uses ¹²		Total Floorspace Lost (sqm)
	Loss of Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Lost (sqm)	Loss of Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Lost (sqm)	Loss of Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Lost (sqm)		Loss of Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Lost (sqm)	Loss of Floorspace Approved (sqm)	Floorspace Lost (sqm)	
In Strategic Centre	- 3331 ¹³	- 1414.35	- 7105 ¹⁴	0	0	0		0	0	- 812	- 315	-1729.35
In District Centres	- 59	- 312	0	0	- 95	0		0	0	0	- 30	-342
In Local Centres	- 237	- 110	0	0	0	- 56		0	0	0	0	-166
Edge- of- Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
Out- of-Centre	- 243	0	0	0	- 1400	0		0	0	- 81	0	0
TOTAL FLOORSPACE LOSSES	-3870	-1836.35	-7105	0	-1495	-56		0	0	-893	-345	-2237.35

Source: Walsall Council planning application and town centre monitoring.

¹² All town centre uses are defined in the Black Country guide titled 'What do I need to submit a planning application' available at http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/what_do_i_need_to_submit_a_planning_application_final_30_08_2012.pdf

¹³ 300 sqm was lost through application 11/0560/FL, the rest of floorspace was lost through change of use to other centre uses such as A2 and A4

¹⁴ This was lost through application 11/0560/FL.

	<p>LOI CEN4 and CEN5:</p> <p>99% of retail floorspace permitted in 2011/12 was in centre or edge-of-centre. The only permission for out-of-centre was a small scale florist/garden centre that demonstrated local need due to location and was therefore in accordance with CEN6.</p> <p>76.5% of floorspace for town centre uses permitted in 2011/12 was in established centres. With regard to completions, the key area of concern is the amount of leisure development being delivered out-of-centre. This included a banqueting hall and 2 gyms. This has other implications than simply the loss of investment in centres, in that all these developments involved the loss of employment land (see Employment land section above of this chapter for more on the employment land stock).</p> <p>LOI CEN6:</p> <p>75% of town centre use developments (up to 200m2 gross floorspace) in out-of-centre locations were in accordance with Policy CEN6 and demonstrated local need. The rest were in accordance with other policies in the development plan.</p> <p>LOI CEN7:</p> <p>A total of 8 applications for centre uses were permitted in out-of-centre locations in 2011/12. 6 of these applications demonstrated local need as in accordance with CEN6. When local need and the requirements for CEN7 for sequential assessments were not demonstrated the 2 applications accorded with other policies in the development plan. It should also be noted that both sites previously had centre uses of a pub and a take-away, were bringing vacant units into re-use and were in accessible locations.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>A key finding to note is the loss of A1 comparison to other uses especially A2 and A5 in Walsall Town Centre (Strategic Centre). This is somewhat worrying considering the targets set by the BCCS for growth in comparison floorspace.</p> <p>However, given the current economic situation and vacancy rates this trend represents investment within the town centre for town centre uses and a diversification to other uses that attract visitors as with the application for a gym above a retail unit. There is also some loss of floorspace through proposed demolition as a result of a application for the redevelopment of Old Square shopping centre and the former Tesco but its important to note that this permission is a key achievement for Walsall as it is a proposal for Primark, Co-op, two further retail units and commercial floorspace.</p>

6.27 There is no target for Convenience Retail or Leisure Uses in the BCCS. Each Local Authority may determine whether proposals count towards BCCS targets. Targets relate to net additional floorspace, implying that the Council should adjust the amount of floorspace completed to take account of losses. Justification for Out-of-Centre development could include compliance with Policy CEN6, in the case of proposals below the 200 sqm size threshold.

Table 27 – Additional Floorspace for Town Centre Uses Developed in Walsall Strategic Centre

Centres			
LOI CEN3 – Amount of additional floorspace for town centre uses within or on the edge of Walsall Strategic Centre in accordance with Policy CEN3		R	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy CEN3		
Targets	BCCS Policy CEN3 sets targets for new development in the four Strategic Centres between 2005/06 and 2025/26. The following targets are set for Walsall Town Centre:		
	BCCS Target Dates for Delivery	Comparison Retail Floorspace Targets (square metres)	
	Office Floorspace Targets (square metres)		
	2005/06 – 2020/21	60,000	
2021/22 – 2025/26	25,000	220,000	
Achievements	The table below sets out how much comparison retail and office floorspace has been developed since the BCCS “baseline” date (2006).		
	COMPARISON RETAIL AND OFFICE FLOORSPACE DEVELOPMENT IN WALSALL STRATEGIC CENTRE 2005/06 – 2011/12		
	Monitoring Year	Comparison Retail Floorspace Completed (square metres)	Office Floorspace Completed (square metres)
	2005/06	0	0
	2006/07	0	0
	2007/08	0	0
	2008/09	0	0
	2009/10	0	0
	2010/11	0	3,099
	2011/12	21	4,649
TOTAL	21	7,748	
Source: Walsall Council planning application and town centre monitoring			
Progress towards the BCCS targets is a real issue for Walsall. The retail development that has taken place in the Strategic Centre has been edge of centre (outside of the Primary Shopping Area). In many cases it has been convenience retail and does not count towards the targets.			

	<p>It is anticipated that the permission for new retail with the possible end user of Primark will help ignite investment in retail within the Primary Shopping Area and we have recently received an application for the redevelopment of retail units at the site adjacent. Furthermore as Walsall Town Centre AAP progresses, sites will be identified for comparison retail development and this should help attract further investment.</p> <p>Office completions have shown a marked improvement over the past two years with the opening of WHG offices and the office connected to the Tesco development. Further progress is needed in regards to office development with the strategic centre and it is hoped that the completion of WHG offices and the progression of the AAP will help develop a stronger office market in the centre. It must be noted however, that the offices connected to Tesco have yet to find an end user showing that the office market in Walsall is still to really take off.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>Although no target is set for leisure development itself it must be noted that there has been no major leisure development in the strategic centre in recent years. If the centre is to attract new visitors and investment the delivery of a major leisure attraction such as a cinema is a key requirement. The AAP will help to address the lack of such an attraction in the centre.</p>

UDP CENTRES LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 28 – Strengthening our Centres (Proportion of development in established Centres)

Strengthening Our Centres													
Local Output Indicator - Proportion of development for retailing, leisure and other town centre uses that takes place in established centres.													
R													
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy S1-S5 (Former COI BD4)												
Target	At least 90% of all development for retailing, leisure and other town centre uses to take place in established centres (UDP target).												
Achievements	<p>The table below summarises the percentage of “town centre” uses (by floorspace) that took place in Walsall centres during 2011/12.</p> <p>TOWN CENTRE DEVELOPMENT IN WALSTALL 2011/12 – PERCENTAGE OF IN-CENTRE DEVELOPMENTBY USE CLASS</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Class A1 (Retail Shops)</th> <th>Class A2 (Financial & Prof Services)</th> <th>Class B1a (Offices)</th> <th>Class D2 (Leisure)</th> <th>Other</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>25.6%</td> <td>N/A</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>4.6%</td> <td>97.6%</td> <td>65.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note: Developments within Use Class A2 have been included in the Other town</p>	Class A1 (Retail Shops)	Class A2 (Financial & Prof Services)	Class B1a (Offices)	Class D2 (Leisure)	Other	Total	25.6%	N/A	100.0%	4.6%	97.6%	65.0%
Class A1 (Retail Shops)	Class A2 (Financial & Prof Services)	Class B1a (Offices)	Class D2 (Leisure)	Other	Total								
25.6%	N/A	100.0%	4.6%	97.6%	65.0%								

	centre uses category, to accord with the monitoring of the BCCS.
Actions or Comments	<p>A key achievement is that 100% of office completions in 2011/12 took place within established centres. This is a huge improvement from last year.</p> <p>The amount of A1 floorspace completed within centres is, however, of concern. Extensions to out-of-centre stores have considerably outweighed the amount of new floorspace being completed within Walsall's centres. That said, the overall combined figure is an improvement on previous years' performance.</p>

Table 29 – Strengthening our Centres (Shopping Centres)

Strengthening Our Centres	
Local Output Indicator- Shopping Centres: Amount of vacant floor space in centres.	R
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy S1-S5
Target	Vacancies to be at or below the national average (UDP Target).
Achievements	<p>Walsall Strategic Town Centre was recorded as having 185,897 square metres of vacant floorspace, a percentage of 20% in May 2012¹⁵. Comparing this to the closest national average of 14.6%¹⁶ in June 2012 shows that Walsall is significantly above the national average.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>It must be noted that the figures above are for outside of the monitoring year, these have been included as it is considered this is an important issue that needs to be included. The Council monitor's floorspace vacancies when resources are available to do so and as such this does not always align with the monitoring report. It is anticipated that the AAP production and monitoring will result in a more structured approach to recording the amount of vacant units within Walsall Strategic Centre. No figures are available for vacant units within the District or Local centres.</p>

¹⁵ See Appendix E Table 2 for a breakdown of the vacancy units

¹⁶ See http://www.brc.org.uk/brc_footfall_and_vacancies_monitor.asp for retail figures

THE ECONOMY, EMPLOYMENT AND CENTRES PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY

6.28 The total stock of land for employment uses (ie B1bc, B2, B8) remained well above target in 2011/12, and take up grew rapidly as the economy recovered from the severe recession of 2008-09.

6.29 However, the stock of readily available land remained well below target at 25ha. The apparent rise from 18ha in 2010-11 is due to a reclassification of the stock to include vacant premises as well as sites.

6.30 Significant events included the Council winning a planning appeal in October 2011 against the refusal of housing on one of the Black Country's best employment sites, at Reedswood Way. In August 2011 the Council also won its High Court Challenge against the appeal decision granting housing on existing employment premises at Lindon Rd, Brownhills.

6.31 Planning permission was secured in September 2011 to re-develop the former Tesco store facing The Bridge and Old Square Shopping Centre and the construction of new two and four storey units fronting Digbeth and Bridge Street (intended to be occupied by Primark and the Co-operative). Regeneration in this area of the town centre will act as a catalyst for further regeneration and will encourage visitors to extend their shopping activity to this part of the town centre thereby benefiting other businesses in this area too.

6.32 The new Walsall Housing Group (WHG) head office at Hatherton Street was completed in January 2012 and has won a Built in Quality award for the best commercial building in the West Midlands region. The iconic building is located at the gateway of Walsall's Office Corridor and will act as a catalyst for further office development in the Gigaport.

6.33 Completions figures for additional comparison retail floorspace within Walsall Strategic Centre are of concern as the centre is significantly underperforming against the ambitious targets set by the BCCS. The AAP will outline a direction for the centre that will identify the potential for further retail floorspace and it is hoped that the permission for redevelopment of Old Square Shopping Centre will trigger further investment.

6.34 The amount of floorspace for centre uses being delivered outside of established centres continues to be an issue in Walsall as this only acts to draw investment away from our centres. It is hoped that through the development of the SAD and AAP land allocations and policies will help to firm up the centre approach and establish a clear framework for investment within the centres.

6.35 The amount of vacant units within the Strategic Centre continues to be above the national average. The Council will continue to work with businesses to fill vacant units and encourage investment. It is also hoped that recent planning permissions, applications and the APP will offer greater certainty to potential businesses and encourage new operators to the centre.

BCCS CHAPTER 5: TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY

6.36 The policies in the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) Chapter 5 and in Chapter 7 of Walsall's UDP seek to improve accessibility for everyone by promoting public transport, walking and cycling whilst continuing to cater for journeys that need to be made by private car; and, by locating facilities in the right places, make journeys shorter and easier. They also seek to manage traffic growth and improve the highway network for all users. The effectiveness of these policies is measured through Local Output Indicators relating to modal share, cycling, road traffic and car parking.

BCCS TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 30 – Safeguarding Land for Transport

Transport and Accessibility	
LOI TRAN1 - % of DPDs identifying and safeguarding land to meet transport requirements	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN1
Target	100% of DPDs
Achievements	No significant achievements in 2011/12.
Actions or Comments	AAP and SAD currently in preparation – it is proposed that they will include land safeguarded for railway lines, light rail routes, transport interchanges and other key transport infrastructure. This indicator will begin to be monitored once the relevant DPDs have been adopted.

Table 31 – Travel Plans and Agreements

Transport and Accessibility	
LOI TRAN2 - Appropriate provision or contribution towards transport works and Travel Plans measures.	
A	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN2
Target	Travel Plans to be produced and monitored for 100% of all planning applications that are required to submit a Transport Assessment or a Transport Statement.
Achievements	Travel plans provided with planning applications are assessed as part of the development management process but the Council currently has no resources to monitor implementation of approved travel plans. However, the Council does monitor S278 agreements that provide transport improvements and transport related contributions coming forward through Section 106 agreements.

	<p>During the 2011/12 monitoring year, a Section 106 contribution was secured towards transport improvements relating to the Tesco permission in Brownhills. This totals £150k but has not yet been received, and is dependent on the scheme commencing. Progress on this scheme will be reported in the next monitoring report. Full details of sought and received Section 106 contributions can be found at:</p> <p>http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/planning/section_106_agreements/s106_reports.htm</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>The Council is unlikely to have the resources to monitor implementation of approved Travel Plans in the foreseeable future, but will continue monitoring contributions towards transport improvements secured through S278 and S106 agreements as stated above.</p>

Table 32 – Safeguarding Railway Lines

Transport and Accessibility		
	LOI TRAN3a - The safeguarding of key existing and disused railway lines identified on the Transport Key Diagram.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN3	
Target	No loss of safeguarded lines.	
Achievements	No lines have been lost in 2011/12.	
Actions or Comments	See LOI TRAN1. It is proposed that existing railway lines and disused railway lines with potential for re-use for freight or passenger services within Walsall will be safeguarded through the SAD and AAP.	

Table 33 – Safeguarding Rail Access Sites

Transport and Accessibility		
	LOI TRAN3b - Protection of sites with existing or potential rail access identified in TRAN3.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN3	
Target	No loss of protected sites.	
Achievements	No sites have been lost in 2011/12.	
Actions or Comments	See LOI TRAN1. It is proposed that sites with existing or potential rail access within Walsall will be safeguarded through the SAD and AAP.	

Table 34 – Increase in Cycle Use

Transport and Accessibility		
LOI TRAN4a - Increase in cycle use of monitored routes.		A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN4	
Target	1% increase in cycling by 2026.	
Achievements	<p>No cycle specific LTP3 indicator was established. It was co-opted into a joint walking and cycling target called 'active travel'. Due to the lack of travel to school data, cycling data not yet online (e.g. the new extra cycling facilities in Birmingham) and with the introduction of major active travel programmes such as LSTF, it would be unfeasible to make a valid assessment of the performance aim for 2011/12.</p> <p>However, as an indication of progress, the limited selection of cycle sites that data has been received for indicates an 18.6% growth compared to the 2010 figure.</p>	
Actions or Comments	New LTP target for Active Travel will be monitored when data is available.	

Table 35 – Implementation of Local Cycle Network

Transport and Accessibility		
LOI TRAN4b - Implementation of Proposed Local Cycle Network identified in the cycle network map.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN4	
Target	Increase % length implemented.	
Achievements	1200m of new cycle routes have been implemented in the past year.	
Actions or Comments	3 new school cycle shelters have also been installed (each with a capacity of 20 bikes).	

Table 36 – Long Stay Car Park Spaces

Transport and Accessibility		
LOI TRAN5a - Number of publically available long stay parking places in strategic centres.		A

Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN5
Target	Decrease the number of long stay parking spaces in centres over baseline for each centre by 2026.
Achievements	No change to number of long stay spaces in centres in 2011/12.
Actions or Comments	BCCS Local Output Indicators CEN8a and CEN8b (Mandatory Indicator Target LTP6) have been replaced with BCCS Local Output Indicators TRAN5a and TRAN5b. It is proposed that a strategy for car parking in Walsall Town Centre will be developed through the AAP.

Table 37 – Location of New Public Owned Long Stay Car Parks

Transport and Accessibility		
	LOI TRAN5b - All new publically owned long stay parking spaces in Strategic Centres to be located in peripheral locations.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy TRAN5	
Target	100%	
Achievements	No change to parking arrangements in Walsall Town Centre in 2011/12.	
Actions or Comments	BCCS Local Output Indicators CEN8a and CEN8b (Mandatory Indicator Target LTP6) have been replaced with BCCS Local Output Indicators TRAN5a and TRAN5b. It is proposed that a strategy for car parking in Walsall Town Centre will be developed through the AAP.	

UDP TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 38 – Transport (Increase Number of Bus Journeys)

Transport		
	Local Output Indicator: Increase number of bus journeys in line with LTP target.	R
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T2	
Target	LTP3 target is to increase bus use within West Mids Met Area from the 2010/11 base of 300.2 million trips per year to 315.2 million by 2015/16	
Achievements	Below target: 2011/12 figure was 286.1 when target was 295m	
Actions or Comments	National trends are for a fall in bus use due to the recession. However it is hoped the successful West Midlands LSTF bid will boost public transport usage.	

Table 39 – Transport (Increase Number of Rail Journeys)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator: Increase the number of rail passenger journeys.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T3
Target	There is no longer an LTP target related to rail travel. The closest is public transport access to strategic centres: Increase the proportion of trips by public transport into the nine strategic LTP centres as a whole during the AM peak to 50% by 2015/16.
Achievements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This performance aim is currently being exceeded as private vehicle trips into centres have declined at a faster rate (5%) than those by public transport (0.6%) over the latest two-year cycle of cordon surveys. 2. Rail journeys are up 5.7% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 to 44.2 million trips a year.
Actions or Comments	Funding has been secured from DfT for the electrification of the Walsall to Rugeley line and capacity and line speed improvements. Work is also ongoing to progress various other schemes including a study looking at electrification from Walsall to Aldridge and closure of Bloxwich Level crossing.

Table 40 – Transport (Traffic Growth)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator: Keep traffic growth in line with LTP target.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T4, T5
Target	To limit annual traffic growth to between 3% and 6% between 2009 and 2015
Achievements	The traffic growth has fallen slightly to 0.997 which is beating the performance aim.
Actions or Comments	This can be attributed to the economic downturn and people having less need to drive.

Table 41 – Transport (Bicycle Trips)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator: Increase proportion of trips made by bike in line with LTP target.	
G	

Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T9
Target	Increase the West Midlands Active Travel index by 5% from the 2010/11 baseline of 100 by 2015/16.
Achievements	Due to the lack of travel to school data, cycling data not yet online (e.g. the new extra cycling facilities in Birmingham) and with the introduction of major active travel programmes such as LSTF, it would be unfeasible to make a valid assessment of the performance aim for 2011/12. However, as an indication of progress, the limited selection of cycle sites that data has been received for indicates an 18.6% growth compared to the 2010 figure.
Actions or Comments	Monitoring will commence once data is available.

Table 42 – Transport (Car Park Spaces)

Transport	
Local Output Indicator - Car parking provision for new housing development in line with standards in T13.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy T13
Target	Car park spaces to meet the standards within UDP Policy T13.
Achievements	In line with target.
Actions or Comments	Keep all new housing developments in line with parking targets.

TRANSPORT AND ACCESSIBILITY PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY

6.37 West Midlands Transport Monitoring has been affected by the changeover from Local Transport Plan 2 (LTP2) to Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3). Therefore many of the indicators previously used are not available, and some of the new indicators are not yet operational. However work on Transport issues within the borough has continued.

6.38 One of the main issues is a fall in bus patronage across the region. It is hard to get an accurate figure for Walsall to compare to this regional figure as we are due the next cordon count being in 2013 so data currently compares 2009 to 2011. Bus Patronage (as with all transport modes other than rail) has shown a fall in patronage since the start of the recession, Bus Network Reviews in the West Midlands gave some shorter term boosts with Centro, Walsall Council and Bus Operators working on the North Walsall BNR and the Wolverhampton and West Walsall BNR. However this could not halt the general slide in bus use. The West Midlands has secured £33.2m of Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) funding from DfT which will hopefully arrest this slide.

6.39 Traffic Growth has fallen slightly, mainly due to the recession. Walsall is in the process of delivering on road based major scheme; in December 2011 Walsall Council secured conditional approval for funding from DfT for its Darlaston Strategic Development Area (DSDA) access scheme. This scheme opens up development sites in the Darlaston section of the Black Country Enterprise Zone by improving roads, bridges and junctions in the area.

6.40 Rail Patronage has continued to rise, and in July 2012 the Rail High Level Output Specification (HLOS) published by DfT named Walsall to Rugeley electrification as a named scheme for delivery between 2015 and 2019. This will give Walsall a much improved link to the north and encourage train operators to run inter-regional services via Walsall station.

Walsall UDP

6.41 Sustainable development and environment improvement are two of the key aims underlying the UDP. The Council will conserve and enhance the Borough’s natural and man-made environment assets whilst seeking to eliminate, ameliorate or control any features or activities that have an adverse impact on the environment (UDP Paragraph 3.1).

BCCS

6.42 Environmental transformation is one of the three directions of change from the vision for the BCCS. To achieve this aspiration, a number of sustainability challenges will need to be addressed as and when new development occurs in the Black Country. These include: climate change ‘proofing’ development, particularly in terms of developing in the most sustainable locations; prioritising the development of brownfield land; protecting and enhancing biodiversity, geodiversity, local character and industrial heritage; and, establishing a network of high quality open spaces and sport and recreational facilities.

BCCS ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 43 – Planning Permissions Granted Contrary to Environment Agency Advice

Environmental Infrastructure	
COI ENV5 - Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality grounds.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV5 (Former UDP Policy ENV40 and COI E1)
Target	0%
Achievements	There were no planning applications approved by the Council that were contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds or water quality grounds since the BCCS was adopted or during the 2011/12 monitoring year.
Actions or Comments	Initial objections from the Environment Agency were overcome as part of the determination process or through the inclusion of conditions on decision notices. We will continue to apply the policy and to take account of Environment Agency advice.

Table 44 –Renewable Energy Generation

Environmental Infrastructure	COI ENV7 - Renewable Energy Generation.		A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV7 (Former COI E3)		
Target	No target set.		
Achievements	<p>1. Out of a total of 23 eligible major developments during the last monitoring year, only 11 (48%) addressed the energy efficiency of the development that planning permission was being sought for. However only one (4%) application submitted a suitable energy statement in line with the policy requirement (as set out in the Black Country Validation Checklist).</p>		
Actions or Comments	<p>The majority of applications argued that energy efficiency measures included within the development’s construction, e.g. to satisfy Part L of the Building Regulations, was the most practical way of addressing Policy ENV7. Some of these developments did propose measures beyond minimum building regulations requirements though, such as the provision of solar panels.</p> <p>Only one development (Application 11/1559/FL - Electrium Point, Ashmore Lake Way, Willenhall, WV12 4HD) provided evidence that at least 10% of the development’s estimated residual energy demand would be provided from renewable sources (Solar Photovoltaic).</p> <p>In future years (i.e. once completions are built that would have been granted planning permission following adoption of the BCCS), monitoring of development completions should take place to enable an accurate assessment of whether development that proposed to incorporate 10% of estimated energy from renewable sources has been achieved during construction. However the way in which the Council’s monitoring system can be modified to identify, in practical terms, how this monitoring can be carried out is yet to be determined.</p>		

BCCS ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 45 - Monitoring target for biodiversity (change in areas of biodiversity importance)

Environmental Infrastructure	LOI ENV1 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV1 (Former UDP Policies ENV19-24 and COI E2)		

Target	No net reduction in the area of designated nature conservation sites through development.
Achievements	<p>Special Areas of Conservation There were no losses to the one site of this status in the borough between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.</p> <p>Sites of Special Scientific Interest There were no losses or potential losses between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012. The Council is not aware of any extant planning permissions which were implemented within the reporting period.</p> <p>Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 there were no planning permissions resulting in the potential loss of any SINC. The Council is not aware of any extant planning permissions which were implemented within the reporting period. However, development carried out without planning permission has resulted in the loss of a small part of a SINC. The Council is considering enforcement action in this case.</p> <p>Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 no planning permissions were granted which resulted in the loss of any SLINC. The Council is not aware of any extant planning permissions which were implemented within the reporting period.</p>
Actions or Comments	Designated nature conservation sites under consideration in this indicator include all statutory sites comprising SACs and SSSIs as well as the non-statutory Local Sites which comprise SINC and SLINC. The planning policy framework gives absolute protection to all sites but the SLINC. If a SLINC is lost or damaged through development requiring planning permission compensatory habitat of equivalent value must be provided (LNRs are not included because all are either SSSIs, SINC or SLINC).

Table 46 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance With Historic Environment Advice

Environmental Infrastructure	LOI ENV2 - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor recommendations.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV2		
Target	100%		
Achievements	100% of planning permissions where the Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor were consulted were granted in accordance with their recommendations (based on 10% sample).		
Actions or Comments	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses to the associated		

	recommendations. A 10% sample of permissions will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.
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Table 47 – Building for Life Assessments

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV3 - Housing Quality Building for Life assessment of major housing schemes completed.	R
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV3 (Former COI H6)
Target	Move towards 100% with a rating of good or very good by 2026.
Achievements	The Council does not currently record this data.
Actions or Comments	As above.

Table 48 – Major Planning Permissions and Design Standards

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV3a - Proportion of major planning permissions adequately addressing By Design, Manual for Streets, Building for Life and Code for Sustainable Homes/ BREEAM standards as appropriate.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV3
Target	100%
Achievements	Whilst our planning software is not currently able to record information about applications that address design standards, these standards are taken into account as part of the determination process for major planning applications.
Actions or Comments	As above.

Table 49 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance with Conservation Advice

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV4a - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation Section's recommendations.	G

Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV4
Target	100%
Achievements	100% of planning permissions where the Conservation Section was consulted were granted in accordance with their recommendations (based on 10% sample).
Actions or Comments	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses to the associated recommendations. A 10% sample of permissions will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.

Table 50 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance with British Waterways Advice

Environmental Infrastructure		
	LOI ENV4b - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with British Waterways' planning related advice.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV4	
Target	100%	
Achievements	No planning applications were granted against the advice of The Canal & River Trust from the adoption of the Core Strategy in February 2011 up to the end of the 2011/12 monitoring year.	
Actions or Comments	One request was received from British Waterways to include a requirement in a Section 106 Agreement for a developer to maintain a hedge within land owned by British Waterways. However, this was deemed unnecessary to make the development acceptable and could not therefore be included.	

Table 51 – Planning Permissions Including Appropriate SUDs

Environmental Infrastructure		
	LOI ENV5 - Proportion of major planning permissions including appropriate SUDs.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV5	
Target	100%	
Achievements	71.43%	
Actions or Comments	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This is not relevant for all major applications e.g. change of use, reserved matters or changes to conditions that are not drainage related. 2. The monitoring of this indicator would benefit from clearer 	

	<p>information on the location of drainage information.</p> <p>3. Appropriate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS) is considered to mean, in relation to ENV5: <i>“The use of SUDS, unless it would be impractical to do so, in order to significantly reduce surface water run-off and improve water quality. The type of SUDS used will be dependent on ground conditions.”</i></p> <p>4. It would appear that some applications relate to earlier conditions set with regard to drainage that may have been agreed before the Core Strategy came into force. Hence, it is difficult to measure achievement in terms of runoff from green field land at this time.</p>
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Table 52 – Accessible Open Space

Environmental Infrastructure		
	LOI ENV6a - Accessible open space by hectare per 1,000 population.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV6	
Target	5ha	
Achievements	Current figure (@ 31.03.12) = 4.96ha per 1000 population.	
Actions or Comments	The figure of 4.96ha is derived from the updated open space dataset used to inform Walsall Council’s revised Green Space Strategy 2012. This dataset will provide key supporting evidence in the production of Walsall’s emerging Site Allocations DPD – this document will seek to cater for access to open space by allocating sites for open space protection or addressing accessibility to existing open spaces.	

Table 53 – Delivery of Open Space, Sport and Recreation Proposals

Environmental Infrastructure		
	LOI ENV6b - Delivery through Local Development Documents of broad open space, sport and recreation proposals for each Regeneration Corridor and Strategic Centre set out in BCCS Appendix 2.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV6	
Target	100% of provision in BCCS Appendix 2 by 2026. Specific targets for Walsall are set out in the table below.	
	BCCS Location	Summary of BCCS Appendix 2 Proposals
	Walsall Strategic Centre	Improvements to the canal network (possible greenway designation) and possible “Green Flag” application for Walsall Arboretum.
	RC5: Loxdale-Moxley	Improvements to Great Bridge Road playing fields and improvements to the canal network, e.g. for access to George Rose Park

		or Moorcroft Wood.
	RC6: Darlaston-Willenhall-Wednesfield	Improvements to Fibbersley open spaces (including playing fields) and continued investment in Willenhall Memorial Park hub site.
	RC7: Bloxwich-Birchills-Bescot	Improvements to Pleck Park, Reedswood Park and other green spaces in this area.
	RC15: Brownhills	Continued protection and access to natural green space sites at Brownhills and Clayhanger Commons.
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant improvements have been carried out to the Arboretum (Strategic Centre) in this monitoring year as part of the three year Arboretum Restoration Programme (2010-2013) with funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund / Big Lottery Fund. At Willenhall Memorial Park (RC6), in August 2011 the next chapter of the ongoing regeneration of the park was completed with the opening of a new £250,000 interactive water play facility to replace the outdated lido facility. The project was funded via a successful application to the Big Lottery Fund and capital funding from Walsall Council. 	
Action or Comments	<p>Open space, sport and recreation proposals for Walsall's regeneration corridors and the strategic centre are set out in Tables 2 and 3 of the BCCS, as well as diagrammatically in Appendix 2.</p> <p>To enable this BCCS indicator to be addressed as part of the plan period to 2026, where appropriate these proposals will be included within specific policies or land allocations (e.g. new or improved urban open space) in the emerging Walsall Site Allocations document and Town Centre Area Action Plan (as well as potentially new SPDs or revisions to existing SPDs).</p>	

Table 54 – Development Delivering Renewable Energy Measures

Environmental Infrastructure	
LOI ENV7 - Proportion of eligible developments delivering measures sufficient to off-set at least 10% of estimated residual energy demand.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV7 (Former COI E3)
Target	100%
Achievements	Out of a total of twenty three eligible major developments during the last monitoring year, eleven (48%) addressed the energy efficiency of the development that planning permission was being sought for. However only one (4%) application submitted a suitable energy statement in line with the policy requirement (as set out in the Black Country Validation Checklist).
Actions or Comments	The majority of these applications argued that energy efficiency measures included within the development's construction, e.g. to satisfy Part L of the Building Regulations, was the most practical way of

	<p>addressing Policy ENV7. Some of these developments did propose measures beyond minimum building regulations requirements though, such as the provision of solar panels.</p> <p>Only one development (Application 11/1559/FL - Electrium Point, Ashmore Lake Way, Willenhall, WV12 4HD) provided evidence that at least 10% of the development's estimated residual energy demand would be provided from renewable sources (Solar Photovoltaic).</p> <p>In future years (i.e. once completions are built that would have been granted planning permission following adoption of the BCCS), monitoring of development completions should take place to enable an accurate assessment of whether development that proposed to incorporate 10% of estimated energy from renewable sources has been achieved during construction. However the way in which the Council's monitoring system can be modified to identify, in practical terms, how this monitoring can be carried out is yet to be determined.</p>
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Table 55 – Planning Permissions Granted in Accordance with Air Quality / Environmental Advice

Environmental Infrastructure		
	LOI ENV8 - Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Air Quality / environmental protection section recommendations.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy ENV8	
Target	100%	
Achievements	100% of planning permissions were granted in accordance with Air Quality / environmental protection section recommendations (based on 10% sample).	
Actions or Comments	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses to the associated recommendations from the Air Quality or environmental protection. A 10% sample of major applications will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.	

UDP ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 56 – Protection of the Green Belt

Environmental Infrastructure		
	Local Output Indicator- Green Belt: Protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development.	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy ENV2	

Target	100% protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development.
Achievements	100% achieved when allowance for very special circumstances are taken into account.
Actions or Comments	<p>No planning permissions were granted for development in the Green Belt which was contrary to UDP Policy ENV2.</p> <p>In a small number of cases development has occurred that is, or would normally be, considered inappropriate in the green belt (see Appendix B). However in all cases these applications are in compliance with the Development Plan as they are justified by the demonstration of very special circumstances, which outweigh the harm by way of inappropriateness to the Green Belt.</p>

Table 57 - Tree Planting

Environmental Infrastructure	
Local Output Indicator- Tree Planting	G
Local Plan Policy	UDP Policy ENV18
Target	1000 as set out in the Urban Forest Strategy.
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 80 heavy standard, highway trees re-planted on the Pheasey Park Farm Estate. • 30 heavy standards, planted on the Sutton road. • 12 heavy standards going in on the Broadway - highway improvements. • 20 heavy standards planted on the Walstead Road - highways safety project. • 200 trees re-planted in various locations throughout the borough as part of a replacement programme. • 40 fruit trees planted in Bloxwich as part of the Orchard scheme. • 100 heavy standards been planted in Bloxwich Park and King George V. • 80 trees of various sizes from the “Rootless Forest” project have been planted in the Arboretum. • 10 Yew trees to be planted as a gateway to St. Michaels Church in Walsall. • 300 whips planted at Anchor Meadow. • 4000 whips planted in the Arboretum Agro Forest. • 20 heavy standards planting on the Park Hall estate. • 8 heavy standards planting on the Manor Estate, Willenhall - highway improvements.
Actions or Comments	Monitoring shows that significant tree planting has been carried out in the borough. The Council will continue to monitor new tree planting schemes – no further action required.

Table 58 – Open Space managed to Green Flag Award Standard

Environmental Infrastructure		
	Local Indicator (formerly Core Output Indicator 4c): Amount of eligible open space managed to Green Flag Award standard	A
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC1	
Target	Retention of existing Green Flag sites and award of new sites as per Green Space Strategy.	
Achievements	Retention of Palfrey Park, Willenhall Memorial Park, and Merrions Wood Local Nature Reserve as existing Green Flag sites.	
Actions or Comments	<p>Whilst the Council has retained its existing Green Flag sites, no further Green Flag awards have been made in the last monitoring year (2011/12). However, this does not fully reflect implementation of UDP Policy LC1 as it relates to management of parks and open space, and therefore the ability to achieve Green Flag Award designations is beyond the control of the planning system.</p> <p>The Council is soon to adopt a revised Green Space Strategy for the period 2012 – 2017 and any future ambitions to achieve new Green Flag awards will be included in the Green Space Strategy Action Plan.</p> <p>The Government removed the Core Output Indicator in 2008 but encouraged LPAs to continue to monitor this indicator where they had signed up to the “Green Flag” scheme or had adopted a “Green Flag” local policy¹⁷. Whilst it has been included as a Local Indicator in this year’s AMR, the Council will review whether to continue to include it in future AMRs.</p>	

Table 59 –Protection of Urban Open Space

Environmental Infrastructure		
	UDP Monitoring Indicator: Protection of urban open spaces from inappropriate development.	G
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC1	
Target	100% protection	
Achievements	<p>99.53% protection was achieved in 2011/12.</p> <p>2.59ha (see applications below) out of a total supply of UDP allocated urban open space of 547.43ha was lost (= 0.47% of total supply).</p>	

¹⁷ <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/coreoutputindicators2.pdf>

Actions or Comments	<p>Several applications were received concerning key development on urban open space during the monitoring year. These applications were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10/0296/OL – granted outline permission for residential development (44 dwellings) – 1.65ha of urban open space allocation lost (c.0.9ha for residential development and c.0.75ha for land exchange with neighbouring Jane Lane School). Improvements to be made to local green space as compensatory provision, secured through S106 agreement as part of the planning permission. • 10/0297/OL – granted outline permission for residential development (16 dwellings) – 0.29ha of urban open space allocation lost. Improvements to be made to local green space as compensatory provision, secured through S106 agreement as part of the planning permission. • 10/0298/OL - granted outline permission for residential development (26 dwellings) – c.0.65ha of urban open space allocation lost. Improvements to be made to local green space as compensatory provision, secured through S106 agreement as part of the planning permission. • 11/0670/FL – small park ranger and community pavilion proposed to improve park facilities at Palfrey Park. Building to be constructed on existing hard standing which results in no loss of green space, as well as improving park user experience. • 11/0825/FL – application for change of use of an existing building on urban open space, granted permission (08/1470/FL) in a previous monitoring year.
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Table 60 – Provision of New Urban Open Space

Environmental Infrastructure		
	UDP Monitoring Indicator: Provision of new urban open spaces.	G
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC2	
Target	At least 24 hectares of new urban open space 1991-2011	
Achievements	No new urban open space has been provided within this monitoring year however 43.62 ha has been provided since 1991 which is considerably higher than the original target.	
Actions or Comments	This indicator is now outdated but the provision (through potential new allocation) of new urban open space and its subsequent monitoring will be addressed through work on the emerging Walsall Site Allocations DPD.	

Table 61 – Length of Greenways

Environmental Infrastructure	
UDP Monitoring Indicator: Length of greenways constructed.	
G	
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC5
Target	At least another 10 miles (16 km) 2002 - 2011 (UDP Target)
Achievements	None in 2011/12 but 48 km has been achieved since the UDP was adopted (2005), which is considerably higher than the original target.
Actions or Comments	This indicator is now outdated but the provision (through potential new designation) of new greenways and subsequent monitoring will be addressed through work on the emerging Walsall Site Allocations DPD.

Table 62 – Protection of Playing Fields and Sports Pitches

Environmental Infrastructure	
UDP Monitoring Indicator: Protection of playing fields / sports pitches.	
G	
LDF Policy	UDP Policy LC6
Target	100% protection
Achievements	The target of 100% protection of playing fields has again been achieved, although this takes into consideration the 'caveats' (parts I and II) in UDP Policy LC6.
Actions or Comments	Monitoring to date indicates that the policy is being applied effectively. The Council will continue to monitor development proposals affecting playing fields and sports pitches – no further action required.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY

6.43 The Council has been successful in defending designated sites from damaging development within the reporting period. There has been no significant damage to the Wildlife Corridors through the grant of permission for development, although the planning policy framework does not provide strong protection for these areas.

6.44 The condition of designated sites is a problematic indicator of the operation of the council's planning policies. The condition of all designated sites is largely due to factors beyond the reach of the planning system. Good management is often due to agri-environmental funding and whether a site is in public ownership. Problems with neglect, overgrazing or pollution are usually outside the influence of the planning system. However, for the first time since reporting started, a management plan for a SINC has been secured through a planning permission, although it will only be implemented once the permission is implemented. The council continues to maintain a relatively high level of recent survey work for the Local Sites in the borough, although scarcity of funding has meant no survey work was carried out in the reporting period.

6.45 For the first time an indicator on the degree to which planning applications on brownfield sites have been supported by an ecological survey report has been introduced. The headline percentage is difficult to interpret. However, the council works closely with applicants, often at a pre-application stage, to ensure that appropriate ecological survey information is provided in support of a planning application. This discussion will often rule out unnecessary survey work being carried out. There is more of a problem with the quality of some of the submitted ecological survey work and the degree to which ecological recommendations are incorporated into planning decisions.

6.46 Green Belt - Local planning policies within the UDP Environment section are still proving effective in their control of development in the green belt. Where planning permission was granted for development in a green belt location, the majority of developments were considered to be 'appropriate development' as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and UDP Policy ENV2. In the only instances where development would be regarded as 'inappropriate' but permission was granted, justification was either provided through the submission of very special circumstances, or because the principle of development in this location had already been determined through an approved planning application in a previous monitoring year.

6.47 Renewable Energy – There are still difficulties in obtaining the necessary data where planning permission is not required for certain small scale renewable energy installations. The adopted BCCS has introduced a new Local Output Indicator (Policy ENV7) to measure the proportion of eligible developments delivering measures to offset residual energy demand, however this has proved difficult to monitor based on the Council's current monitoring systems. Approximately half of all eligible major developments that are above the threshold for BCCS Policy ENV7 failed to comply with the policy in addressing how the proposed development could reasonably incorporate some energy efficiency measures into the design / construction. This was the case even accepting where it might have been unviable for developments to deliver 10% of the estimated residual energy demand. Only one development was able to demonstrate incorporation of renewable energy generation sufficient to offset at least 10% of the estimated demand for the building.

6.48 Water - No planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice in 2011/12, and planning conditions were imposed on planning permissions where suggested by the Environment Agency. This shows a commitment to, and effective application of, UDP Policy ENV40 and BCCS Policy ENV5 in determining planning applications. Further information on the environment and amenity is available in Appendix B.

Furthermore, in the implementation of BCCS Policy ENV5, 71.43% of all major planning permissions included the provision of appropriate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS).

In addition, no planning permissions were granted contrary to British Waterways (now the Canals and Rivers Trust) advice, in accordance with BCCS Policy ENV4.

6.49 Open Space, Sport and Recreation (outdoor) - All of Walsall's Green Flag Award sites - Palfrey Park (6.5ha), Willenhall Memorial Park (20ha) and Merrions Wood Local Nature Reserve (12ha) – have retained their status during the 2011/12 monitoring year. However no new Green Flag Awards have been made.

Indicators concerned with the protection of leisure and recreation land-uses, such as the protection of urban open space (UDP Policy LC1) and the protection of playing pitches (Policy LC6), have been successful during this monitoring year, both reaching between 99% and 100% of their targets to protect from loss caused by new development.

Indicators covering the provision of additional urban open space and the extension of the greenway network are increasingly out-dated. While the targets for these indicators have been achieved over the UDP 'plan period', there has been no additional provision in the last monitoring year. Adoption of the BCCS has introduced a new Local Output Indicator for Policy ENV6 to measure the proportion of accessible open space per 1000 head of population. Current unrestricted open space in the borough is measured at 4.96ha per 1000 people, ever so slightly short of the BCCS target of 5ha per 1000.

Walsall UDP

6.64 All of the Walsall UDP policies on Waste Management have now been superseded by BCCS Spatial Objective 9 and BCCS Policies WM1 – WM5.

BCCS

6.65 The BCCS includes a Spatial Objective for waste (Spatial Objective 9), which states that by 2026, the Black Country will have “sufficient waste recycling and waste management facilities in locations which are the most accessible and have the least environmental impact.” By 2026 the Black Country will also have achieved:

- Zero waste growth – taking into account the levels of development and growth proposed in the BCCS;
- Net self-sufficiency in waste management - the capacity to manage a tonnage of waste equivalent to the tonnage of waste arising in the area;
- An increased variety of waste management facilities - enabling a wider range of wastes to be managed locally than is currently the case;
- Improved recovery of value from waste – waste will be moved further the “waste hierarchy,” and will be seen as a valuable resource, rather than as a problem;
- Protection of existing waste management capacity against needless loss to other uses.

6.66 The BCCS waste policies quantify future waste management requirements to 2026, identify infrastructure projects planned within the plan period that will contribute to the requirements, and include criteria for assessing all new waste management development proposals. They also aim to safeguard the capacity of existing waste management infrastructure, particularly at “strategic sites” which provide the bulk of the Black Country’s existing capacity. They also require non-waste developments to demonstrate that the waste generated by the development is being managed responsibly.

6.67 Each of the BCCS waste policies has at least one Local Output Indicator (LOI) to measure the extent to which the Black Country Authorities are implementing the key objectives of the policy. In some cases, the indicators specified in the BCCS have been refined to reflect the most relevant and up-to-date data sources available, which give an indication of performance

6.68 As it is no longer a requirement to record performance against the former Core Output Indicators (COIs), the tables below relate mainly to the LOIs (LOIs) identified in the BCCS. However, in practice, the same sources of data have been used to measure performance against most of the LOIs. Where there is some relationship to a former COI, a reference to the relevant indicator has been included.

BCCS WASTE LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 63 – Diversion of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) from Landfill

Waste																																																									
LOI WM1a – Diversion of waste from landfill – a) % LACW (local authority collected waste)* diversion		G (Black Country)	A (Walsall)																																																						
* BCCS refers to this as “municipal waste” but Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) is the term now used to describe waste collected by local authorities.																																																									
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1 (relates in part to former COI W2)																																																								
Target	Targets for diversion of LACW from landfill in the Black Country by 2026 are set out in BCCS Policy WM1, Table 15. There are targets for individual authorities in Table WM1d, BCCS Appendix 6. By 2026, the Black Country authorities are expected to be diverting at least 84% of the LACW arising in the area annually away from landfill. The diversion target for Walsall Council is 75% by 2026.																																																								
Achievements	<p>The table below shows the LACW diversion rates achieved in the Black Country since the BCCS “baseline” year, compared to the BCCS targets.</p> <p>DIVERSION OF LACW FROM LANDFILL IN THE BLACK COUNTRY – PERFORMANCE AGAINST BCCS TARGETS 2007/08 – 2011/12</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Target Year/ Monitoring Year</th> <th>Dudley</th> <th>Sandwell</th> <th>Walsall</th> <th>W’ton</th> <th>Black Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCCS Baseline 2006/07</td> <td>61.7%</td> <td>31.5%</td> <td>34.5%</td> <td>82.6%</td> <td>58.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007/08</td> <td>84.1%</td> <td>34.4%</td> <td>55.3%</td> <td>77.9%</td> <td>63.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008/09</td> <td>84.5%</td> <td>44.4%</td> <td>55.7%</td> <td>87.8%</td> <td>68.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009/10</td> <td>84.9%</td> <td>61.6%</td> <td>66.1%</td> <td>88.5%</td> <td>75.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010/11</td> <td>89.2%</td> <td>60.4%</td> <td>60.8%</td> <td>90.5%</td> <td>75.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCCS Targets 2010/11</td> <td>90.4%</td> <td>62.0%</td> <td>53.0%</td> <td>92.3%</td> <td>74.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011/12</td> <td>90.9%</td> <td>82.3%</td> <td>51.4%</td> <td>93.1%</td> <td>80.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCCS Targets 2015/16</td> <td>92.0%</td> <td>66.4%</td> <td>67.0%</td> <td>91.7%</td> <td>80.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: BCCS Policy WM1 Table 15 and BCCS Appendix 6 Table WM1d, Defra LACW Statistics: Local Authority Data, 2006/07 – 2011/12.</p>			Target Year/ Monitoring Year	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W’ton	Black Country	BCCS Baseline 2006/07	61.7%	31.5%	34.5%	82.6%	58.6%	2007/08	84.1%	34.4%	55.3%	77.9%	63.1%	2008/09	84.5%	44.4%	55.7%	87.8%	68.4%	2009/10	84.9%	61.6%	66.1%	88.5%	75.6%	2010/11	89.2%	60.4%	60.8%	90.5%	75.4%	BCCS Targets 2010/11	90.4%	62.0%	53.0%	92.3%	74.0%	2011/12	90.9%	82.3%	51.4%	93.1%	80.0%	BCCS Targets 2015/16	92.0%	66.4%	67.0%	91.7%	80.0%
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	<p>Notes on Table:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The BCCS targets relate to the waste collected and managed by the Black Country Authorities. This waste stream, referred to in the BCCS as “municipal waste,” is now referred to as “Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)” because the definition of “municipal waste” in the Landfill Directive also includes commercial wastes of a similar type to household waste, not all of which are necessarily managed by councils. 2. “Landfill diversion” means managing waste in ways other than disposal to landfill. The BCCS targets relate to the tonnages of LACW diverted from landfill annually, as a percentage of the total tonnage of LACW managed by the Black Country Authorities. 3. The diversion rate indicated in the table is the percentage of LACW recorded as “Recycled/Composted” and “Incineration with EfW” during each monitoring year (April – March), as a percentage of total LACW managed during the same monitoring year. <p>The 2010/11 BCCS landfill diversion targets for the Black Country and for Walsall were achieved. There has been a further increase in the diversion rate for the Black Country as a whole, and for three out of the four individual authorities, in 2011/12. The most significant improvement has been in Sandwell, where the diversion rate has increased from only 34.5% in the BCCS baseline year (2006/07) to 82.3% in 2011/12. See Appendix G and Waste Data Table 2 for further details of the underlying data in the table.</p> <p>The Black Country’s “RAG” rating for 2010/11 is green, as the overall BCCS targets are being met, whereas Walsall’s “RAG” rating is amber, because although Walsall met the BCCS target in the 2010/11 “benchmark” year, performance has slipped since then.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>Recent improvements to LACW infrastructure and new infrastructure in the pipeline have the potential to achieve further increases in diversion of LACW in the Black Country (see Table 65: Delivery of BCCS Waste Capacity Requirements below). However, national targets for management of LACW are expected to change later in 2013, when a new national “waste management plan” is published. This will reflect the targets set in the Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) for 50% of municipal waste to be re-used or recycled by 2020. The following action has been taken to address the problems identified above:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walsall Council has taken action to prevent contamination of co-mingled recyclable waste, which contributed towards the increase in waste sent to landfill in 2011/12 – this has included a leafleting campaign and closer scrutiny of wastes placed in recycling bins in areas where high levels of contamination have been found. • Walsall’s LACW diversion rates are expected to improve significantly after 2013/14, as more of its waste will be able to be sent for energy recovery to a new facility currently being built in South Staffordshire (W2R). • The Black Country Authorities will consider the implications of any new targets for management of LACW in the revised national “waste management plan,” once it is published.

Table 64 – Diversion of Commercial & Industrial (C&I) Waste from Landfill

Waste																																																							
LOI WM1a – Diversion of waste from landfill – b) % C&I waste* diversion																																																							
G																																																							
*Commercial & Industrial Waste (C&I) – the BCCS refers to this as “Commercial waste,” reflecting the limitations of the information available on waste arisings and management at a local level, except for Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW) (see below).																																																							
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1																																																						
Target	Targets for diversion of C&I from landfill in the Black Country by 2026 are set out in BCCS Policy WM1, Table 15. The targets for individual authorities (see Table WM1e, BCCS Appendix 6) are the same. By 2026, Walsall and the other Black Country authorities are expected to have infrastructure in place capable of diverting at least 75% of the C&I predicted to arise annually in the area.																																																						
Achievements	<p>The table below shows indicative “diversion rates” achieved since the BCCS baseline year (2006/07). This shows the proportion of waste entering non-landfill sites each year since 2007, as a percentage of total annual inputs of waste into sites of all types including landfill sites.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">PERCENTAGE OF WASTE INPUTS (BY TONNAGE) INTO PERMITTED NON-LANDFILL COMMERCIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SITES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY 2007 - 2011, COMPARED TO BCCS C&I WASTE DIVERSION TARGETS</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Target Year/ Calendar Year</th> <th>Dudley</th> <th>Sandwell</th> <th>Walsall</th> <th>W'ton</th> <th>Black Country</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>BCCS Baseline 2006/07</td> <td>61.0%</td> <td>61.0%</td> <td>61.0%</td> <td>61.0%</td> <td>61.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2007</td> <td>46.2%</td> <td>92.9%</td> <td>44.0%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>73.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>49.6%</td> <td>96.7%</td> <td>56.9%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>75.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>54.8%</td> <td>97.7%</td> <td>62.8%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>78.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>59.8%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>71.8%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>82.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCCS Target 2010/11</td> <td>65.0%</td> <td>65.0%</td> <td>65.0%</td> <td>65.0%</td> <td>65.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>49.5%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>71.4%</td> <td>100.0%</td> <td>81.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BCCS Target 2015/16</td> <td>70.0%</td> <td>70.0%</td> <td>70.0%</td> <td>70.0%</td> <td>70.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Sources: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2007 – 2011 and Environment Agency Operational Incinerators schedule 2011.</p>	Target Year/ Calendar Year	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country	BCCS Baseline 2006/07	61.0%	61.0%	61.0%	61.0%	61.0%	2007	46.2%	92.9%	44.0%	100.0%	73.3%	2008	49.6%	96.7%	56.9%	100.0%	75.6%	2009	54.8%	97.7%	62.8%	100.0%	78.5%	2010	59.8%	100.0%	71.8%	100.0%	82.7%	BCCS Target 2010/11	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%	65.0%	2011	49.5%	100.0%	71.4%	100.0%	81.3%	BCCS Target 2015/16	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%	70.0%
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<p>Achievements</p>	<p>Notes:</p> <p>1. The BCCS targets relate to waste generated by businesses. Although the LACW stream does include some trade waste from small businesses, this accounts for less than 10% of all LACW, most of which is household waste.</p> <p>2. The term “landfill diversion” means managing waste in alternative ways to landfilling. Diversion can be achieved through the following methods of management: preparing waste for re-use, recycling, composting or energy recovery. The BCCS targets relate to the tonnages of C&IW to be diverted away from landfill annually, as a percentage of the total tonnage of C&IW estimated to arise annually in the Black Country.</p> <p>3. Performance data in the table relates to waste inputs by tonnage into Construction Re-Use sites, Material Recycling Facilities (MRF), Metal Recycling Sites (MRS), Incinerators, Treatment facilities and Transfer facilities, as a percentage of the total tonnage of waste input into all commercial permitted waste management facilities in the specified calendar years. See Appendix G and Waste Data Table 2 for further details.</p> <p>The information in the table is only <u>indicative</u> as there is no information available on actual C&IW arisings and management at a local level. We therefore have to use Environment Agency data on inputs and outputs of waste at permitted sites in the Black Country as a “proxy,” to give a broad indication of how the waste generated by Black Country businesses is probably being managed.</p> <p>The data in the table covers calendar years (January – December), rather than monitoring years (April – March) and is therefore not exactly comparable to the BCCS targets. The information also relates to <u>waste managed in the Black Country at permitted, commercial, non-landfill waste management sites</u>. Not all of this waste will necessarily have arisen in the Black Country, or have been re-used, recycled or recovered. However, analysis of other Environment Agency data suggests high levels of C&IW diversion are being achieved in the Black Country, and that the BCCS target for C&IW diversion in 2010/11 has probably been met. This conclusion is supported by the findings of the most recent national survey of C&IW arisings in 2010. This indicates that around 63% of the C&IW arising in the former West Midlands region during the 2009 calendar year was diverted away from landfill and from other methods of disposal. See Appendix G and Waste Data Tables 2 - 5 for further details of the data sources that give an indication of how C&IW is being managed in the Black Country.</p> <p>The Black Country’s “RAG” rating is considered to be green, as is Walsall’s, because the evidence suggests the BCCS targets for C&IW landfill diversion are probably being met.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>The targets for C&IW diversion in the BCCS are based on those identified in proposed revisions to the former West Midlands RSS. These were based on a review of future requirements in the former region, using the best information available. This suggested that by 2026, the Black Country should have in place infrastructure capable of delivering a minimum landfill diversion rate of 75% for C&IW, meaning that there should be enough capacity in place to re-use, recycle, compost or recover a tonnage of waste equivalent to 75% of the tonnage of C&IW expected to arise in the area. As noted in Table 63 above, the revised “national waste management plan” may include new targets for C&IW.</p>

	<p>The following action is proposed for future monitoring of this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the absence of any better data, the Black Country Authorities will continue to use the data sources referred to above as general indicators of C&IW diversion in the Black Country, for comparison with the BCCS C&IW diversion targets. • The Black Country Authorities will also make use of other data to monitor C&IW re-use and recycling rates and landfill diversion rates, as when and if such sources become available.
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Table 65 – Delivery of BCCS Waste Capacity Requirements

Waste	
	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1 (relates in part to former COI W1)
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>Table 16 of the BCCS sets out how much new waste management capacity needs to be provided in the Black Country by 2026 to achieve “net self-sufficiency,” broaden the range of facilities available, and drive waste up the “waste hierarchy,” in line with BCCS Spatial Objective 9, taking into account the capacity of the infrastructure already in place at the BCCS “baseline” (31.03.09).</p>
Achievements	<p>The table below summarises progress on achieving the BCCS targets since April 2009. The updated requirements take into account capacity gained through new facilities and capacity lost through closures.</p> <p>The BCCS waste capacity requirements are net requirements, expected to reflect losses as well as gains. For most types of waste management facility, capacity means maximum annual throughput in tonnes per annum (TPA), or the tonnage of waste the facility can process per annum. However, the capacity of landfill facilities is indicated by total void space in cubic metres, which is the volume of space requiring infilling with waste, which will reduce over time until infilling is complete.</p> <p>The following new facilities in Walsall have been developed since April 2009, and have contributed to the BCCS requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walsall Council Environmental Depot in Brownhills, replacing former North Walsall Depot; • Triple R Solutions – commercial waste recycling facility in Willenhall, for recycling electric meters, other small items of WEEE, carpets and cables (capacity around 25,000 TPA); and • Viking Skips – commercial waste transfer facility in Bloxwich (capacity around 25,000 TPA).

**DELIVERY OF BCCS WASTE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS –
UPDATE OF CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS @ 31.03.12**

Facility Type	Annual Throughput Capacity - Net Change 2009/10 – 2011/12	Number of Facilities - Net Change 2009/10 – 2011/12	Updated Capacity Requirement @ 31.03.12	Updated Number of New Facilities Required @ 31.03.12
LACW Diversion				
Recycling	0	0	124,000	2 or 3
Composting/ AD	0	0	84,000	2
Energy Recovery/ Other Treatment	0	0	95,000	1
Commercial Waste Diversion				
Recycling	-3,200	+ 1	1,003,200	10 to 20
Recovery	0	0		
Treatment	0	0		
Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste (CD&EW)/ Hazardous Waste Treatment				
Recycling of Inert C&D Waste	Not known	0	Not possible to quantify	>1
Contaminated Soil Storage, Treatment, Remediation	0	0	Not possible to quantify	Temporary "hub" sites as required
Transfer, Handling, Bulk Transport and Ancillary				
Civic Amenity Sites/ Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs)	0	0	Dudley - 30,000 and Walsall - 10-15,000	2
Commercial Waste Transfer Facilities	+85,000	+ 3	65,000	1 to 3
Final Disposal				
Non-hazardous Landfill	Inputs 2009 – 2011 suggest void space depleted by around 0.8 million tonnes 2009/10 – 2011/12	-1	Remaining void space requirement = 1,169,000 tonnes/ 1,169,000 cubic metres	Depends on void space
Inert Landfill	Inputs 2009 – 2011 suggest void space depleted by around 0.3 million tonnes 2009/10 – 2011/12	0	Remaining void space requirement = 1,825,000 tonnes/ 1,217,000 cubic metres	Depends on void space

Source: Black Country Authorities waste development application monitoring

Notes on Table:

1. Sub-headings and facility types in this table have been adjusted to more closely reflect the BCCS targets and terminology used in the CLG guidance on Waste Framework Directive (December 2012).
2. The BCCS does not include any requirement for new metal recycling facilities (MRS) or general hazardous treatment capacity as there is a surplus of this type of capacity in the Black Country.
3. Estimates of landfill capacity requirements in tonnes have been added to the table.

However, during the same period, the following facilities in Walsall have

	<p>closed, resulting in losses in capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bace Groundworks in Aldridge (construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW) recycling facility); • Metal and Waste Recycling in Moxley (commercial recycling and transfer facility with capacity of around 64,200 TPA); and • Vigo/ Utopia Landfill Site. <p>Further details of new waste management sites developed in Walsall, sites in Walsall that have closed, and net changes in capacity can be found in Appendix G and Waste Data Tables 6 – 12.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied for both Walsall and the Black Country, as monitoring suggests sufficient capacity is likely to come forward over the remaining plan period to meet the BCCS requirements. However, there is some uncertainty, as recent gains in capacity have been offset by losses, and some of the new capacity delivered in Walsall has also not contributed towards the BCCS targets.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>The LACW management projects delivered so far, or in the process of being delivered, are concerned mainly with expanding transfer, bulking and sorting capacity. The only other new capacity in the pipeline is being built outside the Black Country. This is a new energy recovery facility being built by Veolia at Four Ashes in South Staffordshire, which will provide up to 50,000 TPA for Sandwell and up to 60,000 TPA for Walsall.</p> <p>There has been a net reduction in C&IW re-use and recycling capacity since April 2009, mainly due to the closure of Metal & Waste Recycling in Walsall. However, new transfer capacity developed since April 2009 includes at least some recycling capacity, so there may not have been a net loss in capacity in practice.</p> <p>Net changes in construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW) recycling capacity since April 2009 are also likely to be neutral overall.</p> <p>Given the significant amount of recent activity, and the evidence from previous AMRs that new capacity has continued to come forward since 2004/05 in Walsall, there is no reason to believe at present that the requirements identified in BCCS Table 16 cannot be delivered.</p> <p>The Black Country Authorities are therefore proposing the following action to monitor delivery of the BCCS waste capacity requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any major LACW infrastructure requirements identified in future LACW strategies in the Black Country, over and above what is already identified in the BCCS, will be brought forward through Local Plans (see Tables 69 and 70). • The Black Country Authorities will continue to liaise with commercial waste operators on the bringing forward of new C&IW and CD&EW facilities through pre-application discussions, and where appropriate, sites for waste management will be allocated in Local Plans (see Tables 69 and 70).

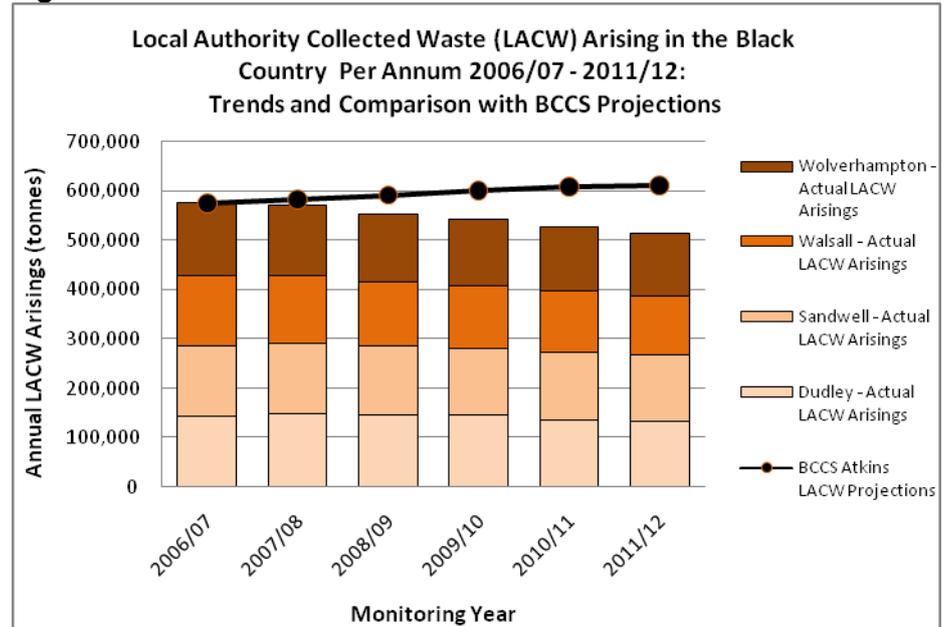
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future monitoring and reporting of new capacity coming forward will reflect the terminology and facility types identified in the guidance issued by CLG in December 2012 on implementing the requirements of the Waste Framework Directive.
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Table 66 – Waste Growth – Net Change in Waste Arisings

Waste		G (Black Country)	A (Walsall)
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM1		
LOI WM1c - % of growth in tonnage of waste arising.			
Target	<p>0% by 2026</p> <p>Table WM1b of BCCS Appendix 6 estimates the amount of waste expected to arise annually in the Black Country, and in each authority area, including Walsall, by 2025/26. This is based on the waste projections in Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities.</p> <p>The study predicts no growth in C&IW and CD&EW arisings in the Black Country after 2020/21, although LACW is expected to continue to grow up to 2025/26, due to housing development and further household formation. It is estimated that in 2025/26, around 4.567 million tonnes of waste will arise in the Black Country, of which 0.679 million tonnes will be LACW, 2.443 million tonnes C&IW, and 1.445 million tonnes CD&EW. Around 0.287 million tonnes is expected to be hazardous.¹⁸</p> <p>The Black Country Waste Planning Study includes predicted arisings for each year up to 2025/26, with “benchmarks” at five-yearly intervals.</p>		
Achievements	<p>LACW and hazardous waste are the only waste streams with an organised data collection system providing information on annual waste arisings at a local level. We can therefore only monitor trends in the Black Country with confidence for these two waste streams.</p> <p>Figures A and B below show how annual LACW and hazardous waste arisings in the Black Country have compared with the tonnages of waste predicted to arise in the BCCS projections, since 2006/07.</p> <p>Figure A shows that LACW arisings have been lower than was predicted in the Black Country Waste Planning Study. In the 2010/11 “benchmark” year, nearly 526,000 tonnes of LACW arose in the Black Country, around 84,000 tonnes less than predicted. 123,000 tonnes of this was generated in Walsall, around 30,000 tonnes less than predicted. The decline in LACW arisings has continued into the latest monitoring year 2011/12.</p>		

¹⁸ Hazardous waste is a sub-set of the other waste streams but hazardous waste arisings were added to the current and projected LACW, C&I waste and CD&EW arisings in Tables WM1a and WM1b of BCCS Appendix 6, in error, to generate the total waste arisings figures. Projected total waste arisings in 2026 should be the sum of LACW, C&IW and CD&EW arisings = 4.157 million tonnes.

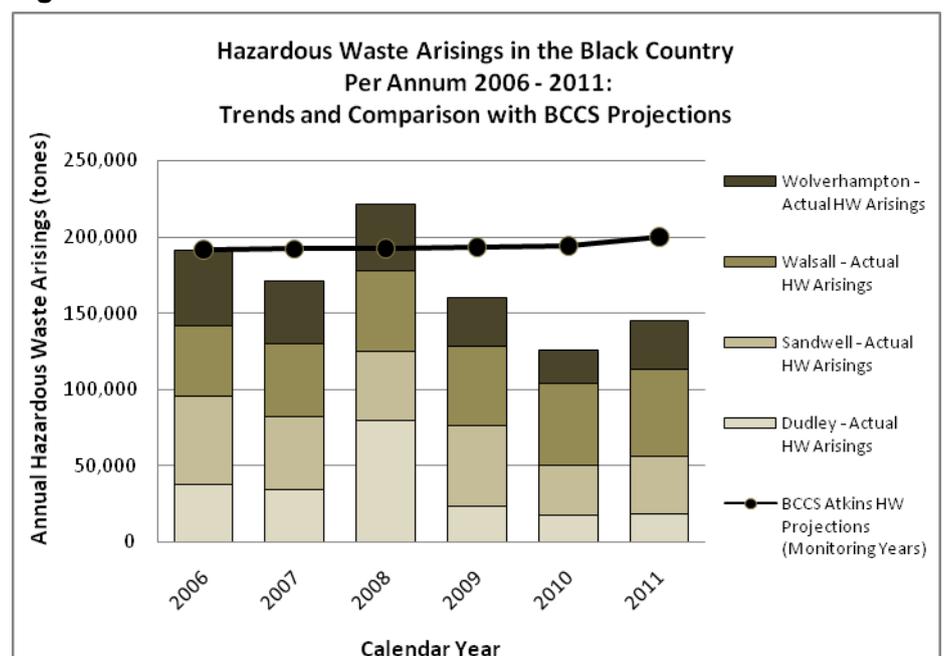
Figure A



Sources: waste arisings data from Black Country Authorities 2002/03 – 2004/05 and from Defra Local Authority Waste Management Statistics 2005/06 - 2011/12, waste projections from Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities (Atkins Municipal Waste Projections)

Figure B shows that in most years since 2006, **hazardous waste arisings** in the Black Country were also lower than predicted in the nearest monitoring years, but in Walsall, they were higher than predicted. There was also an increase in hazardous waste arisings nationally and in the former West Midlands region between 2010 and 2011.

Figure B



Sources: waste arisings data from Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2006 – 2011, waste projections from Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities.

	<p>Notes on Figures A and B:</p> <p>1. The BCCS waste projections relate to the tonnages of waste predicted to arise in monitoring years (April – March), but data on hazardous waste arisings is only available for calendar years (January – December).</p> <p>2. Therefore, in Figure B, the dots representing BCCS projected arisings for <u>monitoring years</u> (1 April – 31 March) are shown above the bars representing hazardous waste arisings in the nearest equivalent <u>calendar year</u> (1 January – 31 December), as follows: dot for 2006/07 projection above bar for 2006 arisings, and so on.</p> <p>Further information about LACW and hazardous waste arisings in the Black Country, including the data underlying Figures A and B, can be found in Appendix G and Waste Data Tables 13 and 14.</p> <p>The latest national survey into C&IW arisings shows a significant decline in arisings in the former West Midlands region from 7.265 million tonnes in the 2002/03 calendar year to around 5.247 million tonnes in the 2009 calendar year. Estimates of arisings in the former West Midlands County also suggest a significant decline from around 3.521 million tonnes in 1998/99 to around 2.584 million tonnes in 2006/07. While there was a sharp decline in industrial waste, the amount of commercial waste has increased. It is not clear how much the overall decline in C&IW arisings can be attributed to businesses reducing the amount of waste they produce – the economic recession could also be an important factor.</p> <p>National surveys of CD&EW arisings indicate little change in arisings in England or the former West Midlands region between 2003 and 2005 but a more recent survey shows a decline in arisings in England. Further information about this can be found in Appendix G.¹⁹</p> <p>More recent estimates generated by Defra suggest there was a significant fall in arisings in England between 2008 and 2010, but the 2008 national CD&EW survey and the Defra data for 2008 – 2010 do not include any estimates of arisings below the national level.</p> <p>Further information about trends in C&IW and CD&EW arisings can be found in Appendix G and in Waste Data Tables 15 to 19.</p> <p>For this indicator, a green “RAG” rating has been applied to the Black Country, as the evidence suggests that the overall amount of waste generated has reduced since the BCCS baseline year and less waste was generated in the 2010/11 “benchmark” year and in 2011/12 than was predicted in the Black Country Waste Planning Study. However, Walsall’s “RAG” rating is amber because hazardous waste arisings have been consistently higher than predicted, and it is not entirely clear why.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>The main purposes of this indicator are to monitor whether the BCCS objective of “zero waste growth” is being met, and to compare actual arisings (where known) with the long-term projections in the BCCS technical evidence, on the tonnages of waste expected to be generated in the “benchmark” years. We can only measure performance against this indicator for the two smallest waste streams – LACW and hazardous waste - with confidence, as these are the only waste streams that have systems in place for collection of actual data on annual arisings.</p>

¹⁹ Construction, Demolition & Excavation Waste Arisings, Use and Disposal for England, 2008 (2011), Capita Symonds / Alfatek Redox (UK) Ltd for WRAP, Table 7.1 suggests arisings fell from around 89.3 million tonnes in 2005 to around 83.2 million tonnes in 2008. These figures relate to Inert CD&EW only – total estimated CD&EW arisings in 2008 were higher, because the survey included an estimate of non-inert CD&EW arisings, which was not included in previous surveys.

	<p>It is unlikely that we will ever have data on actual tonnages of C&IW and CD&EW arising in the Black Country, as there is no system in place to collect such data. In the absence of any local data on C&IW and CD&EW arisings, we have no option but to use the best other data available.</p> <p>The Black Country Authorities are proposing the following action for future monitoring of waste growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The data sources indicated above will continue to be used to measure trends in LACW and hazardous waste arisings, and as general indicators of net change in waste arisings in the Black Country, for comparison with the BCCS projections to 2026. • The Black Country Authorities will also make use of other data sources to monitor C&IW and CD&EW arisings, as when and if such sources become available. • Walsall Council will also review the evidence on hazardous waste arisings to identify possible reasons for the increase in arisings of these types of waste in the borough since 2008.
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Table 67 – Strategic Waste Sites – Net Change in Capacity

Waste	
<p>LOI WM2a - % protection* of capacity of existing/ proposed strategic waste management sites, by waste planning authority.</p> <p>*Definition of protection = no net loss of waste management capacity at strategic sites identified in the Core Strategy (includes existing sites subject to BCCS Policy WM2 and listed in Appendix 6, and proposals in Policy WM3, Table 17). Capacity may be maintained through retention of facilities on existing sites, or through relocation of capacity elsewhere within the Black Country.</p>	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM2
Target	<p>0% by 2026</p> <p>The BCCS identifies 58 existing “strategic” waste management sites in the Black Country, 16 of which are in Walsall. The location of these sites is shown on the BCCS Waste Key Diagram and they are listed in Tables WM2a–WM2d of BCCS Appendix 6.</p>
Achievements	<p>The “strategic sites” provide a very high proportion of the Black Country’s (and Walsall’s) total waste management capacity. At the BCCS “baseline” date (end of March 2009), it was estimated that they provided around 85% of the Black Country’s commercial waste treatment capacity and around 75% of its commercial waste transfer capacity (based on inputs in tonnes in 2007).</p> <p>The table below shows net changes in capacity at “strategic sites” since the BCCS “baseline” date. This includes information on net gains in capacity recorded in planning permissions which have been implemented, and other information gathered by the Black Country authorities on net losses at sites that have closed.</p>

STRATEGIC WASTE SITES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY – CHANGES TO OPERATIONAL CAPACITY OF SITES 2009/10 – 2011/12					
Capacity Change 2009/10 – 2011/12	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country
Capacity Gained (TPA)	41,100	36,000	146,000	70,000	+293,100
Capacity Lost (TPA)	0	0	139,150	0	-139,150
Net Change in Capacity (TPA)	+41,100	+36,000	+6,850	+70,000	+153,850

Source: Black Country Authorities “strategic sites” monitoring.

Analysis of annual inputs of waste (by tonnage) into “strategic sites” regulated by the Environment Agency between 2007 and 2011 also indicates that there has been a slight increase in the tonnage of waste entering permitted “strategic sites” in the Black Country, from around 2.669 million tonnes in 2007 to around 2.728 million tonnes in 2011. **Further details of changes to “strategic sites” since 2009 can be found in Appendix G and Waste Data Tables 20 to 25.**

Actions or Comments	<p>The main sources of evidence we can use to track changes to “strategic sites” are information provided in new planning permissions and implemented schemes (see also LOI WM1b), and information on annual waste inputs at permitted “strategic sites” from the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator. Other sources such as local press reports, the weekly “Let’s Recycle” electronic newsletter, and new stories posted on operators’ websites can also provide information about changes.</p> <p>The evidence gathered from these sources suggests that the capacity of “strategic sites” is being adequately protected. No net loss in capacity has been recorded since 2009 therefore the BCCS target has been met.</p> <p>Subject to availability of resources, the Black Country authorities will continue to monitor changes to “strategic sites” using the sources indicated above – no further action is required.</p>
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Table 68 – Development Proposals Affecting Waste Infrastructure

Waste	
LOI WM2b (NEW INDICATOR) - % of applications affecting existing waste management sites that comply with BCCS Policy WM2.	
(N.B. This indicator is not included in the BCCS)	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM2
Target	100% This is a new indicator which has been introduced to monitor impacts on existing waste management infrastructure from new development. The purpose is to review and the extent to which developments are complying with the requirements in BCCS Policy WM2 to consider potential impacts on the Black Country's waste management capacity.
Achievements	The Black Country Authorities approved 26 planning applications for development at existing waste facilities during the last three monitoring years 2009/10 – 2011/12. A review of these applications suggests that all of them were compliant with BCCS Policy WM2 – see Appendix G and Waste Data Table 26 for further details of the analysis carried out. A green “RAG” rating has been applied, as the evidence suggests that waste management infrastructure is being adequately protected from new development, in line with the BCCS policy.
Actions or Comments	The review of applications approved since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09) includes some applications determined before the BCCS was adopted, which were not obliged to comply with BCCS Policy WM2. The following action has been taken or is proposed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for development affecting a “strategic site” (Item V33) on the Checklist). • Compliance will continue to be monitored by reviewing planning permissions granted for development at existing and proposed “strategic sites” - no further action is required.

Table 69 – Delivery of BCCS Waste Infrastructure Proposals

Waste	
LOI WM3a - % and capacity of strategic waste management infrastructure proposals in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 17 implemented by 2026, by authority.	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM3 (relates in part to former COI W1)
Target	100%

	<p>BCCS Table 17 identifies 11 waste management infrastructure proposals expected to be delivered in the Black Country between 2009/10 and 2025/26, including 5 in Walsall. The broad location of Proposals WP1 – WP7 is also shown on the BCCS Waste Key Diagram.</p>
<p>Achievements</p>	<p>At the end of March 2012, the following progress had been made on implementing the proposals in BCCS Table 17:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two proposals - LACW Depots in Dudley and Walsall – have now been fully implemented; • Site WP5: Pikehelve Eco-Park in Sandwell – development of the new Eagle Recovery and Transfer Hub (ERTH) was under construction on this site at the end of March 2012; • Site WP3: Trident Alloys Site in Walsall (WP3) received planning permission in 2007 and 2008, and time extension applications have recently been approved; • Site WP1: Aldridge Quarry in Walsall also has permission for restoration by infilling with inert waste, but had not started at the end of March 2012. <p>Further details of progress on the proposals in BCCS Table 17 can be found in Appendix G and in Waste Data Table 27.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied, as adequate progress has been made on delivery of the proposals identified in BCCS Table 17.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>Significant progress has been made on delivery of the LACW proposals, as the two new depots in Dudley and Walsall have now been developed, and the Eagle Recovery and Transfer Hub (ERTH) facility at the Pikehelve Eco-Park site in Sandwell is under construction.</p> <p>Two of the LACW proposals have changed from what is proposed in the BCCS. The Blowers Green Recycling Depot in Dudley has a greater capacity than was envisaged (41,100 TPA instead of 10,000 TPA). However, the ERTH facility in Sandwell will be a waste transfer facility only, and will not include any recycling, composting and recovery capacity as originally proposed, although its capacity has not changed.</p> <p>There is some doubt about the future of two of the landfill proposals (Proposals WP4 and WP6). If it becomes clear that either will not be delivered within the plan period, this could trigger a need for additional capacity to divert waste away from landfill, through re-use, recycling or recovery. Despite this uncertainty, there is no evidence that the other outstanding proposals cannot be delivered within the plan period.</p> <p>The following action is proposed in relation to this policy and indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Authorities will continue to monitor progress on delivery of the outstanding waste management infrastructure proposals identified in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 17. • If future monitoring confirms that a proposal is unlikely to be delivered within the plan period, the Black Country Authorities will consider the implications for future capacity requirements, and what action needs to be taken.

Table 70 – Delivery of BCCS Residual Waste Capacity Requirements

Waste																															
LOI WM3b - % and capacity of new waste management facilities contributing towards the residual requirements in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 18 implemented by 2026, by waste stream and by authority.																															
A																															
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM3 (relates in part to former COI W1)																														
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>BCCS Table 18 identifies the residual waste capacity requirements that need to be delivered in the Black Country by 2026. This reflects the outstanding requirements identified in BCCS Table 16 at the “baseline” date (end of March 2009), taking into account the new capacity expected to be provided through the infrastructure projects in BCCS Table 17.</p>																														
Achievements	<p>The table below shows how the residual waste capacity requirements have changed during the last three monitoring years 2009/10 – 2011/12 and how much capacity remains to be delivered over the rest of the plan period. Delivery of new metal recycling (MRS) capacity does not count, as there is already a surplus of this type of capacity in the Black Country.</p> <p>BCCS TABLE 18 – UPDATED RESIDUAL WASTE CAPACITY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BLACK COUNTRY 2012/13 – 2025/26</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Authority</th> <th>LACW Diversion Capacity (TPA)</th> <th>Commercial (Non-MRS) Diversion Capacity (TPA)</th> <th>CD&EW Recycling Capacity (TPA)</th> <th>Hazardous Waste Treatment (TPA)</th> <th>Commercial Transfer Capacity (TPA)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Dudley</td> <td rowspan="4">To be determined through LACW Strategies. Possible need for material recovery facilities and organic/composting facilities.</td> <td>125,000</td> <td>Unable to quantify at present</td> <td rowspan="4">Temporary “hub” sites for managing contaminated soils in appropriate locations in the growth network as appropriate</td> <td>35,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sandwell</td> <td>124,000</td> <td>Unable to quantify at present</td> <td><50,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Walsall</td> <td>149,200</td> <td>Unable to quantify at present</td> <td>10,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W'ton</td> <td>115,000</td> <td>Unable to quantify at present</td> <td>-25,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Black Country Total</td> <td>124,000 TPA (Re-use/ Recycling) 84,000 TPA (Organic Treatment / Composting) TOTAL = 208,000 TPA</td> <td>513,200</td> <td>At least 1 CD&EW recycling facility/ urban quarry</td> <td>See above</td> <td><70,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Black Country Authorities waste management application monitoring</p>	Authority	LACW Diversion Capacity (TPA)	Commercial (Non-MRS) Diversion Capacity (TPA)	CD&EW Recycling Capacity (TPA)	Hazardous Waste Treatment (TPA)	Commercial Transfer Capacity (TPA)	Dudley	To be determined through LACW Strategies. Possible need for material recovery facilities and organic/composting facilities.	125,000	Unable to quantify at present	Temporary “hub” sites for managing contaminated soils in appropriate locations in the growth network as appropriate	35,000	Sandwell	124,000	Unable to quantify at present	<50,000	Walsall	149,200	Unable to quantify at present	10,000	W'ton	115,000	Unable to quantify at present	-25,000	Black Country Total	124,000 TPA (Re-use/ Recycling) 84,000 TPA (Organic Treatment / Composting) TOTAL = 208,000 TPA	513,200	At least 1 CD&EW recycling facility/ urban quarry	See above	<70,000
Authority	LACW Diversion Capacity (TPA)	Commercial (Non-MRS) Diversion Capacity (TPA)	CD&EW Recycling Capacity (TPA)	Hazardous Waste Treatment (TPA)	Commercial Transfer Capacity (TPA)																										
Dudley	To be determined through LACW Strategies. Possible need for material recovery facilities and organic/composting facilities.	125,000	Unable to quantify at present	Temporary “hub” sites for managing contaminated soils in appropriate locations in the growth network as appropriate	35,000																										
Sandwell		124,000	Unable to quantify at present		<50,000																										
Walsall		149,200	Unable to quantify at present		10,000																										
W'ton		115,000	Unable to quantify at present		-25,000																										
Black Country Total	124,000 TPA (Re-use/ Recycling) 84,000 TPA (Organic Treatment / Composting) TOTAL = 208,000 TPA	513,200	At least 1 CD&EW recycling facility/ urban quarry	See above	<70,000																										

	<p>Notes on Table:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sub-headings and facility types in the table have been adjusted to more closely reflect BCCS targets and terminology used in CLG guidance on Waste Framework Directive (December 2012). 2. New capacity delivered through implementation of proposals identified in BCCS Table 17 does not count towards delivery of residual requirements, although any changes to the capacity of specific proposals, from what is assumed in the BCCS, may have impacts. 3. Delivery of new metal recycling and hazardous waste treatment capacity does not count towards Commercial Diversion Capacity requirements. The Black Country already has a significant surplus of this type of waste management capacity, so there are no additional capacity requirements for either in BCCS Table 16. <p>This indicates that the BCCS LACW diversion capacity requirement has increased, because the Pikehelve Eco-Park proposal in BCCS Table 17 (Proposal WP5) has come forward as a transfer facility only, and will not be providing any new diversion capacity. The capacity that should have been delivered has therefore been added to the residual requirement. The commercial (non-MRS) diversion capacity requirement has also increased to 513,200 TPA, and the requirement for Walsall to 149,200 TPA, because of net losses in existing capacity (see Table 65 above). The 3,200 TPA capacity (net) lost has therefore been added to the residual requirement for the remainder of the plan period.</p> <p>There has been no significant net change to the residual capacity requirements for CD&EW recycling and hazardous waste treatment, as CD&EW recycling capacity losses have been balanced by gains, and no new contaminated soil treatment capacity has come forward.</p> <p>The residual commercial waste transfer capacity requirement for the Black Country has decreased to less than 70,000 TPA, and the requirement for Walsall has decreased to around 10,000 TPA – new developments not identified in BCCS Table 17 have delivered at least 85,000 TPA of capacity and no losses in capacity have been reported.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied to this indicator, as while significant progress has been made on delivery of residual Commercial Transfer capacity requirements, and there is a likelihood that further Commercial Treatment capacity will be delivered, there is uncertainty about delivery of the requirements for LACW Treatment.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>Delivery of the residual waste capacity requirements depends on delivery of new infrastructure projects <u>not identified in BCCS Table 17</u> because it is assumed that these projects will be delivered during the plan period. Other proposals not identified in Table 17 may come forward either as planning permissions, through needs identified in LACW strategies, or through site allocations in Local Plans.</p> <p>The Black Country’s residual waste capacity requirements are expected to change over time, to reflect net losses and gains in capacity or changes to the capacity of proposals identified in BCCS Table 17, which affect the residual requirements. Therefore, the residual requirements have to be kept under review.</p> <p>At the end of March 2012, no new LACW management sites had been identified in the Black Country Authorities’ emerging LACW strategies and Local Plans, although the changes to the Pikehelve Eco-Park proposal in BCCS Table 17 (Proposal WP5) have had to be reflected in the updated residual requirements in the above table.</p>

	<p>The Black Country Authorities and their partners are currently not planning any new LACW infrastructure, other than what is identified in BCCS Table 17 and the Four Ashes energy recovery project currently being built in South Staffordshire. In the foreseeable future, they are likely to continue to rely on contracts with commercial operators to manage dry recyclable wastes, green garden waste and food waste.</p> <p>Delivery of commercial (merchant) waste diversion capacity is market-driven, so new facilities will only be developed in the Black Country if there is demand from generators of specific types of waste, and an outlet for the recovered raw materials or treatment residues.</p> <p>Monitoring of planning applications indicates that new capacity is continuing to come forward (see LOI WM1b), suggesting that the BCCS residual waste capacity requirements can be delivered by the end of the plan period, with the possible exception of the LACW requirements.</p> <p>The Black Country Authorities are proposing to take the following action to monitor delivery of the BCCS residual waste capacity requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Authorities will consider whether the BCCS residual requirements for LACW are likely to be met by the development of new infrastructure in the Black Country by the Authorities and their partners. • If it is apparent that the LACW infrastructure requirements will not be met, the Authorities will consider whether any other action needs to be taken to ensure that the type of infrastructure needed will be available throughout the plan period.
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Table 71 – New Waste Developments Meeting BCCS Locational Requirements

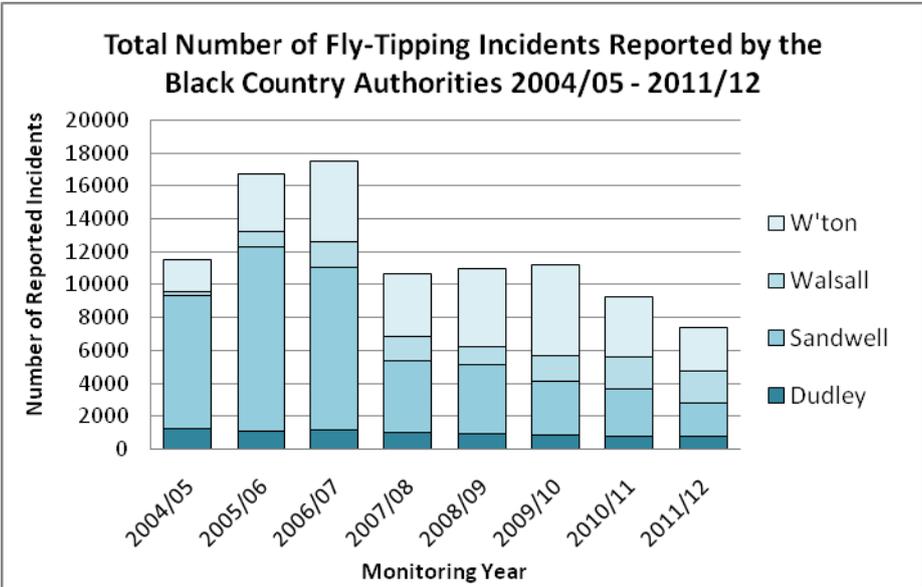
Waste	
LOI WM4 - % of waste management development applications approved that meet BCCS Policy WM4 locational requirements by waste planning authority.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM4 (see also Policies EMP2 and EMP3)
Target	<p>100% of waste management development applications approved to be in accordance with locational guidance in BCCS Policy WM4.</p> <p>BCCS Policy WM4 sets out general locational requirements for enclosed facilities and open air facilities. Enclosed facilities are expected to be located in the retained employment areas identified in the BCCS which are mostly to be found within the “growth network.”</p> <p>Whereas many types of enclosed waste management operation are considered suitable in any employment area, some are only acceptable in Local Quality Employment areas as they may not be compatible with the uses expected to be found in Existing or Potential High Quality Employment areas (see also Policies EMP2 and EMP3).</p> <p>The policy also identifies that certain operations such as landfilling and open windrow composting will normally require an open site, and may have to be located in the Green Belt rather than in the urban area.</p>

<p>Achievements</p>	<p>The Black Country Authorities approved 48 planning applications for waste management during the last three monitoring years 2009/10 – 2011/12, of which 22 were approved by Walsall Council. An analysis of the applications approved during this period indicates that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 91.6% of the applications approved by the Black Country Authorities (44 out of 48) were compliant with the locational guidance in Policy WM4; and • 86.4% of the applications approved by Walsall Council (19 out of 22) were compliant with the locational guidance in Policy WM4. <p>Of the 4 applications that were not strictly compliant, 2 were determined before the BCCS was adopted and 2 were justified for other reasons – one was for a variation to a scheme previously approved and the other was retrospective. Monitoring also shows that a very high proportion of waste management developments approved by the Black Country Authorities (39 out of the 48 permissions granted in the Black Country and 15 out of the 22 permissions granted in Walsall during 2009/10 – 2011/12) are on sites within the BCCS “growth network.”</p> <p>See Appendix G and Waste Data Tables 35 and 36 for further information about compliance with the policy and analysis of the location of waste management development proposals.</p> <p>A green “RAG” rating has been applied to this indicator, as although the BCCS target has not quite been met, the approved schemes that were not strictly compliant with Policy WM4 either pre-dated the adoption of the BCCS, or were justified for other planning policy reasons.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>This indicator has been simplified, as it is considered most useful to monitor compliance of applications approved, as the main purpose of the indicator is to consider whether the BCCS policy is being applied appropriately during the decision-making process.</p> <p>The review of applications approved since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09) includes many applications determined before the BCCS was adopted, which were not obliged to comply with BCCS Policy WM4, including two of the proposals not considered to be compliant.</p> <p>Monitoring to date indicates that the vast majority of waste management developments approved by the Black Country Authorities are consistent with BCCS Policy WM4 and with the overall spatial strategy for the Black Country, which seeks to concentrate most of the development up to 2026 within the strategic centres and regeneration corridors.</p> <p>The following action has been taken or is proposed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with a waste management development application to demonstrate compliance with BCCS Policy WM4 (Item V34 on the Checklist). • The Black Country Authorities will continue to monitor compliance of waste management proposals with the BCCS policy. No further action is required at present, as the evidence suggests that the BCCS locational requirements are already being complied with in most cases, and in line with the local validation requirements, applicants are now expected to justify departures from the policy.

Table 72 – Resource Management and New Development

Waste	
LOI WM5a - % of major planning applications granted which address BCCS Policy WM5 requirements (e.g. provision of supporting information on resource management).	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM5
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>BCCS Policy WM5 requires planning applications for “major” development to provide information on how the waste generated will be managed. This includes not only waste generated by demolition, excavation and construction process, but also waste that will be generated by the proposed development once it is completed and in use.</p>
Achievements	<p>In the absence of any evidence to the contrary, it is assumed that the BCCS policy requirements are being applied by the Black Country Authorities and are being complied with.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied, as it is not possible to confirm that all applications falling within the threshold have provided the relevant information, although they should be compliant from 2012/13 onwards as the provision of this information is now a local validation requirement.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>It is not possible to monitor this at present, because the Black Country Authorities do not currently have planning application systems in place that can capture information on compliance with the BCCS policy requirements. In view of this, the following action has been taken or is proposed to monitor implementation of BCCS Policy WM5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Local Validation Checklist (September 2012) requires all applications for “major” development to include a general Planning Statement, which should include amongst other things, information about waste management, demonstrating compliance with the policy (Item V18 on the Checklist). • The Black Country Authorities will consider whether it is feasible to collect information on compliance with the policy in future years, but this will depend on having the resources and the systems in place to capture the relevant data. • In the meantime, the Authorities will monitor the extent to which waste is being managed responsibly through the new Indicator LOIWM5b (see below).

Table 73 – Responsible Waste Management

Waste		A (Black Country)	R (Walsall)
LOI WM5b (NEW INDICATOR) – Number of fly-tipping incidents reported annually, and number/ percentage of reported incidents annually involving Household Waste, Commercial Waste and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, by authority. (N.B. This indicator is not included in the BCCS)			
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy WM5		
Target	No increase in total number of fly-tipping incidents or number of Household, Commercial and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Incidents. During the last monitoring year (2011/12), the total number of fly-tipping Incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities was 7,355, and the number of incidents reported by Walsall Council was 1,995 – this provides a “benchmark” for future monitoring against this indicator.		
Achievements	Figure C below shows how the number of fly-tipping incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities has changed since the first year that data was collected (2004/05). FIGURE C  <p>Source: Fly-tipping incidents and actions reported by local authorities 2004/05 – 2011/12, Defra. The detailed data underlying the figure can be found in Waste Data Table 38.</p> <p>The trend data shows that the number of fly-tipping incidents reported in the Black Country has decreased significantly since 2006/07. However, the number of incidents reported in Walsall has increased, and despite a fall in 2008/09, the general upward trend has continued up to 2011/12.</p>		

	<p>The data published by Defra for 2011/12 gives a breakdown of reported fly-tipping incidents by waste stream. This shows that incidents involving fly-tipping of household waste make up by far the highest number of incidents reported in the Black Country (69% of all reported incidents) as well as nationally. The proportion of incidents involving fly-tipping of CD&EW in the Black Country is also higher than the national average (7.4% in the Black Country and 7.9% in Walsall compared to 6% of all incidents reported in England), whereas the percentage of incidents involving fly-tipping of commercial waste is lower (5.8% in the Black Country and 4.9% in Walsall compared to 6.6% in England).</p> <p>Further information about fly-tipping incidents in the Black Country can be found in Appendix G and in Waste Data Tables 37 and 38.</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating has been applied to the Black Country, as the trend data shows that the total number of incidents is decreasing, although the proportion of incidents involving CD&EW – the only ones that can be directly attributable to new development - is higher than the national average. Red “RAG” rating has been applied to Walsall, as the trend data shows that the total number of reported incidents is increasing, and the proportion of CD&EW incidents is also higher than the national average.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p>It is not clear why the number of fly-tipping incidents reported in Walsall has increased in recent years, but improved arrangements for the public to notify the Council of waste crime incidents may have been a factor.</p> <p>A breakdown of fly-tipping incidents by waste stream is only available for the last monitoring year 2011/12 – published data for previous years only includes total number of reported incidents and actions taken.</p> <p>The only fly-tipping incidents reported that can be directly attributed to new development are incidents involving tipping of construction, demolition and excavation wastes (CD&EW), and published data for 2011/12 suggests this is slightly higher than the national average.</p> <p>It is important to be clear that any decreases in the number of incidents reported annually in future years cannot be directly attributed to the implementation of BCCS Policy WM5. Other measures in place to tackle waste crime are likely to be as effective if not more effective in tackling fly-tipping than planning policies, for example, the powers that local authorities have under environmental protection legislation to prosecute persistent offenders.</p> <p>The following action is being taken with regard to this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Authorities will continue to use this indicator to measure whether waste is being managed responsibly, subject to the same published data being available in future years. • Walsall Council will review the reasons for the increase in reported fly-tipping incidents in recent years, and will consider whether any further action needs to be taken.

WASTE PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY

6.69 Performance against the BCCS indicators has been mixed. While performance has been mostly positive or neutral for the Black Country as a whole, in some cases, there is uncertainty about how well the policies are being implemented and in a few cases Walsall has been under-performing compared to the other Authorities.

6.70 The main positive trends are as follows:

- **Diversion of waste from landfill (Policy WM1)** – the Black Country as a whole is achieving high rates of diversion of LACW, and is probably also achieving high rates of diversion of C&I waste - the evidence suggests that the BCCS “benchmark” diversion targets for the 2010/11 monitoring year have already been met;
- **Delivery of BCCS waste management capacity requirements (Policy WM1)** – monitoring shows that progress has already been made on meeting some of the requirements identified in the BCCS, in particular, requirements for LACW transfer, bulking and sorting capacity and requirements for commercial waste transfer capacity;
- **Waste growth (Policy WM1)** – the evidence on annual LACW arisings and annual waste inputs and outputs suggests that the amount of waste generated by Black Country households and businesses is falling, and was probably lower than was predicted in the BCCS waste projections in the 2010/11 “benchmark” year;
- **Protection of capacity at “strategic sites” (Policy WM2)** – monitoring indicates that the capacity of “strategic sites” is being adequately protected, and that planning permissions granted for development at “strategic sites” are compliant with the policy;
- **Location of new waste infrastructure (Policy WM4)** – monitoring indicates that planning permissions for new waste management development are generally compliant with the BCCS policy on suitability of locations for different types of operation, and that most of the schemes approved are on sites within the BCCS “growth network.”

6.71 Performance against the following indicators also appears to be encouraging, although the evidence is not 100% conclusive:

- **Delivery of BCCS waste infrastructure proposals (Policy WM3)** – two of the proposals listed in BCCS Table 17 have already been implemented and another

is in the process of being implemented, although the future of some proposals is unclear;

- **Delivery of BCCS residual waste capacity requirements (Policy WM3)** – residual requirements for commercial waste transfer capacity have been significantly reduced as a result of delivery of new infrastructure during the last three monitoring years, although there has been an increase in the residual requirements for LACW diversion and commercial diversion capacity due to changes to one of the strategic proposals in BCCS Table 17 and the closure of some facilities; and
- **Responsible waste management (Policy WM5)** – the total number of fly-tipping incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities per annum has decreased significantly since reporting began in 2004/05, and the provision of information required by BCCS Policy WM5 is now (from September 2012) a validation requirement for all planning applications for “major” development, however, we are currently unable to monitor the extent to which Policy WM5 is being applied, because we do not have the electronic systems in place to capture this information.

Around 93,900 TPA of new hazardous waste treatment and transfer capacity has also been developed in the Black Country during the last three monitoring years, and nearly all of this was in Walsall. However, this does not count towards delivery of BCCS requirements because there is already a surplus of waste management capacity of this type in the Black Country.

6.72 There are some areas where the evidence suggests that the BCCS targets are not being met in Walsall, in particular:

- **The percentage of LACW from Walsall sent to landfill increased in 2010/11 and 2011/12**, from that achieved in 2009/10, although action is being taken to address one of the main causes, which is contamination of waste sent for recycling with non-recyclable wastes, and new energy recovery capacity will also be in place from 2013/14 onwards;
- **The amount of hazardous waste generated annually in Walsall has increased since 2006**, for reasons that are unclear, whereas in the Black Country as a whole, the overall trend has been downwards;
- **Several waste facilities in Walsall have closed since 2009** – this has resulted in a net loss of commercial waste diversion capacity overall since the BCCS baseline date and has increased the BCCS residual requirements; and
- **The number of fly-tipping incidents reported by the Council has increased since 2008/09** which may at least in part be due to improved arrangements for reporting of incidents by the public.

Walsall UDP

6.59 All of the Walsall UDP policies on Minerals have now been superseded by BCCS Spatial Objective 10 and BCCS Policies MIN1 – MIN5, with the exception of Policy M7, which relates to the restoration of the former Birch Coppice site. This policy has been “saved” until the restoration is complete.

BCCS

6.60 The BCCS identifies a Spatial Objective for minerals (Spatial Objective 10), which states that by 2026, the authorities will “safeguard and make the most sustainable use of the Black Country’s mineral resources including primary, secondary and recycled materials, without compromising environmental quality.” By 2026, the Black Country is expected to be:

- Safeguarding valuable mineral resources and mineral-related infrastructure from needless sterilisation or loss;
- Reducing waste of mineral resources and making maximum use of alternatives to quarried minerals, such as secondary and recycled aggregates; and
- Producing a steady supply of minerals and mineral products to support the local economy and provide the raw materials needed to support regeneration projects within the BCCS “growth network.”

6.61 The BCCS minerals policies aim to address these objectives in a number of ways. The BCCS Minerals Key Diagram identifies a mineral safeguarding area (MSA) where mineral resources of potential economic value are present, and the location of key mineral infrastructure sites, which are to be safeguarded from impacts due to non-mineral development. The BCCS also quantifies future requirements for the main mineral resources present in the Black Country – sand and gravel and brick clay – and identifies areas containing viable resources that could meet these needs. The potential impact of mineral working on the environment and amenity is also recognised, and the BCCS contains criteria for assessing the suitability of proposals.

6.62 Each of the BCCS minerals policies has at least one Local Output Indicator (LOI) to measure the extent to which the Black Country Authorities are implementing the key objectives of the policy. In some cases, the indicators specified in the BCCS have been refined to reflect the most relevant and up-to-date data sources available, which give an indication of performance

6.63 As it is no longer a requirement to record performance against the former Core Output Indicators (COIs), the tables below relate mainly to the LOIs (LOIs) identified in the BCCS. However, in practice, the same sources of data have been used to measure performance against most of the LOIs. Where there is some relationship to a former COI, a reference to the relevant indicator has been included.

BCCS MINERALS LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS

Table 74 – Safeguarding Mineral Resources of Local and National Importance

Minerals	
<p>LOI MIN1a - % of non-mineral development proposals approved within the MSA shown on the BCCS Key Diagram (falling within the MIN1 policy threshold) which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources.*</p> <p>* The wording of this indicator has been slightly amended from the wording used in the adopted BCCS for greater clarity.</p>	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy MIN1
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>The detailed boundary of the mineral safeguarding area (MSA) has been defined on the Policies Maps for Dudley, Sandwell and Wolverhampton. The detailed boundary of the MSA in Walsall will be defined through the Walsall Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SAD).</p>
Achievements	<p>Prior to the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09), only 5 examples of “prior extraction” of minerals were recorded in the Black Country, all involving extraction of coal. Only one of these was in Walsall (Reedswood). Since the BCCS “baseline” date, no examples of “prior extraction” have been recorded by the Black Country Authorities.</p> <p>During the last three monitoring years (2009/10 – 2011/12), the Black Country Authorities have approved 12 applications for non-mineral development in the Black Country MSA, on sites falling within the BCCS policy thresholds.²⁰ These included 4 applications for development in Walsall Borough. None of the approved applications included “prior extraction,” but all were considered compliant with BCCS policy.</p>

²⁰ BCCS Policy MIN1 thresholds are: applications for non-mineral development on sites of 5ha and over within the urban areas and sites of 0.5ha and over within the Green Belt.

	Amber “RAG” rating has been applied to the Black Country and to Walsall, as there is no evidence that the BCCS target has not been met.
Actions or Comments	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Applications approved prior to February 2011 were not subject to the BCCS policy, and therefore cannot be expected to have complied. However, analysis of the supporting evidence provided with applications submitted prior to February 2011 suggests that in most cases, “prior extraction” is unlikely to have been feasible and that the proposals would have been considered compliant with the BCCS policy.</p> <p>The most recent applications submitted in Dudley, Walsall and Wolverhampton during 2011/12 have included evidence that “prior extraction” is not feasible or sterilisation of mineral resources is justified. Since May 2012, the Coal Authority has also published a monthly schedule of “Prior Extraction Opportunities” – applications referred to them, where they have recommended “prior extraction” of coal.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for non-mineral development within the MSA, falling within the policy thresholds (Item V36 a) on the Checklist); • Walsall Council has begun to progress its Site Allocations DPD (SAD) - preliminary consultation on the SA Scoping Report and an initial “call for sites” took place in 2011 and Issues & Options papers will be published early in 2013. • From 2012/13, the authorities will report on Black Country applications identified in the Coal Authority’s “Prior Extraction Opportunities.”

Table 75 – Safeguarding of Mineral Infrastructure

Minerals	
LOI MIN1b (NEW INDICATOR) – safeguarding of key mineral infrastructure sites identified on the BCCS Minerals Key Diagram (N.B. This indicator is not included in the adopted BCCS)	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy MIN1
Target	100% of sites identified on the Minerals Key Diagram/ in Table MIN1 of Appendix 7. The table below summarises the mineral-related infrastructure sites in the Black Country which are identified in the BCCS.

BCCS TABLE MIN1: MINERAL RELATED INFRASTRUCTURE SITES BY AUTHORITY AND BY TYPE @ 31.03.09

Facility Type	Number of Facilities by Type				
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	Black Country
Secondary/ Recycled Aggregate Production	0	3	2	2	7
Coating Plants	0	1	0	1	2
Concrete Mixing/ Batching Plants	0	0	0	0	0
Lime, Mortar, Cement Works/ Batching Plants	0	0	1	0	0
Existing/ Potential Bulk Transport Sites (Rail)	1	4	1	0	5
Vacant/ Undeveloped Sites	1	0	0	0	2
TOTAL NUMBER OF SITES	1	4	3	2	10

Source: BCCS Appendix 6, Table MIN1

Notes on Table:

1. Sum of sites by type is more than the total number of sites, as some sites fall into more than one category, e.g. sites at Bescot are both aggregate recycling and rail-linked bulk transport sites and Walsall Cement Bulk (Dalkia) is a rail-linked cement batching plant.
2. Vacant/ Undeveloped Site is a potential rail-linked site at Tansey Green, Dudley. The former Glenside Recycling (CD&EW recycling site) in Smethwick, Sandwell, closed in 2009/10, after the baseline date. Vacant sites are included in the other site categories.

Achievements

The following developments have affected mineral infrastructure during the last three monitoring years (2009/10 – 2011/12):

- Other uses have been developed on part of Site MI3 (Dismantling & Engineering Services) in Wolverhampton and the area used for aggregate recycling has contracted;
- An additional site in Walsall which was omitted from the BCCS (Bescot Triangle Site) was identified;
- At the end of March 2012, a new site was almost completed – the new Interserve new recycling facility in Aldridge, Walsall, which includes up to 50,000 TPA of capacity for recycling of construction, demolition and excavation wastes (CD&EW).
- At the end of March 2012 there were two undetermined planning applications for mineral infrastructure development:
 - Application by WCL Quarries Ltd to Dudley MBC (P11/1144), for new aggregate recycling facility at Ketley Quarry, with capacity to process around 100,000 TPA of CD&EW; and

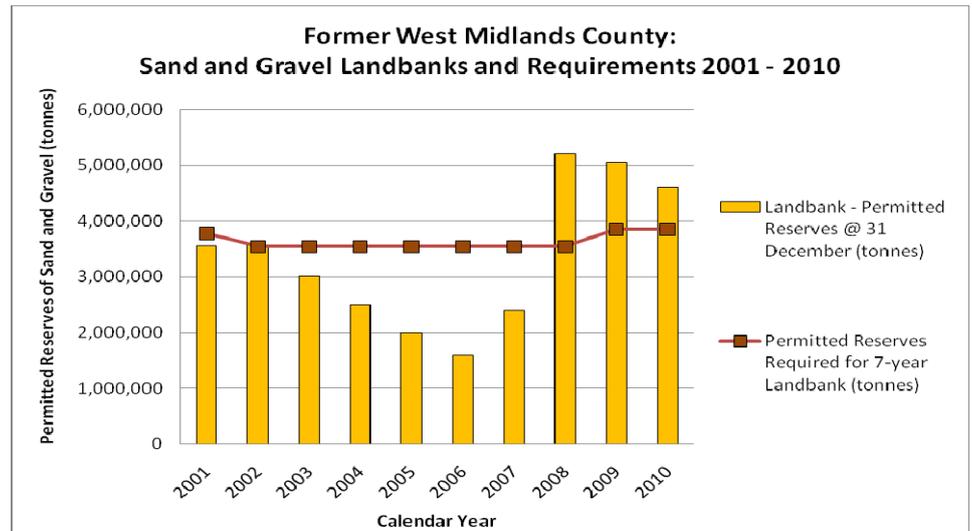
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Application by Bliss Sand & Gravel Co Ltd to Walsall Council (11/0943/FL), which includes relocation of the CD&EW recycling facility at Site MI2: Branton Hill Quarry but does not include any net increase in annual throughput. ● One facility in Walsall that was operating in 2009 has closed (MI1: Bace Groundworks). <p>The three BCCS Mineral Infrastructure Sites that were closed or undeveloped at the end of March 2012 – MI1: Bace Groundworks in Walsall, MI4: Tansey Green in Dudley and MI6: Vittoria Street in Sandwell - are still vacant and potentially available for similar uses, because no permissions have been granted for other uses on these sites. Amber “RAG” rating has been applied to this indicator – although there are now three vacant/ undeveloped mineral infrastructure sites and another has contracted in size, the vacant sites are still available for re-use, and there are also new sites coming forward in the pipeline.</p>
<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Applications approved prior to February 2011 were not subject to the BCCS policy, and therefore cannot be expected to have complied. The permissions granted at Site MI3 in Wolverhampton were for uses that appear to be compatible with CD&EW recycling activities on the remainder of the site (i.e. garages and car wash facility).</p> <p>The closure of the Bace Groundworks facility in Walsall has been offset by the development of a new recycling facility by Interserve on an adjacent site, which was nearing completion @ 31.03.12. There is also a proposal for a new recycling facility in Dudley at Ketley Quarry, but the application for this had not been determined at the end of the 2011/12 monitoring year.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for non-mineral development affecting a mineral infrastructure site (Item V36 c) on the Checklist). This should ensure that impacts on sites are given full consideration, and that applicants provide justification for proposals likely to compromise mineral working operations.

Table 76 – Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates

Minerals	LOI MIN2a - Supply of Primary Land Won Aggregates – sand and gravel sales and landbanks in the former West Midlands County		R																																	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy MIN2 (Former COI M1)																																			
Target	2008 - 2026: Sand and gravel apportionment for former West Midlands County area ²¹ = 0.550 million tonnes per annum - see BCCS Table 19. Indicative sand and gravel production target for the Black Country (Walsall) = 50,000 tonnes per annum.																																			
Achievements	<p>Information on sand and gravel production is not available, so annual sales data is used as a “proxy” indicator. There is only one site in the Black Country producing quarried sand and gravel: Branton Hill Quarry in Walsall. As data on individual sites is potentially commercially sensitive, we cannot provide disaggregated information on sales and supplies at this site, so we can only report on the situation in the former West Midlands County as a whole. Figure G below shows how annual sand and gravel sales have compared to apportionment rates between 2001 and 2010, and Figure H shows how the extent of “landbanks” – the estimated tonnage of permitted reserves of sand and gravel remaining - have changed over the same period.</p> <p>Figure G</p> <div data-bbox="523 1173 1469 1787" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Former West Midlands County: Primary Sand and Gravel Sales 2001 - 2010</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <caption>Data for Figure G: Annual Sand and Gravel Sales vs Apportionment (2001-2010)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Sand & Gravel Sales (tonnes)</th> <th>Sand & Gravel Apportionment (tonnes)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2001</td><td>520,000</td><td>540,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2002</td><td>500,000</td><td>510,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2003</td><td>500,000</td><td>510,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2004</td><td>500,000</td><td>510,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2005</td><td>580,000</td><td>510,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>540,000</td><td>510,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>610,000</td><td>510,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>500,000</td><td>510,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>370,000</td><td>550,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>450,000</td><td>550,000</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Source: West Midlands AWP Annual Monitoring Reports 2001 – 2010</p> </div>			Year	Sand & Gravel Sales (tonnes)	Sand & Gravel Apportionment (tonnes)	2001	520,000	540,000	2002	500,000	510,000	2003	500,000	510,000	2004	500,000	510,000	2005	580,000	510,000	2006	540,000	510,000	2007	610,000	510,000	2008	500,000	510,000	2009	370,000	550,000	2010	450,000	550,000
Year	Sand & Gravel Sales (tonnes)	Sand & Gravel Apportionment (tonnes)																																		
2001	520,000	540,000																																		
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2009	370,000	550,000																																		
2010	450,000	550,000																																		

²¹ Current sand and gravel provision targets apply to the former West Midlands County area, which covers Birmingham, Coventry and Solihull as well as the four Black Country authorities of Dudley, Sandwell, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

Figure H



Source: West Midlands AWP Annual Monitoring Reports 2001 – 2010

Notes on Figures:

1. All data is for calendar years, not monitoring years.
2. The data underlying the figures can be found in Appendix H.
3. The data for 2010 is based on published Annual Raised Mineral Inquiry (AMRI) data as returns were incomplete.
4. The sand and gravel apportionment adopted by the BCCS from 2009 onwards is 0.550 tonnes per annum, reflecting changes to national guidelines effective from that date. However, the apportionment from 2002 to 2008 was 0.506 million tonnes per annum, as set out in Policy M2 of the West Midlands Regional Strategy (2008).

In 2010, the last year for which data is available, sand and gravel sales in the former West Midlands County were around 0.471 million tonnes. At the end of December 2010, the landbank of permitted reserves was around 4.611 million tonnes, sufficient to provide 8.38 years' supply at the annual production rates assumed in the BCCS.

However, almost all of the permitted reserves available are in Solihull, which provides more than 90% of sales and supplies for the former West Midlands County. Very little permitted reserves remain in Walsall.

There is a long-standing planning application for an extension to Branton Hill Quarry (BC64995P), which if approved would significantly increase the amount of permitted reserves available. This was still not determined @ 31.03.12 as it is dependent on providing an alternative access for the quarry. Further progress has been made on resolving this issue during 2011/12, when a revised planning application a re-aligned access road was submitted to Walsall Council (11/0943/FL).

A red "RAG" rating has been applied to this indicator, as the evidence indicates that the BCCS annual production target is probably not being met and no new permitted reserves have come forward.

Actions or Comments	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Within the former West Midlands County, the only authorities with viable sand and gravel resources are Solihull and Walsall - Solihull has more than 90% of the permitted reserves that make up the landbank and is also contributing more than 90% of sand and gravel sales.</p> <p>Trend data shows that sand and gravel sales have fallen across the former West Midlands region as a whole (including in the former West Midlands County area) since 2007, and that landbanks of permitted reserves are also declining.</p> <p>As permitted reserves in Walsall are very limited, the BCCS identifies two Areas of Search (MA1: Birch Lane and MA2: Branton Hill) containing around 4 million tonnes of resources, sufficient to provide around 30% of the West Midlands County requirement over the BCCS plan period (to 2026). This includes unpermitted resources that may come forward in the future if planning permission is granted for mineral extraction.</p> <p>The NPPF (March 2012) has introduced a new requirement for mineral planning authorities to demonstrate they are planning for a steady and adequate supply of minerals by producing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (NPPF paragraph 145).</p> <p>In October 2012, CLG also published a NPPF Technical Guidance note on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS), setting out how annual assessments are expected to be carried out.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This monitoring report covers the monitoring year 2011/12, pre-dating the NPPF requirement, and reports on the implementation of the BCCS policy on aggregates, but <u>it is not intended to fulfil the requirement for a Local Aggregate Assessment;</u> • During 2012/13 the Black Country authorities will consider how best to address the requirement for annual Local Aggregate Assessments, in consultation with neighbouring mineral planning authorities and the AWP.
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Table 81 – Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates

Minerals	
LOI MIN2b (NEW INDICATOR) - Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates – net change in capacity at fixed CD&EW recycling sites.	A
(N.B. This indicator is not included in the adopted BCCS)	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy MIN2 (Former COI M2)
Target	No net loss in number and capacity of fixed CD&EW recycling sites.

Achievements

At the end of the BCCS “baseline” year (2008/09), 7 of the mineral infrastructure sites identified in BCCS Table MIN1 were producing aggregates from recycled materials. There was also another site in Wolverhampton which was not included in Table MIN1 because it was considered “at risk” from proposed changes of use. Following a recent review of the evidence (see Appendix H), the estimated combined annual throughput capacity of the 8 sites operating at the BCCS “baseline” date was around 0.72 million tonnes per annum. The table below summarises net changes to the number and capacity of sites operating in the Black Country since the BCCS “baseline” date.

FIXED AGGREGATE RECYCLING FACILITIES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY – NET CHANGES 2008/09 – 2011/12

Monitoring Year	Number of Sites Identified		Estimated Annual Throughput Capacity	
	Number of Operational Sites	Net Change	Total Capacity (million tonnes)	Net Change
2008/09 (Baseline)	8	N/A	0.72	N/A
2011/12	7	-1	0.59	-0.13

Source: Black Country Authorities mineral sites monitoring

Notes on Table:

1. Two sites operating at BCCS “baseline” date (MI1: Bace Groundworks in Walsall and MI6: Vittoria Street in Sandwell) have since closed.
2. The closures have been offset by the identification of another site in Walsall (Bescot Triangle Site), which was omitted from the BCCS in error.
3. Further details of changes since the BCCS “baseline” date can be found in Appendix H.

Since the BCCS “baseline” date, two facilities have closed, including Bace Groundworks in Walsall, but an additional site in Walsall (Bescot Triangle Site), omitted from the BCCS in error, has been identified. The estimated combined capacity of the 7 sites operating at the end of March 2012 was slightly lower than the estimated “baseline” capacity, around 0.59 million tonnes.

Amber “RAG” rating has been applied to this indicator. Although two sites have closed during 2009/10 – 2011/12, another site omitted from the BCCS has been identified. At the end of March 2012, a new site (Interserve in Walsall) was nearing completion and the capacity of this site is likely to be sufficient to make up the losses recorded.

<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>The Black Country is producing very little primary land-won aggregate (see LOI MIN2a above) – the BCCS estimates that more than 90% of the aggregates produced in the area are from secondary and recycled sources, and that the main source of alternative material is recycled construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW).</p> <p>Although 2 of the 8 fixed recycling sites identified in the BCCS baseline information are no longer operating, these sites are still vacant and available for re-use, and the losses have also been balanced by new capacity identified and coming forward in Dudley and Walsall – the latest estimates of recycling capacity suggest that this has not changed significantly since the BCCS “baseline” date.</p> <p>We have no information on actual secondary and recycled aggregate production in the Black Country, but the BCCS “baseline” evidence suggests that the area is producing around 1.5 – 1.6 million tonnes of construction, demolition waste (CD&EW) per annum, and that arisings of this type of waste are not likely to change significantly.</p> <p>Assuming the BCCS “baseline” evidence on CD&EW arisings and the estimate of current recycling capacity are robust, the evidence suggests that fixed recycling sites in the Black Country may already have enough capacity to process the amount of recyclable waste currently arising, bearing in mind that a proportion of waste will be recycled on-site and not all of the CD&EW arising will be suitable for recycling – see Appendix H for an analysis of materials likely to be suitable.</p> <p>However, the BCCS acknowledges that new “urban quarry” sites may be required to improve the quality of recycled material produced and address any reduction in capacity resulting from closure of sites. If monitoring shows higher levels of CD&EW are likely to arise in the Black Country by 2026 than anticipated (see Appendix H for an analysis of alternative projections), this will also generate a need for more facilities.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to the practical difficulties of collecting data about annual production at fixed recycling sites and on-site recycling, the Black Country Authorities will focus on monitoring net changes in the number and capacity of fixed production sites, and new secondary/ recycled aggregate production capacity coming forward through planning applications. • As a benchmark, an indicative target of no net loss in the number and capacity of fixed production sites has been set. This will be kept under review and may be changed if monitoring shows that there is a need for new targets.
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Table 82 – Non-Mineral Development in Sand and Gravel Areas of Search

Minerals	
LOI MIN2 - % Permissions for non-mineral related development in Areas of Search for sand and gravel extraction.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policies MIN1 and MIN2
Target	<p>0%</p> <p>Two Areas of Search for sand and gravel are identified in BCCS Policy MIN2, both in Walsall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MA1: Birch Lane • MA2: Branton Hill <p>The broad extent of the Areas of Search is shown on the Minerals Key Diagram, and the detailed boundaries are to be defined in the Walsall Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SAD).</p>
Achievements	<p>Since the BCCS was adopted, only one application has been received for non-mineral development in an Area of Search:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MA2: Branton Hill – 11/1033/TE - extension of time limit to implement housing scheme and access road previously approved under permission 06//0169/OL/E4, not determined @ 31.03.12. <p>A green “RAG” rating has been applied as no applications have been approved so the BCCS target has been met.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>The main objective of this indicator is to prevent incompatible types of development from compromising existing and potential sand and gravel working areas within the Areas of Search identified in the BCCS, in accordance with Policies MIN1 and MIN2.</p> <p>As both of the sand and gravel Areas of Search are in the Green Belt, the risk that non-mineral development proposals will come forward is relatively low, and only one such application has come forward. Further progress on determining the application will be reported in the next AMR.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for non-mineral development near to an active quarry and/ or within the Areas of Search (Item V36 b) on the Checklist). • Walsall Council has begun to progress its Site Allocations DPD (SAD) - preliminary consultation on the SA Scoping Report and an initial “call for sites” took place in 2011 and Issues & Options papers will be published early in 2013.

Table 83 – Supply of Clay to Brickworks

Minerals	
<p>LOI MIN3a –</p> <p>% of Black Country brick and tile works with a stock of permitted reserves of Etruria Marl and Fireclay sufficient to provide a supply to 2026*</p> <p>% of Black Country brick and tile works with a stock of permitted reserves of Etruria Marl and Fireclay sufficient to provide a 25-year supply.*</p> <p>*Supply to include imported material where permitted/ available.</p> <p>An additional sub-indicator has been included, relating to 25-year supply, reflecting the requirements in the NPPF.</p>	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy MIN3
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>The locations of the brick factories, clay pits, and other permitted sources of supply in the Black Country are shown on the BCCS Minerals Key Diagram.</p>
Achievements	<p>There are 6 brick factories and one pot clay supply outlet in the Black Country, which are using two types of nationally scarce clays that occur in the Black Country: Etruria Marl and fireclay.</p> <p>Etruria Marl is the only type of clay currently being worked in the Black Country. Three brick factories (Atlas, Dreadnought and Sandown) have their own active clay pits, and there is also a “mothballed” clay pit (Oak Farm) in Dudley which used to supply the Sedgley factory. Two landfill sites in the Black Country (Himley and Highfields South) are also producing Etruria Marl for supply to local brickworks. Three factories are totally reliant on imports (Aldridge, Cradley and Stourbridge).</p> <p>The pot clay supplier (Swan Works) uses fireclay sourced from its own small stockpile. All of the brick factories that use fireclay rely on imports, as there are no local supplies currently available, although there is a “dormant” mineral planning permission (EB233) for working fireclay and coal at Brownhills Common in Walsall.</p> <p>The table below summarises the supply situation at the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09) with regard to the status of the brick factories and supplies of Etruria Marl and how it has changed since then.</p> <p>At the BCCS “baseline” date, none of the factories with clay pits had a 25-year supply of Etruria Marl. However, taking into account how much clay they are permitted to import (subject to availability), and the additional resources identified in the Areas of Search, it was estimated that each factory might have sufficient to cover the plan period (to 2026).</p>

SUPPLY OF ETRURIA MARL TO BRICK FACTORIES IN THE BLACK COUNTRY – CHANGES 2009 - 2012

Factory	Authority	BCCS Baseline (31.03.09)		2012 Update (31.03.12)	
		Status	Estimated Years' Supply	Status	Estimated Years' Supply
Aldridge	Walsall	Operating	-	Operating	-
Atlas	Walsall	Operating	15-24	Operating	15-24
Cradley	Sandwell	Operating	-	Operating	-
Dreadnought	Dudley	Operating	15-24	Operating	15-24
Sandown	Walsall	Operating	<15	Operating	<15
Sedgley	S. Staffs	Mothballed	15-24	Closed	15-24
Stourbridge	Dudley	Mothballed	-	Operating	-

Source: Black Country Authorities mineral monitoring

Notes on Table:

1. Sedgley factory is in South Staffordshire but was supplied by Oak Farm Clay Pit in Dudley.
2. Aldridge, Cradley and Stourbridge factories are all 100% reliant on imports.
3. Stourbridge factory in Dudley closed during 2012/13 and its future is uncertain.

The main changes since the BCCS “baseline” have been as follows:

- Confirmation that Sedgley factory in South Staffordshire is now permanently closed - Oak Farm Clay Pit in Dudley is “mothballed” and its future uncertain;
- The mothballed brick factory in Dudley (Stourbridge) re-opened in 2010/11, but has since closed again (in the 2012/13 monitoring year) and its future is also now uncertain;
- Planning permission has been granted to work “The Causeway” at Sandown Quarry (09/1686/FL 09/1730/MI), which has increased the amount of permitted reserves available for Sandown factory; and
- Planning permission has been granted for clay extraction at Highfields South Quarry to continue until 31.10.13 (11/0953/FL).

With regard to supplies of Etruria Marl and fireclay, the situation at the end of March 2012 is very similar to that at the BCCS “baseline” date – none of the factories operating could identify a 25-year supply of clay or even a supply to 2026 without some reliance on imports.

Red “RAG” rating applies to the Black Country as well as to Walsall, as although the BCCS targets are just about being met when imports are taken into account, the NPPF 25-year supply requirements are probably not, even when imports are taken into account.

<p>Actions or Comments</p>	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>There are two types of brick clay of local and national importance occurring in the Black Country:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Etruria Marl – red clays from the “Etruria Formation”; and ○ Fireclay – buff clays that occur beneath coal seams. <p>The main areas in the Black Country containing viable resources of Etruria Marl are the Pensnett/ Kingswinford areas of Dudley and the Stubbers Green/ Shelfield areas of Walsall, so brick manufacturing is currently concentrated in these areas.</p> <p>The evidence available (see Appendix H) suggests that - taking into account the amount of permitted reserves remaining, other resources potentially available to each factory within the BCCS Areas of Search, and what each factory may import (subject to availability) – each of the Black Country’s brickworks is likely to have sufficient supplies of Etruria Marl to last until the end of the BCCS plan period (i.e. to 2026).²²</p> <p>Further work needs to be done through Local Plans to establish whether the resources that can currently be identified in Dudley and Walsall – including the unpermitted resources in the BCCS Areas of Search – will be sufficient to provide a 25-year supply to each factory likely to continue in operation.</p> <p>It has not been possible to quantify future requirements for fireclay with confidence, because manufacturers have indicated that demand for buff coloured bricks fluctuates,²³ but evidence presented at the BCCS Examination suggests that there could be enough resources in the Brownhills area of Walsall (permitted and unpermitted) to provide a 25-year supply, at an annual production rate of around 60,000 tonnes per annum.</p> <p>It is likely that factories in the Black Country will continue to rely on imports of brick clays from outside the area to some extent (for example, clays that do not occur locally or are not currently available locally), but the distance that imported materials need to travel can be significantly reduced if suitable resources can be identified within the Black Country.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In March 2012, the NPPF re-iterated the advice previously included in MPS1, that development plans should make provision for a stock of permitted reserves of brick clay sufficient to provide a minimum 25-year supply to each new or existing brick manufacturing plant (NPPF, paragraph 146).
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²² The only exception is Cradley Special Brick, a small factory in Sandwell which requires very small quantities of various clays, and is expected to continue to be supplied with imported clays by its parent company.

²³ Most manufacturers use small amounts of fireclay for blending with poorer quality clays, suggesting that there will continue to be a steady demand for small quantities of fireclay, even if there is low demand for buff bricks, which use larger quantities of fireclay.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Black Country Authorities will monitor supplies of clay against the NPPF requirement as well as the BCCS target which relates only to the plan period up to 2026, and will consider what action may need to be taken at a local level to address any shortfalls in supply identified. • Where factories are relying entirely or partly on imports to meet their requirements, the Black Country Authorities will liaise with the relevant operators/ mineral planning authorities as far as possible to check that the imported resources are likely to be available throughout the period being planned for.
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Table 84 – Non-Mineral Development in Brick Clay Areas of Search

Minerals	
LOI MIN3b - % permissions for non-mineral related development in Areas of search for brick clay extraction.	
G	
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policies MIN1 and MIN3
Target	<p>0%</p> <p>Four Areas of Search for sand and gravel are identified in BCCS Policy MIN2, including two in Walsall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MA3: Himley/ Oak Farm – Etruria Marl (Dudley) • MA4: Ketley – Etruria Marl (Dudley) • MA5: Stubbers Green – Etruria Marl (Walsall) • MA6: Yorks Bridge – Fireclay (Walsall) <p>The broad extent of the Areas of Search is shown on the Minerals Key Diagram. The detailed boundaries of MA3 and MA4 have already been defined on the Dudley Policies Map, and the detailed boundaries of MA5 and MA6 will be defined in the Walsall Site Allocations Development Plan Document (SAD).</p>
Achievements	<p>No applications have been received for non-mineral development within any of the Areas of Search since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09). Green “RAG” rating applies as BCCS target has been met.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>The main objective of this indicator is to prevent incompatible types of development from compromising existing and potential brick clay working areas within the Areas of Search identified in the BCCS, in accordance with Policies MIN1 and MIN3.</p> <p>As the Areas of Search in Walsall are in the Green Belt, the risk that non-mineral development proposals will come forward is relatively low, and so far there have been no applications for non-mineral development in either of the areas identified in Walsall.</p>

	<p>The Areas of Search in Dudley are mostly within the urban areas (the exception being the northern part of MA4: Himley/ Oak Farm), so there is greater risk that non-mineral proposals will come forward, though none have been reported by Dudley MBC.</p> <p>The precise boundaries of the areas of search in Walsall have not been defined on the Walsall Policies Map through the BCCS and this will be done through the forthcoming Walsall Site Allocations DPD (SAD) – two alternative proposals for the extent of the Yorks Bridge Area of Search were put forward during consultation on the BCCS.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for non-mineral development near to an active quarry and/ or within the Areas of Search (Item V36 b) on the Checklist); <p>Walsall Council has begun to progress its Site Allocations DPD (SAD) - preliminary consultation on the SA Scoping Report and an initial “call for sites” took place in 2011 and Issues & Options papers will be published early in 2013.</p>
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Table 85 – Applications for Other Mineral Development

Minerals	
LOI MIN4 - % of applications for coal and fireclay working, coal bed methane exploration or extraction or natural building stone working which satisfy the requirements of BCCS Policy MIN4.	A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy MIN4
Target	<p>100%</p> <p>No areas for working of coal, coal bed methane or natural building stone are identified in the BCCS, except for the location of the “dormant” permission at Brownhills Common in Walsall, and the Area of Search for fireclay at Yorks Bridge (MA6), which are both shown on the Minerals Key Diagram). Both areas contain coal resources as well as fireclay.</p>
Achievements	<p>No applications for opencast coal working, coalbed methane exploration or exploitation, or extraction of building stone have been received since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09).</p> <p>Amber “RAG” rating applies, as there have been no applications that the BCCS policy applies to therefore no evidence it is not effective.</p>

Actions or Comments	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Any applications received in relation to opencast coal working, the exploration/ exploitation of coalbed methane, or the extraction of building stone, would be assessed for compliance with BCCS Policy MIN4, but no applications have been received to date.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Country Authorities will monitor mineral development applications coming forward but otherwise, no action is required.
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Table 86 – Applications for Mineral Development – Compliance with Policy

Minerals	
LOI MIN5 - % of applications for mineral related development satisfying the requirements and criteria in Policy MIN5.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Policy MIN5
Target	100%
Achievements	<p>15 applications for mineral development were submitted to the Black Country Authorities during 2009/10 – 2011/12, of which 14 related to development in Walsall.</p> <p>12 of the applications submitted to the Black Country Authorities had been determined by 31.03.12, all were approved or conditions discharged, and all were considered compliant with former UDP minerals policies and BCCS Policy MIN5.</p> <p>Green “RAG” rating applies, as all applications approved were considered compliant with the policy.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p><u>Comments:</u></p> <p>Applications approved prior to February 2011 were not subject to the BCCS policy, and therefore cannot be expected to have complied with the policy, although in practice, all those approved 2009/10 – 2011/12 were considered compliant with the BCCS policy and the UDP policy in place before the BCCS was adopted.</p> <p>Arrangements are now in place to assess all applications for mineral development against the criteria and general requirements set out in BCCS Policy MIN5, and to record whether or not the proposal is compliant with the policy.</p> <p><u>Action Taken/ Proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required in an application for mineral development to demonstrate compliance with BCCS Policy MIN5 (Item V37 on the Checklist);

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Country Authorities will continue to monitor mineral development applications coming forward and to record compliance of approved schemes with the general requirements of BCCS Policy MIN5, but otherwise, no action is required.
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MINERALS PERFORMANCE AND EVENTS SUMMARY

6.64 So far, performance against most of the BCCS mineral policy indicators and targets has been either neutral or positive;

6.65 The main areas where BCCS or NPPF targets are not being met are:

- Policy MIN2: LOI MIN2a – Production of Primary Land Won Aggregates – sand and gravel sales appear to be below the indicative production target set by BCCS Policy MIN2;
- Policy MIN3: LOI MIN3a – Supply of Clay to Brickworks – while identified Etruria Marl resources are probably just about sufficient to supply each brickworks to the end of the BCCS plan period, taking into account the contribution likely to be made by imports and unpermitted resources in the Areas of Search, they are not sufficient to provide a 25-year supply to each brickworks in line with NPPF requirements;

6.66 Since April 2009, there have been a number of non-mineral development applications within the MSA falling within the threshold of Policy MIN1 whereby a “prior extraction” scheme is required, however:

- There is no evidence that “prior extraction” would have been feasible in any of the non-mineral proposals that have come forward to date, including those that came forward before the BCCS was adopted;
- The non-mineral proposals approved since the BCCS was adopted have all included evidence demonstrating that prior extraction is not feasible, or that sterilisation of mineral resources is justified for other policy reasons;

6.67 Although 3 of the 10 mineral infrastructure sites listed in the BCCS have closed since 2008, only one has been lost to other uses, two of the sites are still vacant and potentially available for re-use, and the loss has been offset by a new facility in Walsall developed in 2012/13 and another proposal in the pipeline in Dudley;

6.68 Since April 2009, no permissions have been granted for non-mineral development that would compromise working at an existing quarry, or within any of the BCCS Areas of Search;

6.69 Mineral development applications are generally compliant with relevant BCCS policy, and although progress with some applications has been slow and there are still some decisions outstanding, none of the applications determined since April 2009 have

been refused – all applications approved were considered compliant with relevant UDP/ BCCS policy;

6.70 In September 2012, the Black Country Validation Checklist was issued and this should ensure that appropriate supporting information is included with mineral development applications and non-mineral development applications affecting mineral resources, mineral infrastructure sites, minerals working areas and Areas of Search;

6.71 The main outstanding issue is the need to define the boundaries of the MSA and Areas of Search in Walsall – this will be done through the Walsall Site Allocations DPD (SAD) and Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP).

7. SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS INDICATORS

7.1 Significant effects indicators are a method of monitoring the effects of plans and policies on the social, environmental or economic objectives by which sustainability is defined. The Council is required to measure significant effects raised in a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in order to satisfy the requirements of European Directive 2001/42/EC 'on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment'. An SEA was carried out as part of the evidence base for the BCCS that was adopted by all four authorities on 3rd February 2011.

7.2 The significant effects indicators are set out below and will continue to be monitored jointly annually across the Black Country and included in future monitoring reports.

Table 87 – Air Pollution

Significant Effects Indicators		
	SE1: Achieve a net reduction of Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂) in those areas where the annual average NO ₂ values are predicted to exceed 40µgm ³ between 2008 (baseline) and 2015.	R
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	When number of days continue to see exceedance over a five year period.	
Achievements	Not able to monitor this indicator.	
Actions or Comments	The net exceedance criteria are the LTP3 target which we are not modelling. This is carried out by Birmingham City Council for Centro. We also don't have current daily exceedance data and are not able to monitor this indicator.	

Table 88 – Brownfield Biodiversity

Significant Effects Indicators		
	SE2: Percentage of development and redevelopment on previously developed land undertaking appropriate ecological surveys.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	Percentages remain stable or increase over a five year period.	
Achievements	11.3% of all planning applications determined within the reporting period (with the exception of domestic extensions which are excluded)	

	were supported by ecological surveys. The majority of all applications can be described as brownfield land, in whole or in part.
Actions or Comments	<p>This figure reflects the impact of national and local planning policy and guidance where the need to take account of the natural environment is widely accepted. The Council's Natural Environment SPD gives advice on the type of sites where ecological survey work is required to support planning applications. In many cases council officers clarify the need for and the required content of ecological survey assessment work with applicants to avoid unnecessary survey work being undertaken. It is envisaged that the percentage will remain broadly stable.</p> <p>The indicator is not evidence of the quality of the ecological reports submitted.</p>

Table 89 – Biodiversity and Green Space

Significant Effects Indicators		
SE3: Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented.		G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	Percentages remain stable or increase over a five year period.	
Achievements	In the reporting period 28 Local Sites or 25.7% of the total were being managed positively for nature conservation. This compares with 26 sites (or 23.8% for the 2010-11 period and 24 sites or 21.1% for the 2009-10 period. The total number of Local Sites in Walsall is 109 (43 SINC/ 66 SLINC).	
Actions or Comments	This data is taken from the Single Data list indicator 160-00 "Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented" (previously known as NI 197). This figure does not reflect the operation of the planning system as all sites in management qualifying for inclusion are either maintained by the council or are maintained by financial support from agri-environment grants. One exception relates to a management plan for designated SINC pasture at the former Three Crowns public house secured through a planning permission but not yet implemented.	

Table 90 – Losses of Wildlife Corridors

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE4: Losses of wildlife corridors in relation to development.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	No Net Loss of Wildlife Corridors
Achievements	No Wildlife Corridors have been lost within the reporting period.
Actions or Comments	The Council's UDP policy relating to the protection of wildlife corridors is Policy ENV24. This requires that development which "would sever, or unacceptably harm the integrity of a wildlife corridor will not be permitted." The policy does not provide more than broad protection to the 14.13km ² of defined wildlife corridors within the borough. It is therefore impractical to prevent any net loss as the indicator requires because much of the land is not protected by any designation. There may be small scale loss of land due to development but no defined wildlife corridor shown in Figure 3.4 of the UDP has been severed or its integrity unacceptably harmed.

Table 91 – Traffic Flows

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE5: Traffic flows on key routes.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	When traffic flows see increases over a five year period.
Achievements	The traffic growth has fallen slightly to 0.997 from the Baseline of 1 which is beating the performance aim.
Actions or Comments	Will monitor when have year on year data.

Table 92 – Public Transport Usage

Significant Effects Indicators		
SE6: Public transport usage.		G
LDF Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	When the number sees continued decreases over a five year period.	
Achievements	Private vehicle trips into centres have declined at a faster rate (5%) than those by public transport (0.6%) over the latest two-year cycle of cordon surveys.	
Actions or Comments	Will monitor when have year on year data.	

Table 93 – Carbon Footprint

Significant Effects Indicators		
SE7: Carbon footprint of sub-region.		N/A
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	When sector emissions see increases over a five year period.	
Achievements²⁴	<p><u>Walsall:</u></p> <p><i>Industry and Commercial Sector CO₂ Emissions - 508.35 kt CO₂</i></p> <p><i>Domestic Sector CO₂ Emissions - 565.87 kt CO₂</i></p> <p><i>Road transport CO₂ Emissions - 389.66 kt CO₂</i></p> <p><i>Per Capita CO₂ Emissions – 5.7 kt CO₂</i></p>	
Actions or Comments	This is the first year that we have been required to monitor this indicator following the adoption of the BCCS in 2011. We cannot yet therefore report on progress towards reductions in emissions as the indicator refers to a five year period. We will however be able to assess year-on-year progress using the above 2010 figures as a baseline in future monitoring reports.	

²⁴ Figures in this table are based on the 2010 summary figures published at http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/statistics/climate_stats/gg_emissions/laco2/laco2.aspx

Table 94 – Accessible Open Space

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE8: Ha of Accessible Open Space per 1,000 population	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	Dudley 5.08, Sandwell 3.44, Walsall 5.00, Wolverhampton 4.74. Trigger: Review progress after five years.
Achievements	4.96ha per 1000 head of population
Actions or Comments	This is slightly below the target of 5ha per 1000 population as a result of some recent losses of urban open space to residential development in the Bentley area of the borough – see UDP Indicator LC1.

Table 95 – Conservation / Historic Environmental Advice

Significant Effects Indicators	
SE9: Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor recommendations.	G
Local Plan Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator
Targets	When percentages reduce over a five year period.
Achievements	100% of planning permissions where the Conservation/Historic Environmental Section or Advisor were consulted were granted in accordance with their recommendations (based on 10% sample).
Actions or Comments	The current planning software does not allow for easy extraction of planning decisions along with officers' responses to the associated recommendations. A 10% sample of permissions will therefore be used to determine the effectiveness of this policy until such time as the planning software is able to easily provide this data.

Table 96 – Use of Public Transport

Significant Effects Indicators

SE10: Number of journeys made by public transport into the Strategic Centres.		G
LDF Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	When percentages see ongoing reductions year on year over a five year period.	
Achievements	Private vehicle trips into centres have declined at a faster rate (5%) than those by public transport (0.6%) over the latest two-year cycle of cordon surveys.	
Actions or Comments	Will monitor when have year on year data.	

Table 97 – Waste to Landfill

Significant Effects Indicators		
SE11: Diversion of waste from landfill – a) % LACW Diversion	G (Black Country)	R (Walsall)
b) % C&I Waste Diversion (targets in Core Strategy).	G	
LDF Policy	BCCS Significant Effects Indicator	
Targets	When percentages see increases over a five year period.	
Achievements	<p>LACW Diversion: Monitoring shows that the diversion rate for local authority collected waste (LACW) has increased significantly over the last five years, from 63.1% in 2007/08 to 80.0% in 2011/12. However, the diversion rate achieved in Walsall is not as high (66.1% in 2007/08 and 51.4% in 2011/12), and has decreased during the last two monitoring years. However, Walsall did achieve the BCCS diversion target for LACW for the 2010/11 “benchmark” year as did the Black Country as a whole.</p> <p>C&I Waste Diversion: We do not have actual data on the amount of C&I waste arising in the Black Country or how it is managed, so we have to use other available data as a “proxy.” Data on inputs and outputs of waste at Environment Agency permitted sites in the Black Country and on the fate of hazardous waste arising in the Black Country (most of which is generated by businesses) suggests that high diversion rates of 70 – 80% have been achieved during the last five calendar years (2007 – 2011).</p>	

	<p>The evidence suggests that the BCCS diversion target for C&I waste for the 2010/11 “benchmark” year has been met, both in Walsall and in the Black Country as a whole.</p> <p>See Tables 63 and 64 above for further details.</p>
Actions or Comments	<p>No action required at present, other than the measures identified in Tables 63 and 64 above.</p>

8. JOINT PROGRESS TOWARDS KEY BCCS TARGETS

SPATIAL OBJECTIVES

1. Focussed investment and development in comparison shopping, office employment, leisure, tourism and culture within the four Strategic Centres: Brierley Hill, Walsall, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton, to retain and increase their share of economic activity and meet the increasing aspirations of their catchment areas.
3. Model sustainable communities on redundant employment land in the Regeneration Corridors, that make the most of opportunities such as public transport and canal networks, are well served by residential services and green infrastructure, have good walking, cycling and public transport links to retained employment areas and centres, are set in a high quality natural and built environment and are well integrated with surrounding areas.
6. A high quality environment fit for the future, and a strong Urban Park focussed on beacons, corridors and communities; respecting, protecting and enhancing the unique biodiversity and geodiversity of the Black Country and making the most of its assets whilst valuing its local character and industrial legacy.
7. A first-class transport network providing rapid, convenient and sustainable links between the Strategic Centres, existing and new communities, and employment sites. To include an enhanced, integrated public transport system, an improved highway network, including walking and cycling routes with strong links to the green infrastructure network. Improvements to the national M5 and M6 motorways network and freight railway network will help deliver better connectivity to Regional and National networks.

Key Development Plan Policies: Core Strategy Policies CSP1-5

8.1 The regeneration of the Black Country is focussed on Strategic Centres and Regeneration Corridors where the majority of development will be focussed up to 2026, offering protection to the Green Belt. This is set out in the Core Spatial policies within the Core Strategy which set the context for the theme based policies in the Plan. Whilst these Core Spatial policies are monitored through the theme based policies, Table 98 below identifies some of the key targets to meet in the Black Country, and the progress that has been made to meeting them so far. Further analysis is provided in the individual Chapters on this performance.

Table 98

In the Black Country by 2026 we will have:	Where we are now²⁵	Change over the last year²⁶	Overall Progress²⁷	Scale of the challenge by 2026
Increased net new homes	475,000 homes (approximate stock in 2006)	Dudley + 597 Sandwell + 599 Walsall + 531 Wolverhampton + 730 TOTAL + 2457	Over period 2006-2012: Dudley +3253 Sandwell + 4401 Walsall + 3349 Wolverhampton + 2132 TOTAL + 13135 The total for Walsall exceeds the annualised target derived from Table 7 of the BCCS (3040)	63,000 net new homes to be provided between 2006 and 2026. Actual net completions between 2006 and 2012 mean that the residual number to be provided between 2012 and 2026 is 49,865.
5 Year Supply of Housing Sites	N/A	There is a 5 year supply of housing land.	The Black Country also has a 5 year supply of housing land plus 39%.	Continually Maintain a 5 year supply of housing sites in line with Government guidance.
High Quality Employment Land	533ha (2009)	Dudley = 0ha Sandwell = 0.76ha Walsall = 5ha Wolverhampton = 1.2ha TOTAL + 7ha	Dudley = 158ha of high quality employment land Sandwell = 192.8 ha of high quality employment land. Walsall = Target is 149ha for high quality by 2016. Existing high quality stock rose from 95ha to 100ha between 2011/12. Wolverhampton = high quality employment land stock is 134.6ha, with 11.6ha of high quality land added since 2009.	Create/transform +1,564ha of employment land to high quality. As at 2011/12 585.4ha of employment land is considered high quality leaving 979ha to be provided.
Readily Available Employment Land	N/A	Walsall = +6.8ha between 2011 - 2012	Dudley = 24.03ha (3.97ha below target). Sandwell = 65ha (5ha below target). Walsall = 25.13ha (20.87ha below target). Wolverhampton = 56.4ha (15.4ha above target). TOTAL 170.56ha	28ha Dudley 70ha Sandwell 46ha Walsall 41ha Wolverhampton Overall the Black Country has 170.56ha of currently readily available employment land, 14.44ha below the target of 185ha.
New office floorspace	Unknown	Dudley = 0	Dudley = 0m ² built since 2006.	+880,000m ² (220,000m ² in each strategic centre).

²⁵ Figures refer to current total Black Country stock where known and relevant.

²⁶ This figure is based on monitoring year April 2011 to March 2012.

²⁷ Progress relates to targets, each of which have different baseline years. For housing, retail and office it is 2006, for employment it is 2009. Progress includes the 2011/12 performance.

<p>in strategic centres</p>		<p>Sandwell = 17,768m² Built 553m² Permitted</p> <p>Walsall = 4649m² built 1440m² permitted</p> <p>Wolverhampton = 0m² built 1,206m² gross floorspace permitted.</p> <p>TOTAL + 22,471m²</p>	<p>Sandwell = 20,484m² of office floorspace has been completed, with 2,234m² remaining with consent.</p> <p>Walsall = 7,748m² office completions since 2006.</p> <p>Wolverhampton = there has been a reduction of 4,842m² office floorspace since 2006.</p> <p>TOTAL + +23,390m²</p>	<p>Overall, 856,600m² of office floorspace is still to be developed.</p>
<p>New Comparison retail floorspace in strategic centres</p>	<p>Approx 348,000m² (approximate stock in 2006)</p>	<p>Dudley = 0</p> <p>Sandwell = 189 Built 72m² Permitted</p> <p>Walsall = 21m² Built 2347m² permitted</p> <p>Wolverhampton = 0m² Built 11,736m² Gross Floorspace Permitted.</p> <p>TOTAL + 210m²</p>	<p>Dudley = 0m² built since 2006.</p> <p>Sandwell = 1,383m² of comparison retail floorspace has been built, with a further 27,600m² (max) under construction and consent for 278 m² for unspecified retail.</p> <p>Walsall = In total, since the base data 21m² of additional retail floorspace has been completed.</p> <p>Wolverhampton = 0m² built since 2006.</p> <p>TOTAL + 1,404m²</p>	<p>+345,000m² (Wolverhampton +100,000m², Brierley Hill +95,000m², Walsall +85,000m², West Bromwich +65,000m²).</p> <p>Since 2006, an additional 1,404m² of retail floorspace has been developed 343,600m² is still to be developed.</p>

Developments in 2011/12

Figure 4 below shows the largest sites where employment and housing completions took place within the 2011/12 monitoring year, and the Black Country Core Strategy regeneration corridors in Walsall (the boundaries of these areas are indicative pending the production of Walsall's Site Allocation Document). This shows that the majority of these completions took place within the regeneration corridors delivering economic and housing development in the most sustainable locations, also in keeping with the aspiration to transform these areas of regeneration and growth. Table 99 below also provides further information on each of the developments.

Figure 4 – Largest Employment and Housing Completions in 2011/12.

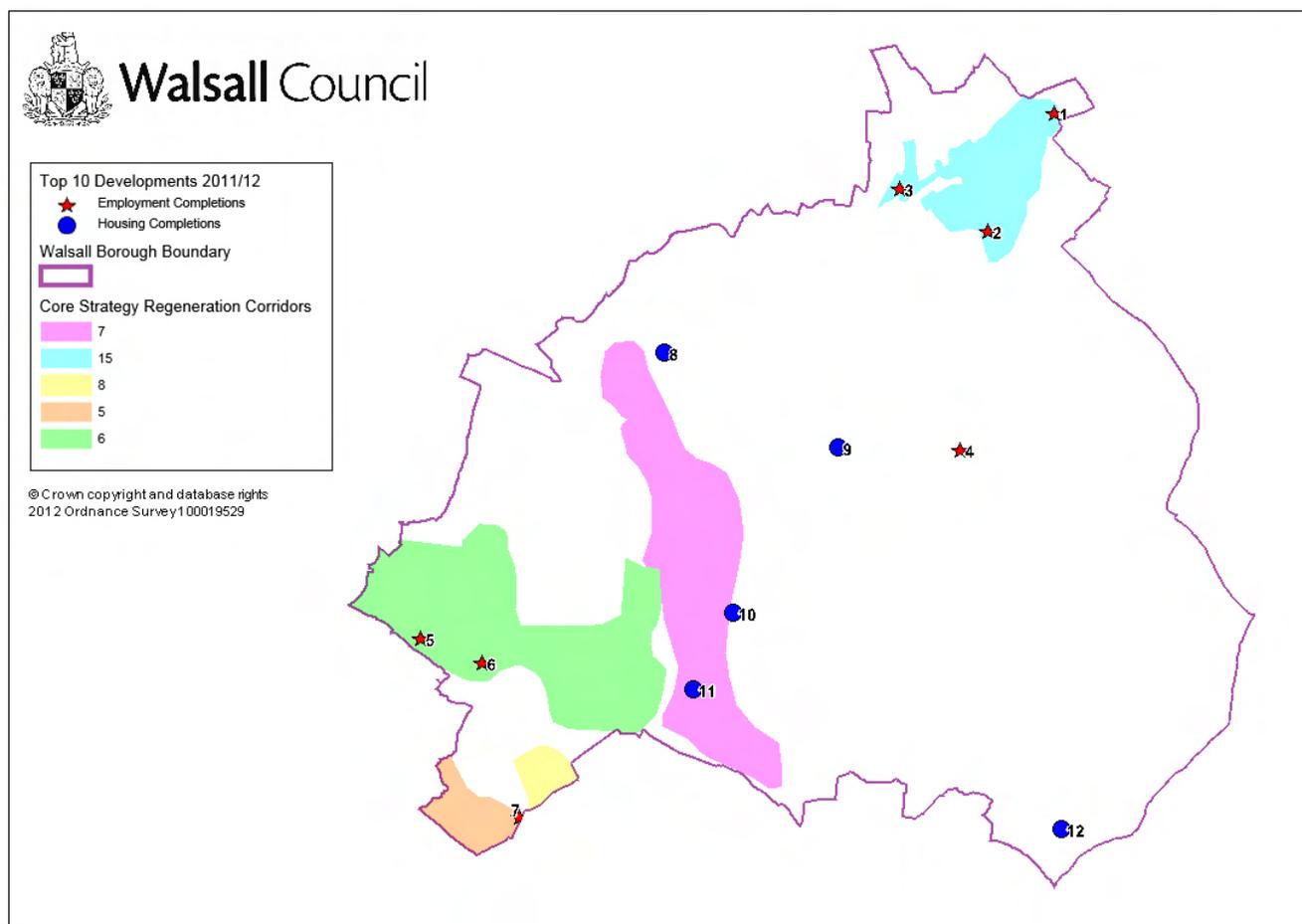


Table 99 – Details of Key Employment and Housing Completions in 2011/12

ID	Site Name	Dev Type	Total Completed Dwellings	Total Completed Floorspace	Comments
1	Castings, Brownhills	Employment Development	n/a	7,684m ²	New extension to existing factory, major development involving remediation. Upgrade to high quality employment land.
2	North of Maybrook industrial Estate, Brownhills	Employment Development	n/a	4,009m ²	New high quality industrial development as inward investment.
3	Fmr Wagon, Pelsall Rd, Brownhills	Employment Development	n/a	5,354m ²	Relocation but releases site elsewhere for residential use providing land transformation.
4	Valen House, Westgate, Aldridge.	Employment Development	n/a	1,800m ²	Extension to existing premises on freestanding site providing high quality advanced manufacturing.
5	Blakemores, Longacres, Willenhall.	Employment Development	n/a	2,002m ²	New mezzanine floor as part of UK distribution headquarters.

6	Yodel, Armstrong Way, Willenhall	Employment Development	n/a	2.51ha	Consolidation of B8 and administrative uses at Armstrong Way next to Black Country Route.
7	Newman Business Park, Darlaston	Employment Development	n/a	1,350m ²	Major re-development.
8	BELL LANE, BLOXWICH	Housing Development	35	n/a	Housing development on former industrial land.
9	TENACRES INDUSTRIAL ESTATE	Housing Development	41	n/a	Housing development.
10	CHARLES STREET (WATERFRONT SOUTH)	Housing Development	154	n/a	This development is part of a major regeneration scheme transforming the Waterfront.
11	OLD PLECK ROAD	Housing Development	33	n/a	Housing development.
12	Former St Margaret's Hospital	Housing Development	36	n/a	This forms part of a major housing development of over 300 dwellings on former hospital grounds.

9. LOCAL DEVELOPMENT ORDER MONITORING

9.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 gave Local Planning Authorities the power to introduce a simplified planning process to allow certain development to be undertaken without the need for specific planning consent called a Local Development Order (LDO).

9.2 On 16 April 2012 the Council adopted a Local Development Order covering 144.23ha of sites in Darlaston and the surrounding area that falls within the Black Country Enterprise Zone in an effort to support growth, attract new businesses and create jobs. The Darlaston LDO authorises development for research and development, light industry, general industry and storage and distribution uses across the overall area, as well as waste management and waste treatment use within a defined sub-zone. The LDO boundary is shown in Figure 5 below and further information can be found at <http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/index/environment/planning/lido.htm>.

Figure 5 – Darlaston Local Development Order Boundary



9.3 The adoption of the Darlaston Local Development Order fell outside of the 2011/12 monitoring year covered in this report and any development proposals within the area covered by the LDO boundary will therefore be reported in the 2012/13 monitoring report.

10. COMPLIANCE WITH DUTY TO CO-OPERATE

10.1 The Localism Act 2011 (brought into effect on the 15th November 2011) sets out a new 'duty to co-operate' which applies to all Local Planning Authorities, such as Walsall Council, and other public bodies. The new duty:

- relates to sustainable development or use of land that would have a significant impact on at least two local planning areas;
- requires that councils set out planning policies to address such issues;
- requires that councils and public bodies engage constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis to develop strategic policies; and
- requires councils to consider joint approaches to plan making.

10.2 Table 100 below summarises the cooperation that has taken place and the actions which have been taken under this new duty from 15th November 2011 to the 31st March 2012. In addition to these specific actions, the Council meets on a regular basis with local planning authorities, public bodies and others to address specific planning issues. Table 101 below summarises the groups the Council are part of which contribute towards meeting the Duty to Cooperate.

Table 100: Implementation of the Duty to Cooperate

Cooperation With	On What	Action/Outcome	Date
Cannock Chase SAC Partnership (Natural England, Cannock Chase AONB, Staffordshire CC, Cannock Chase DC, Stafford DC, Lichfield DC, South Staffordshire DC, East Staffordshire DC, Wolverhampton CC, Sandwell BC, Dudley BC, Birmingham CC)	To investigate the likely impact of housing development on Cannock Chase SAC (Special Area of Conservation), in order to inform the Habitat Regulation Assessment (HRA) process for Local Plan documents and planning applications.	Progression of Visitor Survey and Visitor Impacts Mitigation Report (to be completed early 2013)	On-going since August 2010
Local Authorities in the Black Country and southern Staffordshire, Centro (the Integrated Transport Authority)	Regional Logistics Sites (RLS) Study	Joint study co-ordinated by Steering Group, led by Wolverhampton City Council	Jan 2012 – to date
West Midlands Planning and Transportation sub-committee (see below)	Agreement of the Strategic Policy Framework for the West Midlands Metropolitan Area - maintains the commitment to the urban renaissance as set out in the West Midlands RSS	Endorsed the approach	March 2012

Table 101 – Membership of groups contributing towards the Duty to Cooperate

Group	Who	Remit
West Midlands Planning and Transportation sub-committee	The seven West Midlands Metropolitan Districts	Strategic Planning - Coordinates and, where appropriate, presents the mutual views of its members on strategic planning and transportation issues affecting the West Midlands in the preparation, monitoring, implementation and review of spatial strategies and related sub-regional strategies for the Metropolitan Area and the region as a whole. The sub-committee make representations to development plans within the metropolitan area on behalf of the districts and provide strategic intelligence to inform plan preparation.
West Midlands Resource Technical Advisory Body (RTAB)	Waste Planning Authorities, public bodies, waste industry representatives in the West Midlands	Waste - The RTAB supports co-operation between local authorities and others by providing objective and authoritative technical advice concerning the sustainable management of material resources and strategic waste management data, issues, and development policies and proposals
West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (WMAWP)	Mineral Planning Authorities (MPA), public bodies, mineral industry representatives in the West Midlands	Minerals - The WMAWP plays a major role in data collection, collation and monitoring and provides advice on future regional trends, together with the environmental and other implications of meeting Government aggregate demand forecasts. As well as enabling MPAs within the region to formulate plans and policies which reflect national and regional needs, the WMAWP provides an input in to regional planning and Central Government guidelines for aggregate provision.
Biodiversity Partnership, Geodiversity Partnership, Local Sites Partnership and EcoRecord for Birmingham and the Black Country	Local Authorities, public bodies, user groups in Birmingham and the Black Country	Nature Conservation – These groups provide help and support on biodiversity and geodiversity development (and site management) related issues. This includes the production of Action Plans, amendments to Local Sites, and the collection and monitoring of habitat and species related data.

11. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

11.1 Consultation with the business community took place within this monitoring year to take forward a Business Friendly Planning initiative that aims to improve the planning and development process. The initiative led to the development of a Planning and Development Charter that includes pledges to develop a joint Black Country Local Validation Checklist and to develop and continue to update Walsall's Local Plans to give clarity and certainty over development opportunities, and help inform investment decisions. More information on the Business Friendly Planning initiative and the Planning and Development charter can be found at:

- www.walsall.gov.uk/business_friendly_planning

11.2 The key areas of consultation with the community during this monitoring year were:

- I. **Review of the Statement of Community Involvement** - a document that explains how we involve people in the preparation of planning policies and the determination of planning applications. This has now been revised and published at www.walsall.gov.uk/ldf_statement_of_community_involvement
- II. **Call for Sites** - an initial invitation for landowners, developers and others who may have interests in the area to submit details for any site that they consider capable of accommodating new development, to be considered for inclusion in the Site Allocations Document or Area Action Plan. More information at www.walsall.gov.uk/call_for_sites
- III. **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping report** – a report setting out how the Council proposes to carry out a sustainability appraisal of the Site Allocations Development Plan Document (DPD) and Town Centre Area Action Plan. More information at www.walsall.gov.uk/local_plans/evidence
- IV. **Joint Black Country Validation Checklist** – a joint 8 week consultation period took place across the Black Country (Dudley, Walsall, Sandwell, Wolverhampton) towards the end of the 2011/12 monitoring year to obtain feedback on a Black Country wide document that provides guidance on the information required to be submitted alongside planning applications. The document was implemented outside of the 2011/12 monitoring year but is available to view at www.walsall.gov.uk/what_do_i_need_to_submit_a_planning_application

11.3 Table 102 below sets out the average number of neighbours who were consulted on planning applications received within the associated monitoring year. This shows a significant increase in 2007/8 and has continued to rise year on year to an all-time high in monitoring year 2009/10 evidencing Walsall Council's commitment to engaging wider public participation in the planning process. The average dropped in monitoring year 2010/11 but was still above 30 consultations per application. The average has increased to 34.8

consultations per application for monitoring year 2011/12 but it should be noted that it is difficult to directly compare these figures year on year because the number of neighbours consulted is dependent on their proximity to each development site and the type of each planning application.

Table 102 – Planning Participation

<i>Monitoring Year</i>	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
No. of neighbours consulted.	41,544	37,655	29,549	50,293	45,472	43,054	36,834	38,877
No. of 'valid' Planning Applications.	2,455	2,104	1,972	2,181	1,407	1,192	1,193	1,117
Average No. of neighbours consulted per application.	16.9	17.9	15.0	23.06	32.3	36.1	30.9	34.8

11.4 The Localism Act was given Royal Assent in November 2011 and it places a requirement on LPAs to facilitate and enable local communities to develop Neighbourhood Plans. However, no requests for Neighbourhood Plans have come forward within the 2011/12 monitoring year.

11.5 Whilst outside of this monitoring year, it is important to set out the planned consultations in early 2013 for the Issues and Options stage of a Site Allocation Document (SAD) that will allocate uses for sites and areas across the entire Borough (excluding the town centre that is being covered by an AAP and excluding District Centres that will be subject to individual action plans in the future). We will also consult on the Issues and Options stage of the Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP) at the same time and this will set out a framework to allocate land uses and include improvement strategies for Walsall town centre. These consultations will provide the community (and others with an interest) with an opportunity to participate in the development of the documents and ultimately help to shape the Borough. Further information can be found at www.walsall.gov.uk/planning_2026

12. GLOSSARY

Accessibility. The ability of people to move around an area and to reach key facilities, opportunities and places of interest or need. It can be measured by the means of transport that is used (for example walking or public transport) and by the ease of access by different groups (for example the elderly or disabled).

Affordable Housing. Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices.

Aggregates. Minerals used for construction purposes, of which there are two types: sand and gravel and hard rock. Aggregates can be “primary land won” (virgin materials quarried from the ground) “primary marine dredged” (virgin materials extracted from beneath the sea), “secondary” (produced as a by-product of other mineral working or industrial processing), or “recycled” (Produced from recycled waste). The main types of aggregate occurring in Walsall are primary land won sand and gravel and processed secondary and recycled aggregate.

Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA). Area where levels of pollutants exceed the national air quality objectives. Local authorities must prepare an action plans showing how it is intended to improve air quality in such an area.

Apportionments. Annual production targets for the supply of aggregate minerals, usually expressed as tonnes per annum. Apportionments are currently set in regional spatial strategies for each mineral planning authority or sub-region with aggregate mineral resources.

Biodiversity. The variety of life on earth or in a specified region or area.

Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP). A process and document which identifies priorities and targets to protect and enhance important habitats and species.

Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS). A Core Strategy forms part of the Development Plan. It sets out the long-term spatial vision for the local planning authority’s area and the strategic policies and proposals to deliver that vision. The Core Strategy for Walsall has been produced jointly with the other three Black Country authorities.

Brick Clays. Clays used by brickworks to manufacture bricks, tiles and other ceramic products. There are two main types of brick clay occurring in Walsall: Etruria Marl and fireclay.

Brownfield Land. Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure and the area of land attached to it.

Capacity (Waste Management). The amount of waste that a waste management facility can handle, usually expressed as tonnes per annum for waste treatment, recovery or transfer facilities. The capacity of landfill sites can be expressed in terms of total “void space” (volume) in cubic metres, or maximum cubic metres or tonnes permitted to be filled per annum.

Composting. The biological treatment of green garden waste or horticultural and forestry waste, to produce compost. There are two main methods of commercial composting: open windrow composting (which requires a large open site) and in-vessel composting (an enclosed process carried out in a building). The end product is a compost or similar material which can be used on land for agricultural or horticultural purposes. There are no commercial composting facilities currently operating in Walsall.

Core Output Indicator (COI). A measure of achievements during the monitoring period, for example the number of dwellings complete during the year. Core Output Indicators are those which the Department of Communities and Local Government formerly required to be in a local authority's Monitoring Report. In many cases these are the same as indicators set out in the authority's own policy documents (see also Local Output Indicators).

Department for Communities and Local Government. The central government department with responsibility for planning and local government.

Development Plan Document (DPD). A statutory document, also known as the Local Plan, that sets out planning policies for an area. It can allocate land to be used for particular purposes (for example housing or industry). Most DPDs are prepared by the local planning authority and are subject to independent examination. The planning authority is required to determine planning applications in accordance with the Development Plan.

There can be more than one DPD for an area. For example, the Core Strategy can set out "high level" policies, such as the number of dwellings to be provided in the authority's area over a 20 year period, whilst an Area Action Plan can show detailed proposals for specific sites in a part of the authority's area where major change is expected.

Green Belt. Area of land designated in the Development Plan that is intended to be kept permanently open.

Hazardous Waste. Types of waste which have the potential to be harmful to the environment or to human health. The properties of waste which render it hazardous are defined in the European Waste Framework Directive. Hazardous waste includes a wide range of wastes which are potentially explosive, flammable, irritant, toxic or corrosive, or have other potentially harmful properties. Hazardous waste facilities are regulated by the Environment Agency, and all facilities handling such wastes must have an appropriate permit or licence.

Household Waste. All waste collected by the Council in its capacity as waste collection authority. Household waste comprises waste from the weekly/fortnightly collections from households in Walsall Borough (i.e. general waste (grey bin), recyclable waste (green bin), and green garden waste (brown bin)), waste collected through street cleaning, and waste deposited at the Council's two household waste recycling centres (Civic Amenity Sites) at Fryers Road (Bloxwich) and Merchants Way (Aldridge).

Landbank. In relation to minerals planning, it refers to the total available supply of permitted reserves of minerals (usually aggregates), expressed in terms of the number of years' supply. The landbank is worked out by dividing the total amount of permitted reserves by the annual apportionment. This gives the number of years' supply available, assuming that the annual production target is met.

Landfill. A method of disposing of waste or pre-treated waste residues without attempting further re-use, recycling or recovery. Most landfill sites are former quarries where the waste is used to fill the void and help restore the site to a beneficial end-use (restoration by infilling is normally a condition of the mineral permission).

Local Development Document (LDD). A document that forms part of the Local Development Framework. Can either be a Development Plan Document or a Supplementary Planning Document.

Local Plans (Formerly Local Development Framework - LDF). A number of documents that make up the development plan for Walsall. It will provide the framework for delivering the planning strategy for the borough and will replace the Walsall Unitary Development Plan. "Saved" policies in the UDP form part of the Local Plan until they are deleted.

Local Development Scheme (LDS). A document containing information about the production of the development plan documents and supplementary planning documents contained in the Local Development Framework, including the timescales for them and arrangements for production.

Local Output Indicator (LOI). Indicators set locally by a Planning Authority (see also Core Output Indicator).

Municipal Waste. All of the waste collected by Walsall Council, which the Council is responsible for managing in its capacity as waste disposal authority. Municipal waste includes household waste (see definition above), as well as other waste collected by the Council from traders and other small businesses in Walsall Borough, waste collected by the Council from fly-tipping, abandoned vehicles, and any other wastes collected by the Council, which it is responsible for managing.

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). A document that sets out the Government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied.

Office for National Statistics (ONS). A government department that reports directly to Parliament. ONS is the UK Government's single largest statistical producer.

Permitted Reserves. The estimated tonnage of viable mineral remaining in areas covered by a valid planning permission for mineral extraction.

Recovery (of Waste). Any operation whose primary objective is to make waste serve a useful purpose by replacing other materials, which would otherwise have been used, including the preparation of waste to serve such a function (as defined in the European Waste Framework Directive). There are various types of operations for treating waste which fall under the recovery definition. It can include the primary use of waste as a fuel or to generate energy, the reclamation of oils and solvents, the recycling and reclamation of organic materials such as composting and the recycling/ reclamation of metals, metal compounds and other inorganic materials. There are a number of waste recovery facilities operating in Walsall, including the Empire Treatment Works (Aldridge) which treats a wide range of liquid hazardous wastes, and European Metal Recycling (Darlaston) which recovers metals from scrap, including redundant vehicles and electrical appliances.

Recycling. Any waste recovery operation by which waste materials are reprocessed into products, materials or substances, for the original or other purposes (as defined in the European Waste Framework Directive). It includes the reprocessing of organic material (e.g. composting) but not energy recovery, the production of fuels from waste, or the production of materials used for back-filling operations. The most significant recycling facilities currently operating in Walsall are the Greenstar Recycling Facility (Aldridge) which segregates and recovers raw materials from dry waste paper, card, plastics, glass and cans, and G&P Batteries (Darlaston) which recycles batteries.

Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS). Part of the Development Plan, the RSS was issued by the Secretary of State. It provides a framework for local authorities to prepare their own Development Plan and other documents by apportioning housing numbers and other growth requirements at a regional level.

Renewable Energy. Energy derived from sources other than fossil fuels that cannot be depleted, e.g. wind, water and solar energy.

Re-Use. Any operation by which products or components that are not wastes are used again for the same purpose for which they were conceived, with little or no treatment involved (as defined in the European Waste Framework Directive).

Significant Effects Indicators. Development Plans and certain other documents are required to undergo Strategic Environment Assessment (SEA) as part of their preparation. SEA measures the effects that the Plan is likely to have on the environment and other factors. Once the Plan has been adopted, the indicators allow the impact of the Plan on the factors identified in the SEA to be measured.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI). SSSIs are the country's very best wildlife and geological sites. They include some of the most spectacular and beautiful habitats; wetlands teeming with wading birds, winding chalk rivers, flower-rich meadows, windswept shingle beaches and remote upland peat bogs.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC). SACs are areas which have been given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive. They provide increased protection to a variety of wild animals, plants and habitats and are a vital part of global efforts to conserve the world's biodiversity.

Statement of Community Involvement (SCI). A document which sets out how stakeholders and communities will be involved in the process of producing Local Development Documents and planning applications.

Strategic Centres. Important shopping and service centres defined in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the West Midlands. They are especially important for comparison shopping but often have some convenience shopping and are proposed to be the focus for retail and office growth and to provide major leisure and cultural facilities.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). Documents that elaborate on policies within development plan documents. These documents are included within Local Development Frameworks, but do not have development plan status.

Sustainable Resource Management. A move away from landfill to more sustainable waste management practices to extract more value from waste materials by recycling, composting and recovering energy.

Unitary Development Plans (UDPs). Development plans prepared for the metropolitan authorities before the introduction of the current Local Development Framework system. As with other development plans, they have been intended to guide how land should be used within a local authority area. The existing UDP will gradually be replaced as different parts of the LDF system are brought forward.

Waste Hierarchy. A system for ranking options for waste management, in terms of their impact on the environment. At the top of the hierarchy (the most effective environmental solution and therefore the most preferable option) is waste reduction, followed by re-use, then recycling and composting, then energy recovery, and at the bottom, disposal of waste to landfill. The concept of the waste hierarchy comes from the European Waste Framework Directive, and is also reflected in the national waste strategy (Waste Strategy for England 2007) and in national planning policy guidance on waste (PPS10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management).

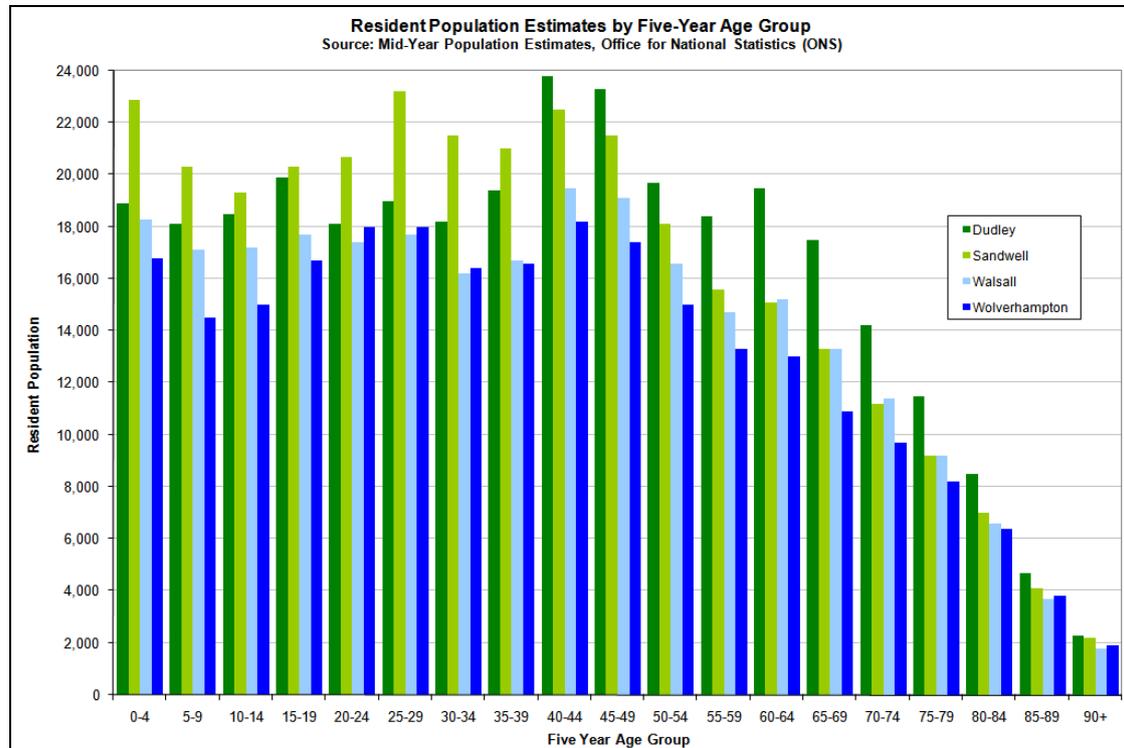
Waste Transfer/ Waste Transfer Facility. Facilities for sorting, segregation and temporary storage of waste pending onward transportation to another facility for re-use, recycling, recovery or disposal. The Council has a waste transfer facility at Fryers Road in Bloxwich, adjacent to the household waste recycling centre (Civic Amenity Site). This is used for sorting and segregating municipal waste pending onward transfer to the facilities where it is managed. There are a number of other commercial waste transfer facilities operating in Walsall, which collect waste from domestic or commercial customers. Some transfer facilities specialise in handling particular types of waste, such as

hazardous materials. They may also recover potentially useable and saleable materials such as metals.

Worklessness. Worklessness is the detachment from the formal labour market in particular areas of particular groups. Workless individuals include individuals who are unemployed and claiming unemployment benefits, individuals who are economically inactive and eligible for inactive benefits (who may or may not be claiming them), and individuals who are working exclusively in the informal economy (*who may or may not be also be claiming benefits*)” (Wigan Council: Worklessness Case Studies).

APPENDIX A - CONTEXTUAL INDICATORS

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS



Contextual Indicators **2011/12**
Population 269,500

Projections / forecasts 281,700 in 2021²⁸
of population growth

ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

Contextual Indicators **2011/12**
Percentage of area 20.76% (Source: Walsall MBC).61.25ha 2011/12,
classified as urban open 67.9ha 2010/11, 64.8ha 2009/10.
space / green space²⁹

Amount of Derelict 100% for NO₂
Land³⁰ Specific area declared within Chuckery for PM₁₀
Particulates.

Air quality / percentage
of area covered by 1 Site - Land at Kemble Close, Brookthorpe Drive
AQMA and Oakridge Drive, Willenhall

Number of sites on the
Contaminated Land
register

²⁸ Projection based on 2011 figure.

²⁹ Including some green or open spaces in other land-use designations, e.g. employment land

³⁰ Based on derelict sites over 0.1ha in Walsall MBC NLUD database.

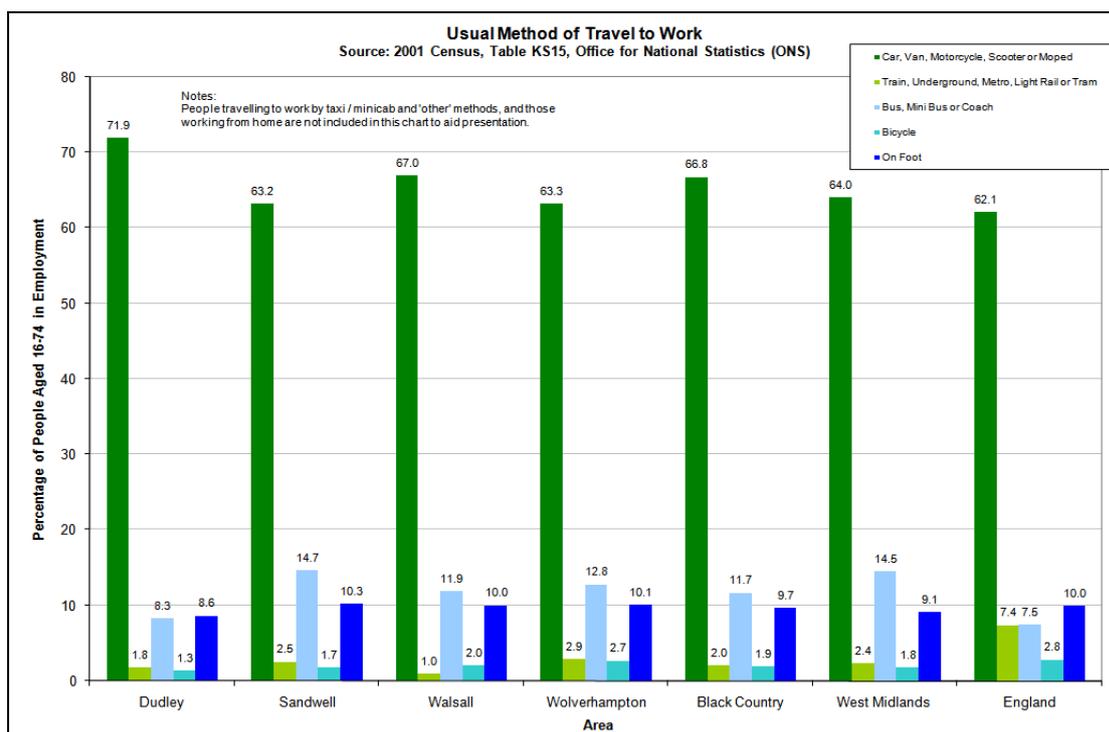
ECONOMY INDICATORS

Contextual Indicators	Performance 2011/12
Percentage of people who are economically active aged 16-64	Walsall – 71.4% West Midlands – 70.6% England – 76.6%
Percentage of Unemployed Working age population	Walsall – 6.8% West Midlands – 6.8% England – 4.0%
New business registration rate (the proportion of business registrations per 10,000 resident population aged 16 and above).	34.4 - Walsall 38.4 - West Midlands 48.9 - England
Median gross earnings per year (£) for full time employees working in Walsall	£23,984 - Walsall £25,553 – West Midlands £26,601 - England

SKILLS AND EDUCATIONAL INDICATORS

Contextual Indicators	Performance 2011/12
Percentage of pupils achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE grades including English and Maths	Walsall – 56.3% England – 59.0%
% of the working age population qualified to NVQ level 4+	Walsall – 21.1% West Midlands – 24.5% England – 32.7%
% of the working age population with no qualifications	Walsall – 15.4% West Midlands – 16.0% England – 10.4%
% of companies affected by Technical / Skilled skills gaps and shortages now.	29% (Source: Walsall Business Survey 2010).
% of companies who will be affected by Technical / Skilled skills gaps and shortages in the future.	48% (Source: Walsall Business Survey 2010).

TRANSPORT INDICATORS



Modal Split Of Morning Peak Trips Into Centres - Number Of Trips³¹

Centre	Area (Local Authority)	Method Of Travel				Total	Monitoring Year
		Bus	Rail	Metro	Car		
Brierley Hill	Dudley	1,510	N/A	N/A	12,104	13,614	2009/10
Dudley	Dudley	3,551	N/A	N/A	22,733	26,284	2010/11
Walsall	Walsall	5,154	287	N/A	11,063	16,504	2009/10
West Bromwich	Sandwell	3,534	N/A	311	7,523	11,368	2010/11
Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	7,310	1,35	600	23,827	33,096	2010/11

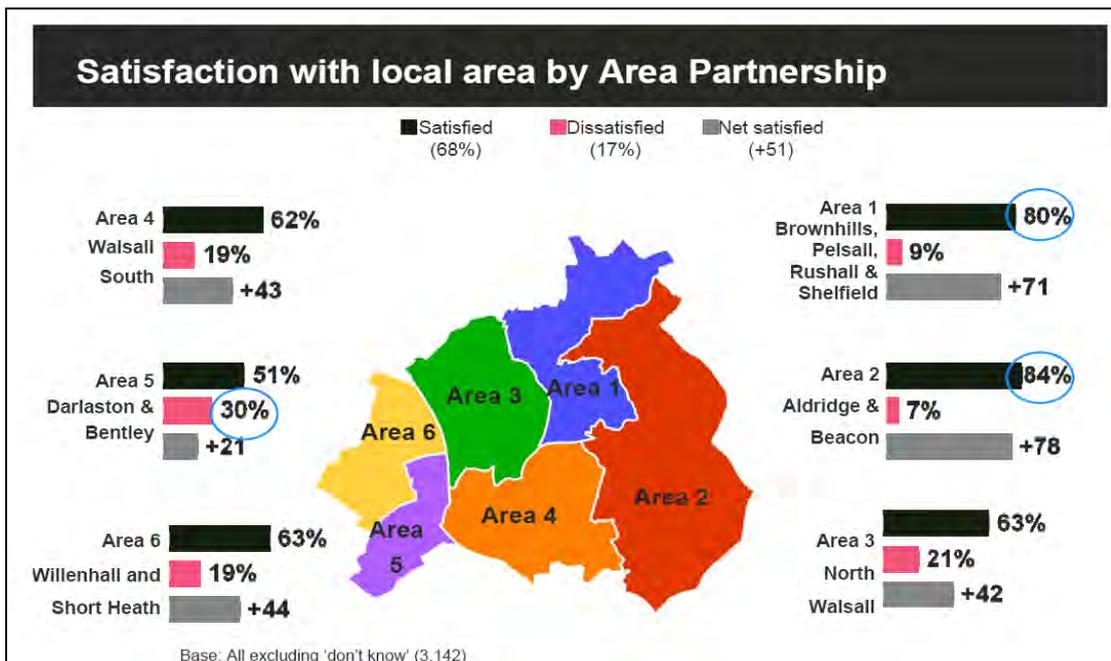
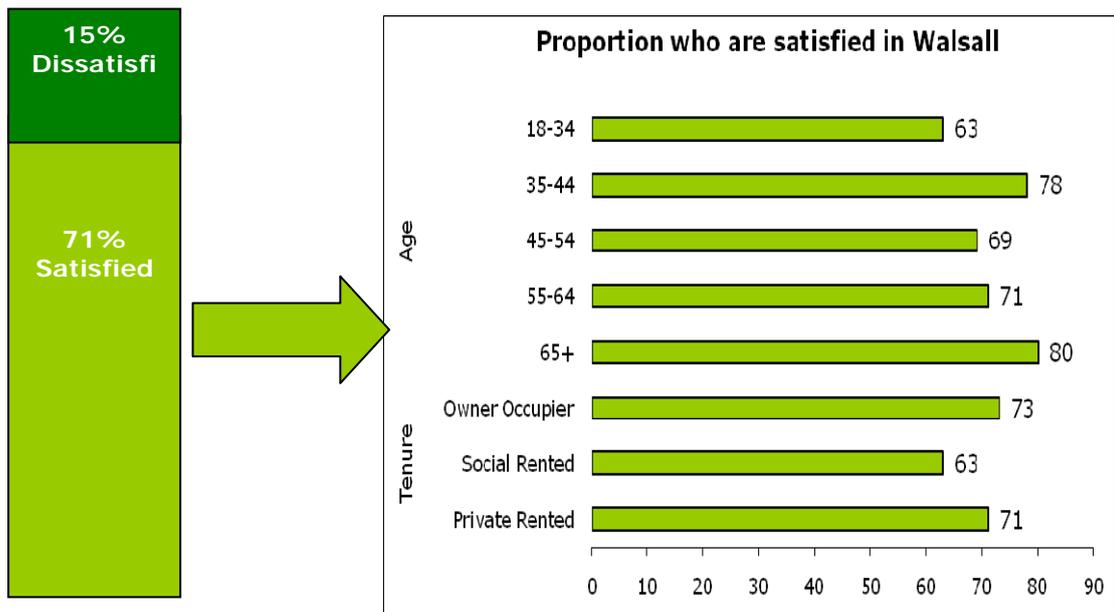
Modal Split Of Morning Peak Trips Into Centres - Percentage Of Trips³²

Centre	Area (Local Authority)	Method Of Travel				Total	Monitoring Year
		Bus	Rail	Metro	Car		
Brierley Hill	Dudley	11.1	0.0	0.0	88.9	100.0	2009/10
Dudley	Dudley	13.5	0.0	0.0	86.5	100.0	2010/11
Walsall	Walsall	31.2	1.7	0.0	67.0	100.0	2009/10
West Bromwich	Sandwell	31.1	0.0	2.7	66.2	100.0	2010/11
Wolverhampton	Wolverhampton	22.1	4.1	1.8	72.0	100.0	2010/11

³¹ Source: Centro Annual Statistical Report 2011

³² Source: Centro Annual Statistical Report 2011

QUALITY OF LIFE INDICATORS



Source: Your Place, Your Well-being Survey 2012.

Contextual Indicators	Performance
Patterns of deprivation / proportion of population suffering from multiple deprivation ³³	24% of Walsall neighbourhoods live in the 10% most deprived areas in England.
Proportion of People who are satisfied with	68% Satisfied

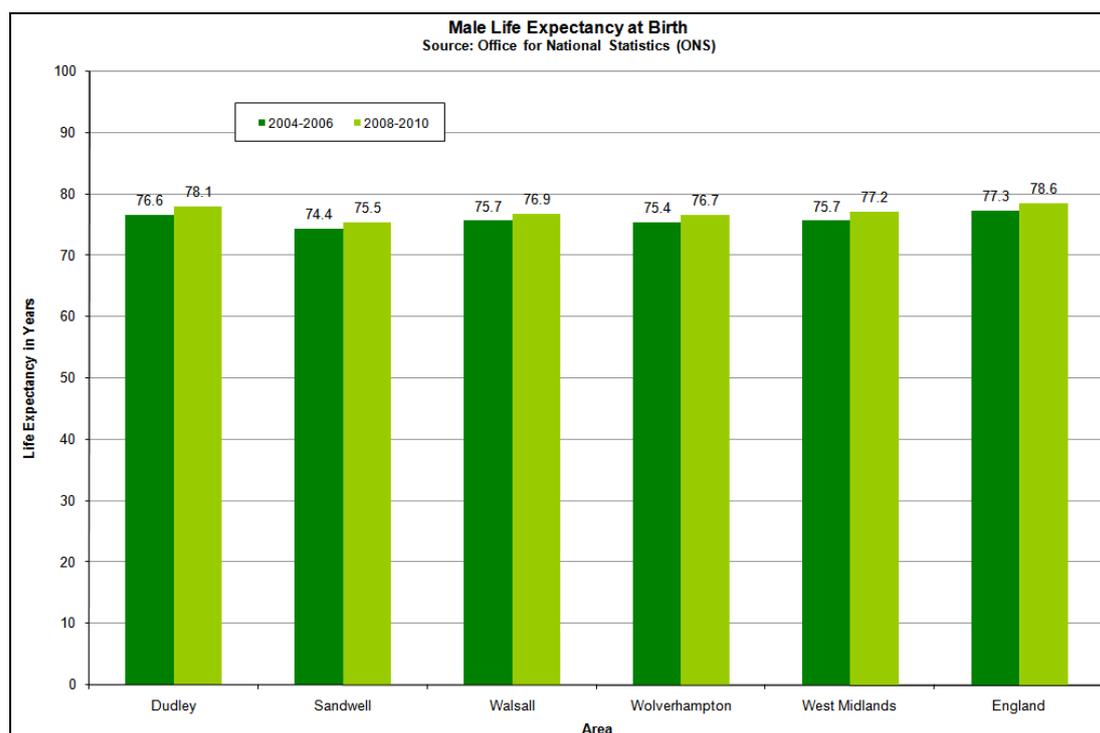
³³ Obtained from the Walsall State of the Borough Report 2011

Walsall	17% Dissatisfied (Your Place Your Well-being Survey 2012 ³⁵)
Percentage of Vacant Dwellings	April 2012: Walsall – 3.3% West Midlands – 2.9%
Structure of Housing Stock³⁴	Owner Occupied and Private Rented – 75.3% Rented from Registered Social Landlord – 24.7%
Average House Prices	April 2012: Walsall - £105,077 West Midlands Region - £127,294 England and Wales - £160,662

Crime Rate Per Thousand Resident Population

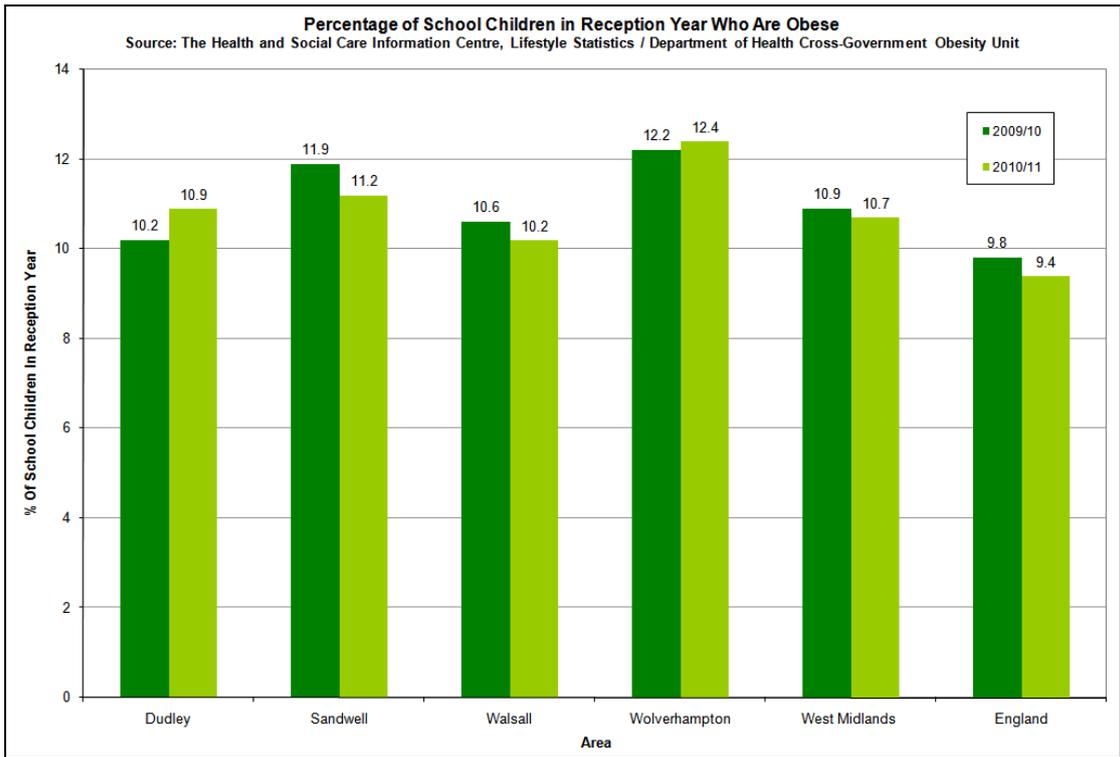
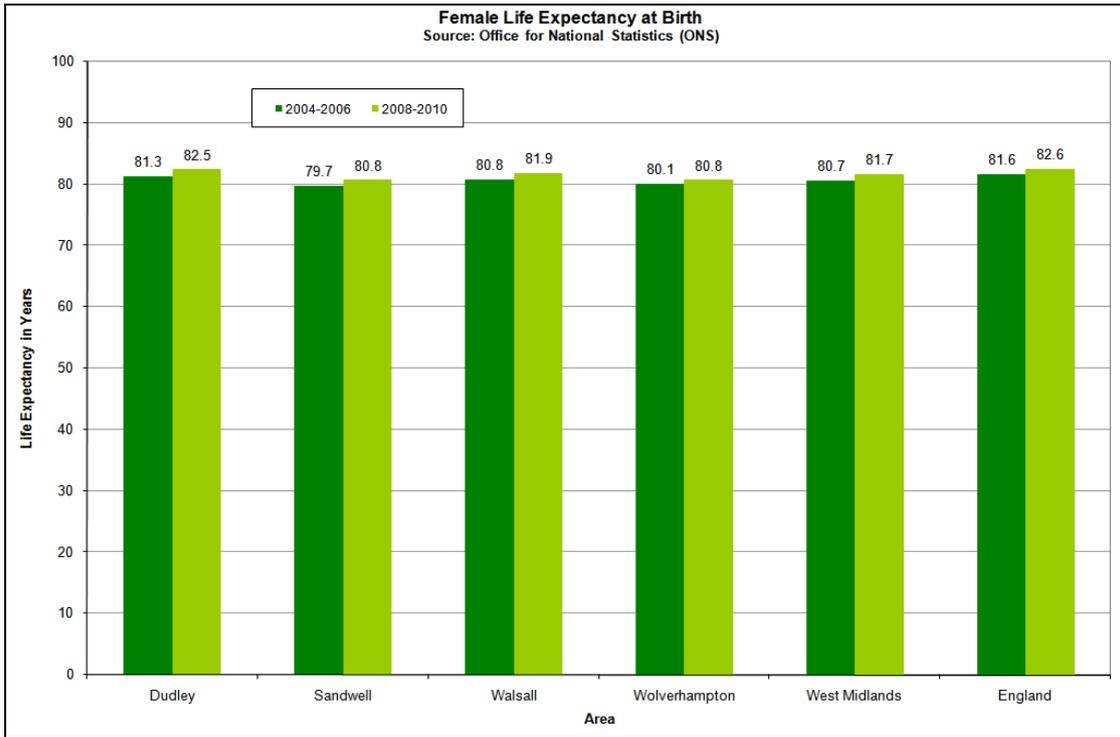
Area	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2011/12 ¹
Dudley	81.2	74.1	65.8	59.4	48.0
Sandwell	97.1	91.5	83.9	73.8	66.6
Walsall	98.3	93.1	82.2	75.1	66.2
Wolverhampton	105.7	100.5	90.7	84.1	73.0

Source: 2006/07 - 2009/10 Home Office / 2011/12 Police.UK website



³⁴ Source: Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) 2011

³⁵ http://cms.walsall.gov.uk/walsall_workshop_presentation_final_30072012.pdf



APPENDIX B - ENVIRONMENT AND AMENITY

GREENBELT

Table 1 – Applications approved concerning ‘inappropriate development’ in the Green Belt

Application Reference	Location	Reasons for Approval	Decision Date
07/2707/FL/E10	ALDRIDGE LODGE FARM, BOSTY LANE, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL	Inappropriate development but very special circumstances were demonstrated in accordance with UDP Policy ENV2 and PPG2 (now replaced by the NPPF) to outweigh any harm caused by way of inappropriateness	13/07/2011
10/0349/FL	WEST BROMWICH ALBION FC TRAINING GROUND, BIRMINGHAM ROAD, WALSALL, W S5 3LX	Extension of training ground facilities – development considered essential for outdoor sport and recreation	27/04/2011
10/0391/FL	BOURNEVALE MOTORS, LICHFIELD ROAD, SHELFIELD, WALSALL	Development is not considered inappropriate in this green belt location due to the residential conversion improving the quality of the environment compared to the previous use	06/06/2011
10/1303/FL	ALDRIDGE RUGBY FOOTBALL CLUB, BOURNE VALE, OFF LITTLE HARDWICK ROAD, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 0SH	Part of the development is considered to be essential for outdoor sport and recreation and therefore appropriate in the green belt. For the remainder of the proposed development, very special circumstances were demonstrated in accordance with UDP Policy ENV2 and PPG2 (now replaced by the NPPF) to outweigh any harm caused by way of inappropriateness	05/04/2011

11/0232/FL	350 CHESTER ROAD, WALSALL, WS9 9DE	This application is considered as inappropriate development in the green belt. However the principle of the development on this site, including demonstration of very special circumstances to outweigh any harm to the green belt, has been established by a previous application (07/1443/FL/E9) and resubmitted in this application	04/04/2011
11/0394/FL	118 LITTLE HARDWICK ROAD, WALSALL, WS9 0SF	Inappropriate development but very special circumstances were demonstrated in accordance with UDP Policy ENV2 and PPG2 (now replaced by the NPPF) to outweigh any harm caused by way of inappropriateness	22/08/2011
11/0668/FL	FOXHILL FISHERIES, PINFOLD LANE, BARR BEACON, WS9 0QP	Not inappropriate development as facility (equestrian use and stable blocks) is considered to be essential for outdoor sport and recreation and also in compliance with Policy ENV5 of the UDP	10/08/2011
11/0675/FL	THREE CROWNS P.H., SUTTON ROAD, WALSALL, WS5 3AX	Inappropriate development but very special circumstances were demonstrated in accordance with UDP Policy ENV2 and PPG2 (now replaced by the NPPF) to outweigh any harm caused by way of inappropriateness	07/11/2011
11/0711/FL	HINGLEYS COTTAGE, OFF LINDROSA ROAD, STREETLY, B74 3JZ	Inappropriate development but very special circumstances were demonstrated in accordance with UDP Policy ENV2 and PPG2 (now replaced by the NPPF) to outweigh any harm caused by way of	06/09/2011

		inappropriateness	
11/1185/FL	FARMER JOHNS P.H., ALDRIDGE ROAD, STREETLY, B74 2DX	Development (extension to existing pub) not considered inappropriate development as minor additions and demonstrated that no impact on openness and amenity of the green belt.	09/12/2011
12/0008/FL	PERCIVALS FARM, 61 PINFOLD LANE, WALSALL, WS9 0QS	Not inappropriate development as facility (conversion of land into open riding area) is considered to be essential for outdoor sport and recreation and also in compliance with Policy ENV5 of the UDP	23/02/2012

BIODIVERSITY

INTRODUCTION

The original (2005) national Core Output Indicators (COIs) for biodiversity were as follows:

Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:

- (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type) and,**
- (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.**

These were replaced in 2008 with the following indicator:

COI E2: Change in areas of biodiversity importance.

The previous national guidance on monitoring defined 'change' as something to be considered in terms of 'impact of completed development, management programmes and planning agreements.' The 2008 indicator (COI E2) was intended to show losses and additions to habitat of importance to biodiversity, to be measured through changes to the areas of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation (SLINCs). The Council is no longer required to monitor changes to biodiversity through the national COI.

Since the first Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) considerable work has been done to establish baseline data to enable annual changes to be reported in the future. The Black Country Boroughs, the Wildlife Trust for Birmingham and the Black Country, EcoRecord and the University of Wolverhampton have met regularly over the last 6 years to establish baseline data relating to priority habitats and species. However, it has not been possible to quantify losses to these habitats and species outside designated sites.

However, in February 2011, the BCCS introduced a number of new Local Output Indicators (LOIs) for biodiversity across the Black Country. These are as follows:

- **LOI ENV1 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance.** (This is a simple reiteration of the previously collected COI E2 for biodiversity.)
- **SE2: Percentage of development and redevelopment on previously developed land undertaking appropriate ecological surveys.**
- **SE3: Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented.**
- **SE4: Losses of wildlife corridors in relation to development.**

Indicators LO1 ENV1 and SE4 relate to the quantitative change to the natural resource. SE3 relates to the presence of appropriate management and is therefore qualitative. Indicator SE2 attempts to measure the extent to which planning applications are supported by appropriate ecological assessments.

QUANTITATIVE CHANGE IN THE AREAS OF DESIGNATED SITES AS A RESULT OF DEVELOPMENT REQUIRING PLANNING PERMISSION.

Monitoring the extent of quantitative change in the area of designated sites where change is due to development requiring planning permission gives a good indication of the effectiveness of the Council's planning policies and the way in which they are used. This indicator was used for the first time in the 2005-6 AMR when base line data was provided showing designated wildlife sites affected by planning permissions following adoption of the first UDP in 1995, the UDP review in 2005 and the adoption of the Black Country Core Strategy. The result of this analysis showed that losses to the wildlife resource due to development needing planning permission had slowed considerably since the late 1980s. This is due in no small part to more effective planning policies and more specialist officers to advise planning officers.

The following indicator has been adopted.

- Areas (ha/ % of resource) lost to development requiring planning permission since 1 April 2007. This data has been collected for SACs, SSSIs, SINCs and SLINCs. This indicator has been renamed 'LOI ENV1 - Change in areas of biodiversity importance'.

The Black Country Core Strategy policies provides absolute protection for SACs, SSSIs and SINCs but makes provision for loss to SLINCs in defined circumstances if full mitigation of an equivalent value to the features lost is provided. Where planning permission has been granted resulting in the loss of all or part of a local site, this AMR indicator reports on whether mitigation has been secured in compliance with the relevant UDP policies.

As described in Table 1 below, there has been no loss to any designated site through the grant of planning permission within the reporting period and the council is not aware of any previous permissions being implemented within the reporting period.

The new local indicator 'SE4: Losses of wildlife corridors in relation to development' has been introduced for the first time. The council's UDP policy relating to the protection of wildlife corridors is policy ENV24. This requires that development which 'would sever, or unacceptably harm the integrity of a wildlife corridor will not be permitted'. The policy does not provide more than broad protection to the 14.13km² of defined wildlife corridors within the borough. It is therefore impractical to prevent any net loss as the indicator requires because much of the land is not protected by any designation. There may be small scale loss of land due to development but no defined wildlife corridor shown in figure 3.4 of the UDP have been severed or their integrity unacceptably harmed.

A summary of the monitoring of planning permissions granted within the reporting period is shown in Table 1 below.

<p>TABLE 1: REDUCTION OF DESIGNATED WILDLIFE AREAS DUE TO PLANNING PERMISSIONS GRANTED BETWEEN 1 APRIL 2011 AND 31 MARCH 2012</p>
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Reduction in area of Special Areas of Conservation due to planning permissions implemented.

Details	Total resource (%)
None	None known

Potential reduction in area of Special Areas of Conservation due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Details	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Reduction in area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest due to permissions implemented.

Details	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None known

Potential reduction in area of Sites of Special Scientific Interest due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Details	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Reduction in area of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions implemented.

Details	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None known

Potential reduction in area of Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Details (ha.)	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Reduction in area of Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions implemented.

Details	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None known

Potential reduction in area of Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation due to planning permissions granted but not implemented.

Details	Proportion of total resource (%)
None	None

Each of the categories of designated wildlife site is reviewed in turn.

Special Areas of Conservation

Special Areas of Conservation are designated by English Nature in response to European legislation. The borough currently has one such site.

- **Cannock Extension Canal** candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC). There were no losses to this site between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Sites of Special Scientific Interest are designated by Natural England. The borough has eight Sites of Special Scientific Interest covering 102.7 ha, including the Cannock Extension Canal which is also a SAC.

There were no losses or potential losses between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.

Local Nature Reserves

The borough has eleven Local Nature Reserves covering some 262 ha. These sites are usually also designated as SSSIs or SINCs or occasionally SLINCs.

No new sites have been declared since 1 April 2011.

There were no losses or potential losses between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are local sites designated by the local authorities in collaboration with the Birmingham and the Black Country Local Sites Partnership. The borough currently has 38 Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation covering some 503 ha. This represents a total of 20.4% of the total Birmingham and Black Country SINC resource. Walsall's total land area is 17% of the Birmingham and Black Country. This total will change following the designation of part of Brownhills Common as Site of Special Scientific Interest. This part of the Site of Importance for Nature Conservation will formally be deleted from the Local Sites schedule at a future date.

In the current reporting period there are 38 SINCs covering some 503 ha. This has not changed since the previous report.

Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 there were no planning permissions resulting in the potential loss of any SINC. The council is not aware of any extant permissions which were implemented within the reporting period. However, development carried out without planning permission has resulted in the loss of a small part of a SINC. The council is considering enforcement action in this case.

Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation are also local sites designated by the local authorities in collaboration with the Birmingham and the Black Country Local Sites Partnership. The borough has 70 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation covering some 456 ha. This represents a total of 20.5% of the total Birmingham and Black Country SLINC resource. Walsall's total land area is 17% of the Birmingham and Black Country.

Between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2012 no planning permissions were granted which resulted in the loss of any SLINC. The council is not aware of any extant permissions which were implemented within the reporting period.

QUALITATIVE CHANGE TO DESIGNATED SITES

Special Areas for Conservation and Sites of Special Scientific Interest

Natural England currently monitors the quality of SSSIs for its PSA target which aimed to have 95% of all SSSI in favourable or recovering condition by 2010. No Walsall sites have been monitored since the previous AMR report.

In the current reporting period 86.4% of the sites assessed were favourable or recovering. This has not changed since the previous report, indeed little, if any, monitoring has been carried out by Natural England. The situation within the West Midlands County is that 94.9% of site units are in a favourable/recovering condition. This was virtually unchanged from the previous year despite several West Midlands sites being re-evaluated during the reporting period.

The condition of Walsall's SSSIs trails behind that of the SSSIs in the wider county. This Walsall statistic needs some interpretation. The Council-owned Sites of Special Scientific Interest tend to be in favourable or recovering condition but the privately owned ones range from unfavourable: declining to favourable. The unfavourable sites are mismanaged by over-grazing, simple neglect or suffer from polluting run-off. The council has little control over these activities, certainly not through the planning system.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation and Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

Monitoring qualitative change to the SINCs and SLINCs is the responsibility of the local authority and the Local Sites Partnership which designates the sites. It is impractical to carry out qualitative change annually without a considerable increase in capacity. Condition monitoring, even using indicator species or sample areas, is resource intensive.

In an attempt to measure the quality of the sites a further indicator has been introduced. This is SE3: Proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented. Single Data list indicator 160-00 'Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented' (previously known as NI 197). This figure does not reflect the operation of the planning system as all sites in management qualifying for inclusion are either maintained by the council or are maintained by financial support from agri-environment grants. The one exception relates to a management plan for SINC designated pasture at the former Three Crowns public house secured through a planning permission but not yet implemented.

To assess the quality of the sites it is vital to have up-to-date survey information so that the condition of any site can be accurately assessed. Carrying out a rolling programme of survey work is essential in maintaining up-to-date records. The following indicators (local to Walsall) were adopted in the 2006 AMR:

- Areas of designated wildlife site (ha/ % of resource) where habitat surveys (or geological surveys for earth science sites) were undertaken within last 5 years.

- Areas of designated wildlife site (ha/ % of resource) where habitat surveys (or geological surveys for earth science sites) were undertaken between 5 and 10 years ago.

The analysis shows that 32.4% of Local Sites were surveyed in the last 5 years and 45.4% in the last 10 years. The figures for the previous reporting period were 40.7% and 42.59% respectively. More detailed data is provided below.

TABLE 2: SURVEY EFFORT ON LOCAL SITES BETWEEN 1 APRIL 2011 AND 31 MARCH 2012				
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation				
	No of sites surveyed in last 5 years.	Area of sites surveyed in last 5 years. (ha)	Percentage of total site number.	Percentage of total site area.
Current reporting period.	21.0	291.9	55.3	58.0
2010-11 reporting period.	27	346.73	71.05	68.93
2009-10 reporting period.	24	225.7	63.2	47.8
2008-9 reporting period.	21	221.9	52.5	44.0
2007-8 reporting period.	11	68.7	28.9	13.7
2006-7 reporting period.	7	37.92	21.9	9.3
	No of sites surveyed in last 5-10 years.	Area of sites surveyed in last 5-10 years. (ha)	Percentage of total site number.	Percentage of total site area.
Current reporting period.	12	76.1	31.6	15.1
2010-11 reporting period.	6	21.28	15.79	4.23
2009-10 reporting period.	8	26.2	21.1	5.2

2008-9 reporting period.	9	39.3	23.7	7.8
2007-8 reporting period.	9	39.3	23.7	7.8
2006-7 reporting period.	0	0	0	0

Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation

	No of sites surveyed in last 5 years.	Area of sites surveyed in last 5 years. (ha)	Percentage of total site number.	Percentage of total site area.
Current reporting period.	14	52.7	20.0	11.6
2010-11 reporting period.	17	68.62	24.29	15.05
2009-10 reporting period.	18	117.7	25.7	25.8
2008-9 reporting period.	17	115.9	24.3	25.4
2007-8 reporting period.	17	115.9	24.3	25.4
2006-7 reporting period.	50	307.4	65.8	70
	No of sites surveyed in last 5-10 years.	Area of sites surveyed in last 5-10 years. (ha)	Percentage of total site number.	Percentage of total site area.
Current reporting period.	37	181.8	52.9	39.9
2010-11 reporting period.	40	187.26	57.14	41.07
2009-10 reporting period.	38	186.72	54.3	40.9
2008-9 reporting period.	41	172.5	58.6	37.8
2007-8 reporting	41	172.5	58.6	37.8

period.				
2006-7 reporting period.	4	18.17	5.3	4.1

Combined totals (SINCs and SLINCs)				
	No of sites surveyed in last 5 years.	Area of sites surveyed in last 5 years. (ha)	Percentage of total site number.	Percentage of total site area.
Current reporting period.	35	344.6	32.4	35.9
2010-11 reporting period.	44.0	415.4	40.7	43.3
2009-10 reporting period.	42	358.9	38.9	37.3
2008-9 reporting period.	39	341.6	36.1	35.6
2007-8 reporting period.	28	184.6	25.6	19.2
2006-7 reporting period.	57	345.32	52.8	42.97
	No of sites surveyed in last 5-10 years.	Area of sites surveyed in last 5-10 years. (ha)	Percentage of total site number.	Percentage of total site area.
Current reporting period.	49	257.9	45.4	26.9
2010-11 reporting period.	46.0	208.5	42.6	21.7
2009-10 reporting period.	46	212.92	42.6	22.2
2008-9 reporting period.	50	211.8	46.2	22.08
2007-8 reporting period.	50	211.8	46.2	22.08
2006-7 reporting period.	4	18.17	3.7	2.15

These results need some interpretation. No survey work has been carried out during the current reporting period. Therefore some sites have dropped from the 5 year category into the 5-10 year bracket. Other sites which were surveyed more than 10 years ago have dropped out of consideration altogether.

Surveying is resource-intensive and cannot be carried out in-house because of a lack of capacity. Surveying tends to be carried out when resources become available and is therefore not evenly spread over the years. In the current reporting year, no survey work has been completed and therefore the figures are worse than previous years.

CHANGE TO PRIORITY SPECIES AND HABITATS

In a previous AMR it was stated that future monitoring reports would assess one or more priority species or habitat to enable future assessment on the impact that the planning system on such habitats and features. This has not been possible this year.

Species Indicators

No species were assessed during the study period.

Habitat Indicators

No habitats were assessed during the study period.

PROPOSALS FOR FUTURE ACTIVITY TO SUPPORT BIODIVERSITY INDICATORS

In previous AMR reports it was proposed to:

- Deal with the borough on a sub-regional basis and agree priority habitats and species with other local authorities, English Nature, EcoRecord and the Wildlife Trust. This has been done and priority habitat and species have been identified.
- Agree monitoring methods across the sub-region which are achievable and which provide useful results. This continues to be a priority task.
- Ensure Walsall's current budget for survey work continues to provide baseline data which can be used for monitoring biodiversity. Survey work continues to be carried out when resources are available but these are likely to be even more scarce.
- Establish baseline schedules of designated sites, particularly SINC's and SLINC's. This is in the process of revision and a new version will have been completed in time for the 2013 Annual Monitoring Report.
- Increase capacity to monitor biodiversity indicators. This continues to be a priority task but with little likelihood of a resolution soon.
- Continue to seek resources for a Black Country (and Birmingham) biodiversity audit. There is again little likelihood of success.

Following this current report it is proposed to continue to undertake further work in the next monitoring report in collaboration with the Council's partners. The following work areas remain priorities.

- Agree a methodology for assessing condition of sites at a sub-regional level. A local sites partnership has been set up which will facilitate this action.

- Monitor the condition of a sample number of designated wildlife sites based on the most recent survey data.
- Identify priority species which can be usefully investigated.
- Monitor selected priority habitats.

The need to complete an Annual Monitoring Report has proved a useful catalyst to undertake monitoring at a sub-regional level. It is an enormous task which can only be introduced relatively gradually.

QUALITY OF PLANNING APPLICATIONS

Indicator 'SE2: Percentage of development and redevelopment on previously developed land undertaking appropriate ecological surveys' has been introduced for the first time in the reporting period. 11.3% of all planning applications determined within the reporting period (with the exception of domestic extensions which are excluded) were supported by ecological surveys. The majority of all applications can be described as brownfield land, in whole or in part. It is unclear what this percentage means. The council provides considerable pre-application advice for any applicant who may have to provide an ecological survey in support of a planning application to agree the scope of surveys and to ensure that work is not carried out unnecessarily. The Council's Natural Environment SPD also gives advice on the type of sites where ecological survey work is required to support planning applications. The definition of brownfield land is taken in its widest sense to mean any previously developed or disturbed land. It is believed that virtually all sites fall within this definition. The 11.3% score is probably close to an appropriate level to indicate that all application which need an ecological assessment are supported by an ecological assessment.

The main issue (which is not reflected in the indicator) is the quality of the ecological survey and the use that is made of it. The main problems are that inadequate surveys carried out at sub-optimal or inappropriate times of the year which have missed key features are a constant problem and form a significant minority of reports received. It is often difficult to ensure the recommendations in an ecological survey report are enshrined in planning permissions as decision makers often have wider priorities and concerns.

APPENDIX C – JOBS AND PROSPERITY

Employment Land 15 Year Historic Take-Up

year	Amount (ha)	B1/B2/ B8	B8 logistics	other	5 year rolling average
<i>1996-97</i>	<i>8.25 (source: UDP p71)</i>	-	-	-	-
<i>1997-98</i>	<i>18.09 (source: UDP p71)</i>	-	-	-	-
1998-99	21.63 (start of new series)	8.93	3.38	9.32	-
1999-00	23.19	6.75	9.55	6.79	-
2000-01	22.84	8.62	11.3	2.92	18.8
2001-02	10.75	6.44	1.42	2.89	19.3
2002-03	11.2	5.42	-	5.78	17.9
2003-04	6.35	3.22	0.23	2.90	14.7
2004-05	8.87	1.91	6.43	0.53	12.0
2005-06	7.21	1.33	2.06	3.82	8.9
2006-07	9.55	5.02	1.9	2.63	8.6
2007-08	5.63	3.4	-	2.23	7.5
2008-09	5.68	3.88	-	1.8	7.4
2009-10	4.38	2.49	0.6	1.29	6.5
2010-11	5.88	0.48	-	5.4	6.2
<i>Projected 2011-12</i>	<i>11.91</i>	<i>3.54</i>	<i>3.12</i>	<i>5.24</i>	<i>6.7</i>
<i>Projected 2012-13</i>	<i>14.34</i>	<i>3.98</i>	<i>3.11</i>	<i>6.25</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Average 96/7-10/11		4.45	3.69*	4.83*	
Average 01/2-10/11		3.36	1.26	3.22	

*1998-2010

APPENDIX D - HOUSING

(a) Sites with Planning Permission for Housing (as at April 2012)

Reference	Planning Permission Expiry Date	ADDRESS	STATUS	REMAINING CAPACITY (number of dwellings to be completed)
09/0522/OL	20120617	ROWLEY STREET	OPP	3
09/1340/OL	20130205	15 & 16 HODSON AVENUE,WILLENHALL,WALSALL,WV13 2HS	OPP	2
10/0247/TE	20130426	BILSTON LANE	OPP	90
09/0672/OL	20130622	REAR OF 454 SUTTON ROAD, WALSALL, WS5 3AZ	OPP	1
10/0600/OL	20130707	LAND ADJACENT 33 HIGH STREET,PELSALL,WALSALL,WS3 4LX	OPP	1
10/0696/TE	20130726	TAME STREET EAST	OPP	4
10/0770/OL	20130817	77 & 78 KING CHARLES AVENUE,WALSALL,WS2 0DN	OPP	4
10/0729/OL	20130820	1 NEW STREET,WALSALL,WS1 3DF	OPP	9
10/1262/OL	20131112	Queslett Centre, Lakeview Close, Walsall, B43	OPP	7
10/1227/OL	20131119	116 LICHFIELD ROAD,SHELFIELD,WALSALL,WS4 1PS	OPP	2
08/0523/FL	20140107	LAND BETWEEN STATION STREET/NAVIGATION STREET AND MARSH STREET, WALSALL.	OPP	210
10/1544/FL	20140314	THE RECTORY, THE GREEN, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL, WS9 8NH	OPP	8
11/0058/OL	20140317	FORMER CURL & DYE PREMISES, 182 WOLVERHAMPTON ROAD, WALSALL, WS2 8RQ	OPP	1
07/2598/OL/W3	20140323	THE MILESTONE PUBLIC HOUSE, ESSINGTON ROAD, WILLENHALL, WV12 5DT	OPP	6
11/0361/OL	20140527	16 POOLES LANE, WILLENHALL	OPP	1
10/1680/OL	20140630	FORMER CHAMBERLAIN & HILL, REEVES STREET	OPP	43
11/0994/OL	20140928	2 RIVERBANK ROAD, WILLENHALL, WV13 2SA	OPP	1
10/0297/OL	20141013	LAND AT BERKLEY CLOSE AND COTTLE CLOSE, REAR OF 31-59 EDINBURGH AVENUE,BENTLEY,WALSALL	OPP	16

10/0296/OL	20141013	LAND TO THE REAR OF 112-156 WILKES AVENUE AND 200-220 CHURCHILL ROAD BETWEEN JANE LANE SCHOOL, CHURCHILL ROAD, AND QUALITY HOTEL, WOLVERHAMPTON ROAD WEST	OPP	44
10/0298/OL	20141013	LAND AT CHURCHILL ROAD AND KENT ROAD TO THE REAR OF 2-14 KENT ROAD AND 201-205 CHURCHILL ROAD, BENTLEY, WALSALL	OPP	26
11/1004/OL	20141026	LAND BETWEEN 151 AND 157 MACKAY ROAD, BLOXWICH, WALSALL, WS3 3BX	OPP	4
11/1002/OL	20141026	LAND BETWEEN 3 AND 5, KING CHARLES AVENUE, WALSALL	OPP	2
11/1134/OL	20141101	BESCOT HOUSE, WALSTEAD ROAD	OPP	8
08/1513/OL	20141103	LAND ADJOINING HERBERTS PARK TAVERN, FORGE ROAD, DARLASTON, WEST MIDLANDS, WS10 8QU	OPP	4
10/1093/FL	20180107	SOUTH WOLVERHAMPTON STREET	OPP	152
07/0639/FL/W2	not applicable	LOWER LICHFIELD STREET	OPP	103
09/0311/FL	20120624	LAND AT 14A HOLLY CLOSE, WILLENHALL, WV12 5RR	FPP	2
09/0721/FL	20120715	31 BRADFORD STREET, WALSALL, WS1 3QA	FPP	3
09/0381/FL	20120731	Keepers Cottage off Nether Hall Avenue, Great Barr, B46 1JU	FPP	1
09/0509/FL	20120817	180 HALL LANE, WALSALL WOOD, WALSALL, WS9 9AR	FPP	3
09/0912/FL	20120903	271 WEDNESBURY ROAD, PLECK, WALSALL, WS2 9QJ	FPP	1
07/2042/FL/W7	20120917	16 BROADWAY WEST	FPP	1
09/0970/FL	20121005	LAND ADJ. 30 LUDLOW LANE, WALSALL, WS2 8YB	FPP	1
09/1099/FL	20121008	192 LICHFIELD ROAD, BROWNHILLS, WALSALL	FPP	8
09/1037/FL	20121013	R/O 16 ARBORETUM LODGE	FPP	1
09/0974/FL	20121019	LAND AT BEDDOWS ROAD AND RUTLAND STREET, WALSALL	FPP	96
09/0999/FL	20121106	27 GILLITY AVENUE, WALSALL, WS5 3PJ	FPP	1
09/1234/FL	20121106	FISHER STREET	FPP	2
07/2228/FL/W7	20121120	LAND AT BENTLEY ROAD NORTH, WALSALL,	FPP	144
07/1845/OL/W5	20121207	LAND AT BROCKHURST CRESCENT, WALSALL	FPP	69
08/1043/FL	20130217	FORMER ST JOHN'S SCHOOL AND NO. 11 LICHFIELD ROAD, WALSALL WOOD, WALSALL, WS9 9NP	FPP	22
10/0031/FL	20130304	PARGETER STREET (CORNER OF WOLVERHAMPTON ROAD), WALSALL, WS2 8RQ	FPP	6

09/1759/FL	20130309	326 BIRMINGHAM ROAD,WALSALL,WS5 3NE	FPP	4
06/2225/FL/W7	20130309	61-65 LYSWAYS STREET AND 32-36 BIRMINGHAM ROAD,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	FPP	5
09/1768/FL	20130316	21 VICARAGE PLACE,WALSALL,WS1 3NA	FPP	5
10/0049/FL	20130326	482 WOLVERHAMPTON ROAD (east side of existing dwelling))	FPP	1
10/0102/FL	20130407	35 PRINCES AVENUE,WALSALL,WS1 2DG	FPP	1
11/0172/TE	20130427	PINFOLD/MILL STREET	FPP	24
08/1856/FL	20130430	MOAT STREET WOOD STREET	FPP	128
10/0188/FL	20130430	FOREST GATE LIBRARY,FOREST GATE,WILLENHALL,WV12 5LF	FPP	6
10/0228/TE	20130505	ALDRIDGE COURT FARM, LITTLE ASTON ROAD	FPP	1
07/1463/FL/E6	20130514	REAR OF 203/205,FOLEY ROAD WEST,STREETLY,WALSALL	FPP	1
10/0613/TE	20130804	37-38 BRADFORD STREET	FPP	20
10/0789/FL	20130810	Duke of Wellington P.H.,46 Birmingham Street, Walsall, WS1 3DH	FPP	4
10/0848/FL	20130903	43 LICHFIELD ROAD,BLOXWICH,WALSALL,WS3 3LT	FPP	1
07/0187/FL/W7	20130910	LAND CORNER OF PLECK ROAD AND IDA ROAD,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	FPP	22
10/0816/FL	20130910	LAND ADJACENT 6 FORGE ROAD, WILLENHALL,WV12 4HD	FPP	2
10/0659/FL	20130913	VILLIERS STREET,	FPP	9
10/0518/FL	20130920	LAND AT 59 WHITEHORSE ROAD, BROWNHILLS, WS8 7PE	FPP	4
10/0787/FL	20130922	74 LICHFIELD ROAD,BLOXWICH,WALSALL,WS3 3LY	FPP	1
10/1052/FL	20130929	1 ABLEWELL STREET,WALSALL,WS1 2EQ	FPP	4
07/1330/FL/E9	20131001	LAND AT,TAMWORTH CLOSE, BROWNHILLS, WALSALL,WS8 7QQ	FPP	7
10/0979/FL	20131001	61 SNEYD LANE,WALSALL,WS3 2LW	FPP	2
09/1703/FL	20131002	Land to the r/o 47 & 41 Clarendon Street, Bloxwich, Walsall	FPP	2
10/1111/FL	20131011	321-323 PLECK ROAD,WALSALL,WS2 9HD	FPP	2
10/1152/TE	20131019	R/O 47 BESCOT ROAD	FPP	1
10/0220/FL	20131020	60 PINFOLD STREET,DARLASTON,WS10 8TE	FPP	2
10/1113/FL	20131108	3 HARDEN CLOSE,WALSALL,WS3 1BU	FPP	1
10/1210/FL	20131201	35 ARBORETUM ROAD,WALSALL,WS1 2QH	FPP	5
10/1292/FL	20131206	LAND BETWEEN 4 AND 5 HERBERTS PARK ROAD, WEDNESBURY, WS10 8QL	FPP	1

10/1295/FL	20131206	LAND BETWEEN 2 & 4 WELLS AVENUE, DARLASTON, WS10 8QN	FPP	1
07/1774/FL/E12	20131210	122 PELSALL ROAD,WALSALL,WS8 7DP	FPP	1
10/1395/FL	20131210	18-23 Stafford Street, Willenhall, WV13 1TG	FPP	4
10/1349/TE	20131217	SANDBEDS ROAD	FPP	1
10/1009/FL	20131222	LAND OFF SOMERFIELD CLOSE, R/O 152 LICHFIELD ROAD, SHELFIELD, WS4 1PW	FPP	1
10/1096/FL	20131223	Mill Green Farm, 724 Chester Road, Aldridge, Walsall, WS9 0LR	FPP	5
10/1456/FL	20140106	LAND OFF ESSINGTON ROAD, WILLENHALL, WV11 2RA	FPP	2
08/0523/FL	20140107	LAND BETWEEN STATION STREET/NAVIGATION STREET AND MARSH STREET, WALSALL.	FPP	31
09/0194/FL	20140110	5 BESCOT ROAD,WALSALL,WS2 9AD	FPP	4
10/1440/FL	20140110	16A STAFFORD STREET, WILLENHALL, WV13 1TG	FPP	1
10/1487/FL	20140114	SPRING LANE	FPP	9
10/1567/FL	20140120	2 GREEN LANE, WALSALL, WS3 2BP	FPP	1
10/1085/FL	20140128	THE FREE TRADE INN P.H.,WOOD LANE,PELSALL,WALSALL,	FPP	3
10/0412/FL	20140203	LAND TO THE REAR OF 55-59 SKIP LANE, ADJACENT 1 WOODFIELD CLOSE, WALSALL	FPP	2
04/2061/FL/W3	20140225	5 & 6,DOVERIDGE PLACE,WALSALL	FPP	2
05/1852/FL/E5	20140311	158,LICHFIELD ROAD,SHELFIELD	FPP	1
10/0702/FL	20140315	SITE OF THE CAVALCADE P.H.,STROUD AVENUE,WILLENHALL,WV12 4DH	FPP	23
07/1915/FL/H5	20140329	23 Green Lane, Walsall Wood, Walsall	FPP	1
11/0017/FL	20140331	LAND BETWEEN 1 & 3 AND BETWEEN 9 & 11 CRICKET CLOSE, WALSALL, WS5 3PU	FPP	1
08/1914/FL	20140401	FORMER LIBRARY, BRICKILN STREET	FPP	5
07/1443/FL/E9	20140405	350 CHESTER ROAD,WALSALL,WS9 0PH	FPP	2
10/1510/FL	20140405	140 THORNHILL ROAD	FPP	2
10/1698/FL	20140407	COMMONSIDE SERVICE STATION, WALSALL ROAD, PELSALL	FPP	2
11/0109/FL	20140503	44 STRINGES LANE	FPP	9
10/1173/FL	20140506	FORMER WALSALL WOOD LIBRARY, LICHFIELD ROAD, WALSALL WOOD	FPP	7
11/0325/TE	20140520	CHARNWOOD CLOSE	FPP	5
10/0190/FL	20140527	10 LEACROFT CLOSE,WALSALL,WS9 8RX	FPP	1

09/0215/FL	20140604	LAND CORNER OF LEVE LANE/JOHN STREET,WILLENHALL,WALSALL	FPP	12
10/1008/FL	20140606	FORMER ROYAL NAVY CLUB, 120 ELMORE GREEN ROAD	FPP	10
10/0391/FL	20140607	BOURNEVALE MOTORS, LICHFIELD ROAD, SHELFIELD	FPP	8
10/1166/FL	20140609	EAGLE PUBLIC HOUSE, CRESSWELL CRESCENT	FPP	17
10/1658/FL	20140627	LAND CORNER OF TAME DRIVE, WALSALL ROAD, WALSALL, WS3 4DE	FPP	1
11/0412/FL	20140627	233 WALSALL ROAD, ALDRIDGE	FPP	1
07/2522/FL/W3	20140712	At corner of Old Birchills and Reedswood Close - to rear and side of Rose and Crown Public House,Old Birchills,Walsall.	FPP	1
11/0276/FL	20140726	11-15 Pooles Lane, Willenhall, WV12 5HH	FPP	6
11/0735/FL	20140805	LAND BETWEEN 51-53,WILLENHALL STREET,WEDNESBURY, WS10 8NG	FPP	8
11/0523/FL	20140819	LAND REAR OF 54 REGENT STREET, WILLENHALL, WV13 1DL	FPP	1
09/0927/FL	20140822	ADJ 1 HALEY STREET	FPP	1
11/0259/FL	20140822	MILL LANE, WILLENHALL, WV12 4JU	FPP	7
08/0100/FL	20140823	Rear of 62 & 64 Foley Road East, Walsall, B74 3JD	FPP	1
11/0394/FL	20140823	118 LITTLE HARDWICK ROAD, WALSALL, WS9 0SF	FPP	2
07/0142/FL/E10	20140831	LAND ON THE FORMER COALPOOL CLINIC,SITE, OFF ROSS ROAD,RYECROFT,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	FPP	12
11/0711/FL	20140906	HINGLEYS COTTAGE, OFF LINDROSA ROAD, STREETLY, B74 3JZ	FPP	1
11/0848/FL	20140906	LAND ADJ. 31 HILLSIDE, WALSALL WOOD, WS8 7AF	FPP	1
09/0857/FL	20140911	THE DOLPHIN P.H.,GOSCOTE LANE,WALSALL,WS3 1PD	FPP	26
08/0559/FL	20140920	71 Hall Lane, Pelsall, Walsall	FPP	4
11/0981/FL	20140928	138 CORONATION ROAD, PELSALL, WALSALL, WS4 1BA	FPP	2
10/0198/FL	20140930	263 LICHFIELD ROAD	FPP	8
11/0326/TE	20141004	SUNNINGDALE WAY	FPP	43
10/1660/FL	20141004	13 REEVES STREET, WALSALL, WS3 2DQ	FPP	2
11/0947/FL	20141007	LAND ADJACENT FURLONG HOUSE, LANTON CLOSE, BLOXWICH	FPP	2
08/0183/FL	20141013	Land adjacent Well Place and Barracks Close, Walsall	FPP	35
07/2647/FL/E9	20141014	WALKER ROAD/ BARRACKS LANE	FPP	74

06/1812/FL/E12	20141014	LAND ADJOINING 42 OLD TOWN LANE,PELSALL,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS,WS3 4NJ	FPP	5
07/2167/FL/E6	20141107	THREE CROWNS P.H.,SUTTON ROAD,WALSALL,WS5 3AX	FPP	4
11/1236/FL	20141124	65 BRADFORD STREET, WALSALL, WS1 3QA	FPP	1
11/1235/FL	20141124	59 BRADFORD STREET,WALSALL,	FPP	1
11/1253/FL	20141124	REAR OF 69 STAFFORD STREET, WALSALL, WS2 8DR	FPP	2
09/1182/FL	20141126	COACH HOUSE R/O 9 BELVIDERE ROAD, WALSALL, WS1 3AU	FPP	1
11/1273/FL	20141205	119 HIGH STREET, BLOXWICH, WS3 3LE	FPP	2
11/1013/FL	20141208	LAND REAR OF 17-33 STAFFORD ROAD, BLOXWICH, WS3 2JR	FPP	9
11/1226/FL	20141209	14-22 INCLUDING LAND TO THE REAR, BROWNHILLS ROAD, WALSALL WOOD, WS8 7BS	FPP	10
11/1222/OL	20141212	1 WALLINGTON CLOSE, WALSALL, WS3 3NR	FPP	6
11/1332/FL	20141212	14 MARKET PLACE, WILLENHALL, WV13 2AA	FPP	1
11/1213/FL	20141213	2 FIRST AVENUE, WALSALL, WS8 6JH	FPP	2
11/1277/FL	20141230	SITE CORNER OF BIRMINGHAM STREET & OLD PARK ROAD, DARLASTON	FPP	2
11/1389/FL	20150111	57, 59, 61 High Road, Lane Head, Willenhall	FPP	2
11/1404/FL	20150111	33 CHURCH STREET, BLOXWICH, WALSALL, WS3 3HE	FPP	2
11/1347/FL	20150113	11 MARKET PLACE, WILLENHALL, WV13 2AA	FPP	2
07/0523/FL/E8	20150124	152 BEACON ROAD, GREAT BARR	FPP	6
11/1484/FL	20150125	1 WOLVERHAMPTON ROAD, PELLSALL, WALSALL, WS3 4AA	FPP	1
11/1113/FL	20150203	THE SPRING COTTAGE, LICHFIELD ROAD, WALSALL, WS4 1PS	FPP	2
07/0693/OL/W5	20150208	LAND AT SERVIS UK LTD,DARLASTON ROAD,WEDNESBURY,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS,WS10 7SR	FPP	224
11/1505/FL	20150209	Within front garden to 18 George Rose Garden, Darlaston, Walsall, WS10 8RD	FPP	1
09/1552/FL	20150210	FORMER TANNERY P.H.,BURROWES STREET,WALSALL,WS2 8NX	FPP	12
11/1477/FL	20150213	86B WALSALL ROAD, WEDNESBURY, WEST MIDLANDS, WS10 9JT	FPP	1
06/0680/FL/E9	20150302	LAND BTWN 15 & 19 GOSCOTE ROAD, WALSALL	FPP	1

11/1528/FL	20150305	SITE OF FORMER THOMPSON HOUSE, SPOUT LANE, WALSALL, WS1 4HH	FPP	8
05/0390/FL/E4	20150306	ADJ BLOCK AND CHOPPER	FPP	1
11/0076/FL	20150308	39 LYSWAYS STREET, WALSALL, WS1 3AG	FPP	2
11/1576/FL	20150322	The Limes, Linley Road, Walsall, WS4 1HL	FPP	13
04/2618/FL/E2	20150330	LAND AT SILVER STREET	FPP	36
09/0585/FL	20150412	THE HAWTHORNS,HIGHGATE DRIVE,WALSALL,WS1 3JW	FPP	13
07/2730/FL/W7	20180107	WILLIAM HOUSE,MARSH LANE,WALSALL,WS2 9LN	FPP	60
				TOTAL 2225

Status: FPP=Full planning permission, OPP=Outline planning permission

(b) Sites Allocated for Housing Development in UDP (Proposal H2)

Site Reference	Site Name	Number of Dwellings
H2.5	Lichfield Road, Highbridges	30
H2.8	Howdles Lane / Castle St	40
H2.13	Shakespeare Crescent	14(a)
H2.16	Lichfield Rd, Little Bloxwich	25
H2.20	Gorway Road	25
H2.22	R/o Pinson Road	15(b)
H2.25	Bridle Lane / Aldridge Road	16(c)
H2.24	Land off Sandwell Avenue	60
		TOTAL 225

(a) Site lies within larger Goscote development which is listed below as a potential new housing site

(b) Site forms part of a larger potential housing site which is listed below

(c) Estimated capacity of the part of the allocated site which has not already been developed for housing (this part is currently in employment use)

(c) Lapsed Planning Permissions

Reference	ADDRESS	CAPACITY
03/1534/FL/E3	HAYWARD CLOSE	1
03/2280/FL/W3	ELDON STREET	1

03/2310/FL/W6	27 LISTER STREET, WALSALL	1
03/2529/FL/W2	ADJ 44 BULL LANE, DARLASTON	6
04/0325/FL/W6	HILLARY STREET (adj 96)	1
04/0685/FL/W2	FORMER WORKS SITE C/O CEMETERY ROAD,VILLIERS STREET,WALSALL,WILLENHALL,WEST MIDLANDS	14
04/0876/FL/E4	47,PORTLAND ROAD	22
04/0961/FL/W7	POOL STREET	10
04/1169/FL/W5	CAIRNS STREET	3
04/1303/OL/W1	ROSAMUND STREET	2
04/1935/FL/W1	ADJ 44 SANDBEDS ROAD	3
04/1975/FL/W3	ADJ 42 HILLARY STREET, WALSALL	1
04/1991/FL/W3	MILL STREET	2
04/2218/OL/W3	65 ALEXANDRA ROAD	1
04/2251/FL/W5	HEATHFIELD LANE WEST	1
04/2300/FL/W5	BESCOT ROAD	18
04/2624/OL/W3	52 HIGH ROAD	4
05/0207/FL/E4	FIELD CLOSE	23
05/0371/FL/H5	JOYNSON STREET	5
05/0358/FL/W5	144 WALSTEAD ROAD	5
05/0432/OL/W1	LAND AT,NOOSE LANE (S.P JONES SCRAPYARD),WILLENHALL,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	27
05/0856/FL/W5	GRANVILLE STREET (CORNER OF BLOXWICH ROAD SOUTH)	4
05/1064/FL/W5	SARAH GARDENS	2
05/1152/FL/W7	WOLVERHAMPTON ROAD WEST	21
05/0566/OL/E4	FORMERLY SELECT WINDOWS,WALSALL ROAD,WALSALL,WALSALL WOOD,WEST MIDLANDS,WS9	27
05/1622/FL/E4	R/O 38 SELMANS HILL	1
05/1664/OL/W3	60,WALSALL ROAD,WILLENHALL,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	24
05/2009/OL/W1	SITE AT CORNER OF,EDISON ROAD,AND ARKWRIGHT ROAD,WALSALL,BEECHDALE	11
05/2020/FL/W5	43/44,BIRCHILLS STREET,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS,WS2 8MG	8
05/2300/FL/W5	BENTLEY MOOR CLUB,BENTLEY DRIVE,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	14
06/0064/FL/W3	12/13/14 HIGH STREET	13

06/0131/FL/W5	FMR ROH WHEEL WORKS	24
06/0130/FL/W5	25,CROFT STREET,WILLENHALL,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS,WV132NU	8
06/0298/FL/W7	76-84,GLEBE STREET,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS,WS1 3NX	11
06/0314/FL/E4	BRITISH LION WORKS,FOREST LANE,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS,WS2 7AX	24
06/0320/FL/W3	50,ASHMORE LAKE ROAD,WILLENHALL,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	1
06/0425/OL/E9	C/O NEW STREET/LICHFIELD ROAD, SHELFIELD	12
06/0469/FL/W3	70,HOLLYHEDGE LANE	12
06/0468/OL/W3	WILEY AVENUE	1
06/0957/OL/W3	WEDNESFIELD ROAD, WILLENHALL	6
06/1380/OL/W3	LICHFIELD ROAD WILLENHALL	21
06/1407/OL/W6	FALLON GARAGE, 10 CHURCH STREET, WEDNESBURY	4
06/1465/FL/W5	257-258,STAFFORD STREET,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS,WS2 8DF	4
06/1575/OL/E12	BLOXWICH RD BLAKENALL LANE	20
06/1615/FL/E9	REEVES STREET	10
06/1790/FL/W5	RUSHALL MANOR CLOSE (2)	1
06/1822/OL/W7	LAND AT 232 LICHFIELD ROAD, WILLENHALL	21
06/1894/OL/E9	ADJ 17 FORDBROOK LANE, PELSALL	1
06/1942/FL/W3	ADJ 433 WEST BROMWICH ROAD	1
06/2121/OL/E12	72 BROOK LANE	2
06/2186/OL/W5	MIDLAND ROAD (CO OP DAIRY)	112
07/0162/FL/W3	LAND ADJACENT TO 64 HIGH STREET, MOXLEY	5
07/0211/FL/W5	COBDEN STREET	1
07/0024/OL/W2	3 FLETCHERS LANE	3
07/0765/FL/W2	SAMUEL PARKES & CO LTD,NEW ROAD,WILLENHALL,WALSALL,WEST MIDLANDS	8
07/0927/FL/W7	40 BAYNTON ROAD, WILLENHALL	4
07/1127/FL/W6	29A,REEDSWOOD LANE,WALSALL,WS2 8QW	1
07/1614/FL/W3	LAND AT HORTON PLACE, REAR OF NO 6,WEDNESBURY,WALSALL,WS108HG	2
07/1744/FL/W5	31 BIRMINGHAM STREET,WALSALL,WV132HW	2
07/1745/FL/W3	35 BILSTON LANE,WALSALL,WV132QF	2

07/1642/FL/W2	ROWLAND STREET	5
07/1362/FL/W2	LEAMORE LANE (FMR DEELEYS CASTINGS)	102
07/1784/FL/W2	LAND REAR OF 121,PARGETER STREET,WALSALL,WS2 8QR	1
07/2000/OL/W5	SITE C/O BROCKHURST CRESCENT AND WALSTEAD ROAD WEST,WALSALL, WS5 4AX	128
07/2074/OL/E11	FORMER REDHOUSE JMI SCHOOL SITE, GORSEY WAY & ADJACENT GARAGE COURT IN GRETTON CRESCENT, ALDRIDGE, WALSALL	83
07/2263/RM/W5	CARL STREET	31
07/2346/OL/E9	HIGH HEATH WORKING MENS CLUB, CORONATION ROAD, PELSALL, WALSALL, WS4 1BG	8
07/2555/FL/H5	132 BENTLEY DRIVE,WALSALL,WS2 8RU	1
07/2685/FL/W6	37 DALE END	1
08/0028/FL	SHIRE OAK CAFE 250 CHESTER ROAD	9
08/0164/FL	7 PAULS COPPICE,BROWNHILLS,WALSALL,WS8 7DE	8
08/0163/OL	LAND AT FORMER CAPARO WORKS, BETWEEN THE WYRLEY AND ESSINGTON CANAL,MINER STREET, GREEN STREET AND OLD BIRCHILLS, OLD BIRCHILLS, WALSALL	310
08/0211/FL	LAND ADJACENT TO 172 CLOTHIER STREET, WILLENHALL, WALSALL, WV131BB	1
08/0222/FL	MURCO SERVICE STATION, PINFOLD STREET,WALSALL,	16
08/0274/FL	MANDALAY HOUSE, VICTORIA ROAD,DARLASTON,WS10 8AF	1
08/0326/OL	LAND AT THOMAS STREET & BIRCHILLS STREET,BIRCHILLS,WALSALL,WS2 8NE	103
07/2757/FL/W6	117 HIGH ROAD	1
08/0474/FL	RYECROFT VILLAS, PROFFITT STREET	9
08/0494/FL	159 DANGERFIELD LANE,MOXLEY,WEDNESBURY	1
08/0566/FL	15 MARKET PLACE,WILLENHALL WV13 2AA	1
08/0621/FL	LAND ADJACENT 38,EASTBOURNE STREET,WALSALL,	1
08/0647/FL	39 SLANEY ROAD,WALSALL,WS2 9AF	1
08/0695/FL	CORNER OF MORETON AVENUE & BEACON ROAD,GREAT BARR,BIRMINGHAM,B43 7BW	14
08/0683/FL	14 SAMUEL STREET,WALSALL,WS3 2EU	2
08/0827/FL	Adjacent 197 WALSTEAD ROAD,WALSALL,WS5 4DW	1

08/0823/OL	LAND TO THE REAR OF 51-61 WOOD LANE, WILLENHALL, WALSALL, WV12 5NF	6
08/1218/FL	250 STROUD AVENUE,WALSALL,WV12 4EG	1
08/1288/FL	147 FOLEY ROAD WEST,WALSALL,	1
08/1336/FL	FIRST FLOOR,27 MARKET PLACE,BLOXWICH,WALSALL,WS3 2JH	1
08/1303/FL	89 ABLEWELL STREET,WALSALL,WS1 2EU	3
08/1750/FL	43 FOLEY ROAD EAST,WALSALL,B74 3HR	2
08/1813/FL	3A,ABLEWELL STREET,WALSALL	2
09/0120/FL	R/O 22 PARTRIDGE AVENUE, DARLASTON, WALSALL	1
09/0282/FL	COLTHAM ROAD	2
09/1692/OL	FORMER AUTOCRAFT, WALSALL ROAD, WALSALL WOOD	20
		TOTAL 1478

APPENDIX E - TRANSPORT

The policies in the Black Country Joint Core Strategy (BCJCS) Chapter 5 and in Chapter 7 of Walsall's UDP seek to improve accessibility for everyone by promoting public transport, walking and cycling whilst continuing to cater for journeys that need to be made by private car; and, by locating facilities in the right places, make journeys shorter and easier. They also seek to manage traffic growth and improve the highway network for all users. The effectiveness of these policies is measured through Local Output Indicators relating to modal share, cycling, road traffic and car parking.

The West Midlands Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3) for 11/12 – 2015/16 supports the policies in the BCCS and UDP by setting out specific transport schemes which will enable the integration of transport and land use planning as fully as possible. Because transport movements cross administrative boundaries, collecting some data purely within local authority areas is not meaningful. Therefore, some indicators are currently being monitored for the West Midlands Metropolitan Area as a whole and data is not disaggregated down to individual authority level. As of March 2011, when Local Transport Plan 3 replaced Local Transport plan 2 new monitoring targets are now in place so all of the data to fully monitor these targets has yet to be collated.

Walsall's Transport Network

It is important in developing Walsall's transport network to safeguard land from development which could be used to increase transport efficiency. Therefore **LOI TRAN1 Safeguarding Land for Transport** is monitored by % of DPDs identifying and safeguarding land to meet transport requirements. This is currently 100% complied with using the UDP, however drafts of the Walsall town Centre AAP and Walsall SAD also safeguard land for Transport purposes.

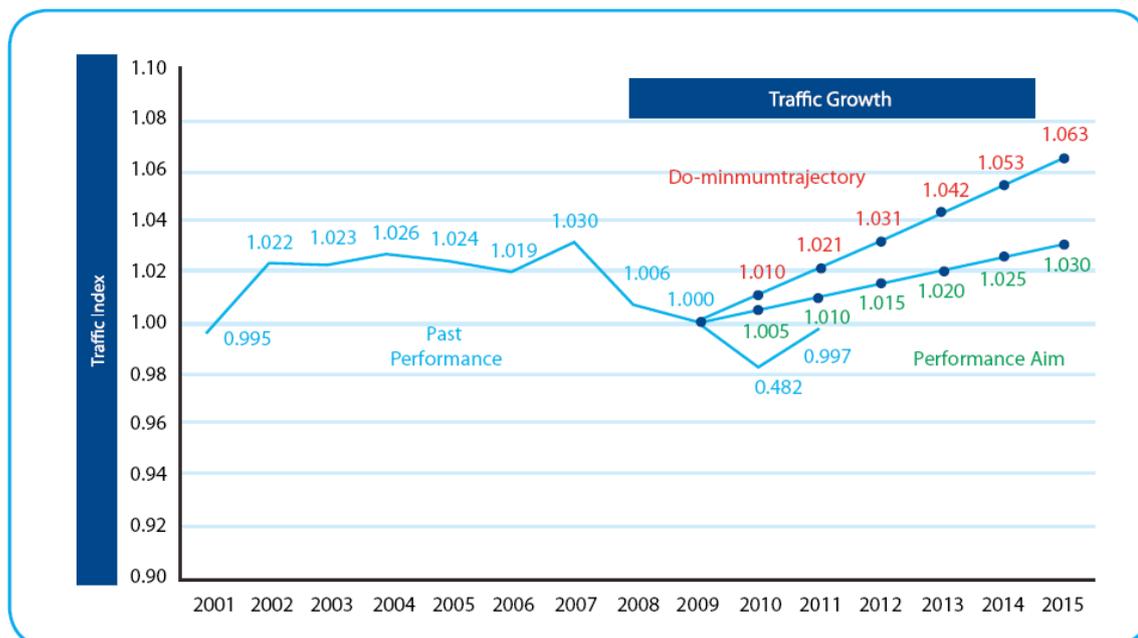
With regard to Rail **LOI TRAN3a Safeguarding Railway Lines** is measured by monitoring the safeguarding of key existing and disused railway lines identified on the Transport Key Diagram and **LOI TRAN3b Safeguarding Rail Access Sites** is measured by monitoring the protection of sites with existing or potential rail access identified in TRAN3 to make sure no sites are lost. Again work is ongoing on Walsall SAD and AAP both of which will look to safeguard rail alignments and rail access sites; this is currently 100% successful with no safeguarded sites or alignments being lost. However the unsafeguarded Fryers road, Bloxwich private siding was removed as Network Rail are preparing to re-signal the Walsall Network and the owners did not want to fund renewal of the siding.

Traffic Growth

Traffic Growth has fallen slightly during 2011/12, mainly due to the recession. This is monitored by **Local Output Indicator: Traffic Growth** which is to keep traffic growth in line with LTP target to limit annual traffic growth to between 3% and 6% between 2009 and 2015. Traffic growth has been below the targeted growth level for the last two years; however it has shown an upward trend this year rising from 0.482 to 0.997.

Walsall is in the process of delivering a road based major scheme; in December 2011 Walsall Council secured conditional approval for funding from DfT for its Darlaston Strategic Development Area (DSDA) access scheme. This scheme opens up

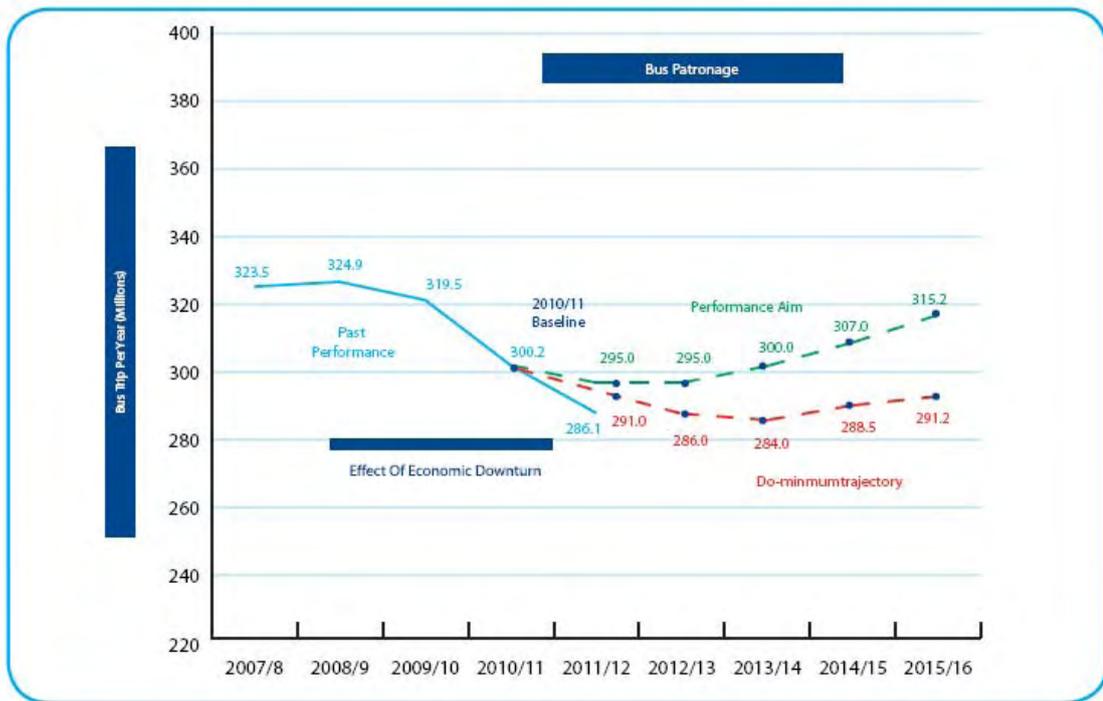
development sites in the Darlaston section of the Black Country Enterprise Zone by improving roads, bridges and junctions in the area.



Sustainable Transport

One of the main issues across the country regarding transport is a fall in bus patronage. This trend continues in the West Midlands but it is hard to get an accurate figure for Walsall to compare to a regional figure as we are not due the next cordon count until spring 2013 so data currently compares 2009 to 2011. Bus Patronage is monitored by **Local Output Indicator: Bus Journeys** - increase the number of bus journeys in line with LTP targets. The current **Local Transport Plan 3 Target is to increase the number of bus journeys from the base of 300.2 million trips in 2010/11 to 315.2 million trips by 2015/16**. In 2011/12 bus journeys have dropped to 286.1 which is below the target level. (Source: Centro LTP AMR 2011/12).

Bus Patronage (as with all transport modes other than rail) has shown a fall in patronage since the start of the recession, Bus Network Reviews in the West Midlands gave some shorter term boosts with Centro, Walsall Council and Bus Operators working on the North Walsall BNR and the Wolverhampton and West Walsall BNR. However this could not halt the general slide in bus use. The West Midlands has secured £33.2m of Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) funding from DfT which will hopefully arrest this slide.



Rail journey patronage growth is far more encouraging, the **Local Output Indicator: Rail Journeys** is to Increase the number of rail passenger journeys. However LTP3 does not have a target related to rail. However from separate sources patronage has increased in the West Midlands conurbation, up 5.7% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 to 44.2 million trips a year. To ensure that we can source year on year data we are planning to monitor this target using LTP target to increase the proportion of trips by public transport into the nine strategic LTP centres as a whole during the AM peak to 50% by 2015/16. This was successful during 2011/12 but mainly as car use fell quicker than Public transport use rather than a rise in public transport trips.

To encourage residents and visitors to use sustainable modes of transport the Council will also monitor **LOI TRAN2 Travel Plans and Agreements**, it is measured by monitoring the appropriate provision or contribution towards transport works and Travel Plans measures by aiming for Travel Plans to be produced and monitored for 100% of all planning applications that are required to submit a Transport Assessment or a Transport Statement. This is also monitored using **Local Output Indicator: Car Park Spaces** which monitors Car parking provision for new housing development in line with standards in T13.

These targets encourage people to use sustainable modes through education and restricting car parking. Unfortunately due to these being new targets the council does not yet collate this data, it is planned to monitor them in future years.

Cycling in Walsall

Local Output Indicator: Bicycle Trips and LOI TRAN4a are monitored by an increase in cycle use of monitored routes and an increase in the proportion of trips made by bike in line with LTP target.

The LTP target has moved from a specific cycling target to an active travel cycling and walking target. It is to increase the West Midlands Active Travel index by 5% from the 2010/11 baseline of 100 by 2015/16. Unfortunately due to the lack of travel to school data, cycling data not yet online (e.g. the new extra cycling facilities in Birmingham) and with the introduction of major active travel programmes such as LSTF, it would be unfeasible to make a valid assessment of the performance aim for 2011/12.

However, as an indication of progress, the limited selection of cycle sites that data has been received for indicates an 18.6% growth (across the West Midlands) compared to the 2010 figure.

In line with these indicators 16 primary schools are now part of the A*stars project (10 in 2010). During 2012-13 we will be working with Streetly Academy to develop the project at secondary school level.

Another target which monitors cycling is LOI TRAN4b - Implementation of Proposed Local Cycle Network identified in the cycle network map. It is monitored by the increase in its length. In 2011/12 1200m of new cycleway have been implemented. 3 new school cycle shelters have also been installed (each with a capacity of 20 bikes).

Parking in Walsall

LOI TRAN5a Long Stay Car Park Spaces and **LOI TRAN5b - Location of New Public Owned Long Stay Car Parks** are used to monitor the efficient use of Parking within Walsall. The targets are for the number of publically available long stay parking places in strategic centres to decrease by 2026, and for all new publically owned long stay parking spaces in Strategic Centres to be located in peripheral locations. The Walsall Town Centre AAP and Walsall SAD are looking at how demand for parking is best served; once these are implemented these targets will be able to be monitored fully.

APPENDIX F - STRENGTHENING OUR CENTRES

Table 1 – Gross increase in completed floorspace.

Type of Development	Total Floorspace Completed in the Borough		Floorspace Completed in Town, District or Local Centres		Percentage Completed in Town District or Local Centres (UDP Indicator)	
	10-11	11-12	10-11	11-12	10-11	11-12
Retailing (m²)	10961	2736	0	700	0%	25.6
Offices B1(a) (m²)	5052	4649	492	4649	9.70%	100%
Leisure (m²)	1655	2192	0	102	0%	4.6%
Total (m²)	17668	9577	492	5451	2.8%	57%

Table 2 – Walsall Strategic Centre Vacant Floorspace Figures

	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	B1	C3	D1	D2	Sui Generis	Vacant	Total No. of Units
Dec-11	274	56	42	24	23	22	0	5	6	8	115	575
May-12	282	56	44	24	23	23	0	5	5	8	118	588

APPENDIX G - WASTE

The Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) was adopted in February 2011, towards the end of the 2010/11 monitoring year. On the adoption of the BCCS, all of the Walsall UDP policies on waste management were replaced by the waste policies in the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS), Spatial Objective 9 and Policies WM1 – WM5.

The BCCS sets out indicative requirements for new waste management capacity across all waste streams, which are based on the most up-to-date information available on current and future waste arisings, the capacity of existing waste management infrastructure, infrastructure proposals in the pipeline, and specific local needs. The BCCS identifies existing “strategic” waste management sites whose capacity should be safeguarded as far as possible, and new “strategic” waste management sites expected to come forward by 2026. It also sets targets for the delivery of additional capacity needed to support growth, address existing gaps, and replace infrastructure likely to be lost to changes of use.

The requirements identified in the BCCS aim to address the waste management targets in the current national waste strategy (Waste Strategy for England 2007) and national planning guidance on waste (PPS10), but these are now under review. A new national waste management plan is being prepared, in accordance with the European Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC), which has been transposed into English legislation through the Waste Regulations 2011 (as amended), effective from March 2011. In the meantime, the Government has issued guidance for waste planning authorities on addressing the requirements of the Directive at a local level.³⁶

The information presented in the AMR is based on analysis of the latest information available at the time it was produced. The underlying data is set out in separate Waste Data Tables which have been published alongside the AMR.

Policy WM1: Sustainable Waste and Resource Management

This policy sets out the overall strategy towards waste management in the Black Country. It targets for diversion of waste away from landfill and a target for “zero waste growth” in the Black Country. It also quantifies the additional waste management capacity the Black Country will require by 2026 to become “net self-sufficient”³⁷ assuming that existing capacity is maintained and the levels of development and growth proposed in the BCCS are delivered.

³⁶ See: Government Review of Waste Policy in England 2011 (July 2011), Defra: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/government-review-of-waste-policy-in-england-2011>
See also: Guidance for Local Planning Authorities on Implementing Planning Requirements of the European Union Waste Framework Directive (2008/98/EC) (December 2012), CLG: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/guidance-for-local-planning-authorities-on-implementing-planning-requirements-of-the-eu-waste-framework-directive-2008-98-ec>

³⁷ This means that the Black Country will have the infrastructure in place capable of managing a tonnage of waste per annum that is equivalent to the tonnage predicted to arise within the area.

Diversion of Waste from Landfill

BCCS Policy WM1 sets landfill diversion targets for two waste streams: local authority collected waste (LACW) – referred to in the BCCS as “municipal waste” - and commercial and industrial waste (C&IW), reflecting the requirements of current national policy guidance (PPS10, paragraphs 8 -10). The BCCS targets are based on technical research carried out to inform a revision of the WMRSS which was never implemented. However, the information used to work out the diversion targets was accepted as robust by the Inspectors who presided over the BCCS Examination. Targets for the Black Country can be found in BCCS Table 15, and there are separate indicative targets for each authority in Appendix 6.

Diversion of Local Authority Collected Waste (LACW)

Table 63 of the main AMR shows the diversion rates achieved for LACW arising in the Black Country since the BCCS baseline date of 2006/07. The underlying data can be found in **Waste Data Table 1**. The source of this information is the Defra “WasteDataFlow” system, which is used by each local authority to monitor arisings and management of LACW in their area. The information shows that **the BCCS LACW diversion targets are already being exceeded in the Black Country as a whole and by each authority except for Walsall**. The diversion rates achieved in Dudley and Wolverhampton have been consistently high, largely due to these authorities having access to their own energy from waste plants.

The main reason why the landfill diversion rate in Walsall lags behind the other three authorities is because the Council sends very little of its LACW for energy recovery so it is heavily dependent on re-use and recycling to achieve diversion. While re-use and recycling rates in Walsall were relatively high until 2010/11, they fell in 2011/12 due to problems with contamination of co-mingled waste and changes to waste management contracts, which have reduced the amount of waste that can be sent for energy recovery. Action has now been taken by the Council to address the contamination issue and it is anticipated that future monitoring will show an improvement. However, Walsall is not expected to significantly improve its diversion rates until 2013/14, when the W2R facility at Four Ashes in South Staffordshire becomes operational.

Diversion of Commercial and Industrial Waste (C&IW)

Diversion of commercial and industrial waste (C&IW) arising in the Black Country cannot be measured directly because there is no system comparable to “WasteDataFlow” for monitoring waste from this stream. There are four sources of data that can provide some indication of how this waste stream is being managed - these are outlined below.

In Table 64 of the main AMR we have provided information from the first of these sources, on the proportion of waste (by tonnage) deposited annually into permitted, commercial non-landfill sites in the Black Country by tonnage between 2007 and 2011. The percentages given in Table 64 are based on the information in **Waste Data**

Table 2. The source of this information is the Environment Agency's Waste Data Interrogator. The data shows that during the last two years for which data is available (2010 and 2011) more than 70% of the waste deposited at permitted commercial facilities in Walsall was deposited into non-landfill sites.

Two other data sets can also give a general indication of C&IW management. Information from these data sets can be found in **Waste Data Tables 3 and 4**. Waste Data Table 3 records details of the fate of outputs from permitted, commercial waste management facilities in the Black Country, where known. This data shows that in the 2011 calendar year, **69.99%** of waste outputs from commercial permitted sites in Walsall were not sent to landfill, out of total outputs (by tonnage) where the fate is recorded. Waste Data Table 4 records details of the fate of hazardous waste arising in the Black Country, a high proportion of which is C&IW. This data shows that relatively high diversion rates are being achieved for hazardous waste arising in Walsall (**72.69%**).

Although the sources of data identified above are the best we have available, they do not tell us exactly how C&I waste arising in the Black Country is managed, or how much of it is diverted away from landfill, for the following reasons:

- Data from the Waste Data Interrogator reflects the facility types and the waste management capacity available in the area, rather than the actual amount of waste arising in the area;
- Authorities with a number of operational landfills, such as Dudley and Walsall, will inevitably have a proportion of waste inputs into such sites, whereas authorities with no landfill sites, such as Wolverhampton, will have 100% inputs into other types of site;
- Waste entering and leaving sites in the Black Country does not necessarily arise in the Black Country, and the evidence from the Waste Data Interrogator suggests that a high proportion may be coming from outside the area;³⁸
- Waste inputs into a particular facility will not necessarily be fully processed at that facility, for example, a high proportion of waste inputs into transfer facilities will be exported elsewhere for further management or treatment, treatment facilities are also likely to be exporting waste residues for further treatment or disposal elsewhere;
- Similarly, waste outputs from facilities in the Black Country will not necessarily meet their final fate at another facility in the Black Country and in many cases may be exported elsewhere for the final phase of treatment; and
- The method of management and final fate of waste inputs cannot necessarily be inferred from the facility type, for example, deposits at landfill sites will not

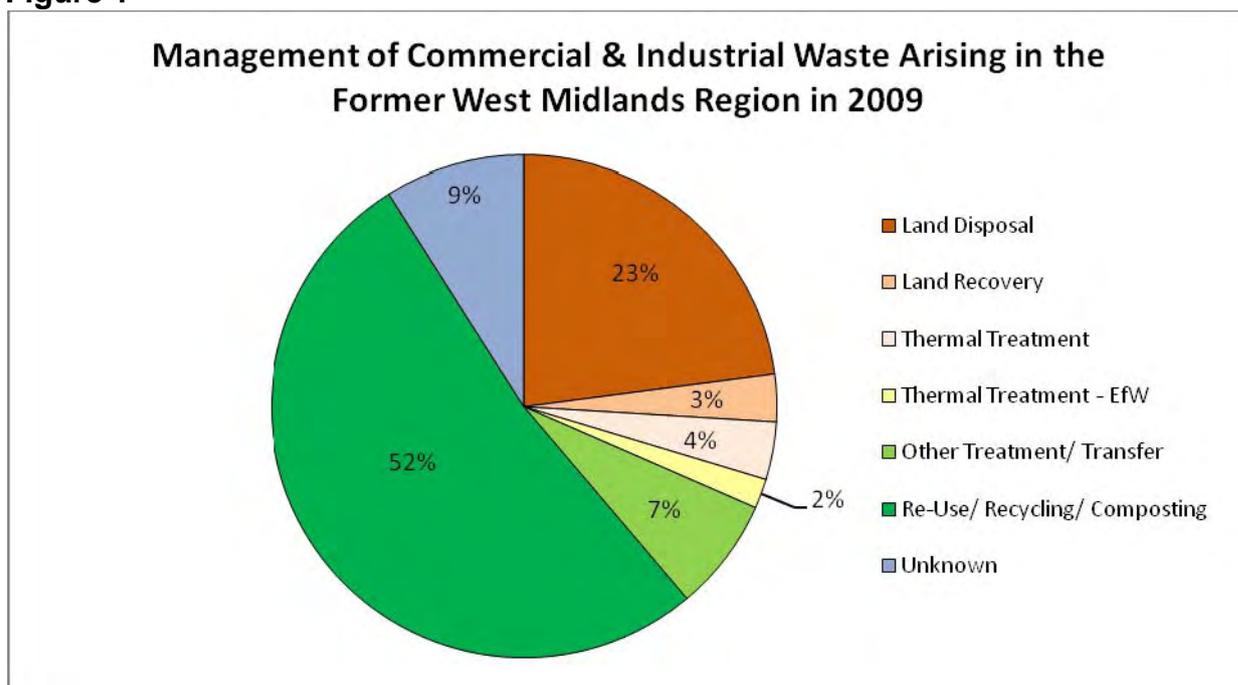
³⁸ An analysis of waste deposits at Black Country sites by origin has been carried out by Walsall Council using the 2010 Waste Data Interrogator. Only around 20% of waste inputs (by tonnage) in 2010 were recorded as originating from within the Black Country, but in many cases the originating authority is not recorded. The proportion of waste arising locally could have been higher, as more than 80% of the inputs (by tonnage) were recorded as coming from the former West Midlands region.

necessarily go into the landfill, as where some form of pre-treatment takes place some of the material may be recovered and exported elsewhere;

- Hazardous waste arisings represent only a small fraction of the total C&I waste stream, and is unlikely to be typical of the full range of commercial and industrial wastes that arise - diversion rates for other types of wastes may be different;
- Not all hazardous wastes are from the C&I waste stream – the construction and demolition industry is also a significant source (e.g. contaminated soils), and some hazardous wastes are also generated by households (e.g. waste batteries, waste paint and solvent residues).

Another source of information which supports the conclusion that high levels of diversion are being achieved is a recent survey of C&IW arisings in England carried out by Jacobs for Defra. This study generated estimates of total C&IW arisings for the former English regions in 2009, and also gives an indication of how the waste was managed. **Figure 1** below summarises how waste in the former West Midlands region was managed in 2009. The underlying data can be found in **Waste Data Table 5**.

Figure 1



Source: Table 27, Survey of Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings 2010 (2011), Jacobs for Defra

Notes on Figure 1:

1. Data relates to calendar year (January – December) not monitoring year (April – March).
2. Thermal Treatment = waste whose fate was recorded as Thermal Treatment (EfW) and Thermal Treatment.
3. Treatment/ Transfer = waste whose fate was recorded as Non-Thermal Treatment and Transfer.
4. Re-Use/ Recycling = waste whose fate was recorded as Re-Use, Recycling and Composting.

If C&I waste arising in the Black Country in 2009 was managed in a similar way, more than half would have been re-used or recycled. As much as 63% could have been

diverted away from landfill, if – as the survey assumes - waste sent to transfer stations and for treatment was ultimately recycled or recovered for a beneficial use.

Although they do not demonstrate conclusively how C&I waste arising in the Black Country is being managed or whether the BCCS diversion targets are actually being met, the data sets identified above provide the best available indicators. Taken together, the evidence available suggests that a high level of diversion of C&IW is being achieved in Walsall and in the rest of the Black Country, and that the BCCS C&IW Diversion targets for 2010/11 have been met.

Delivery of New Waste Management Capacity

BCCS Policy WM1 identifies the additional waste management capacity that needs to be delivered in the Black Country between 2009/10 and 2025/26 to achieve the landfill diversion targets and address gaps in the type of infrastructure available, based on the findings of the Black Country Waste Planning Study by Atkins (2009). The requirements are set out in BCCS Table 16. We have produced a modified version of the table in **Waste Data Table 6**, with sub-headings and facility types adjusted to more closely reflect the terminology used in the CLG guidance on Waste Framework Directive issued in December 2012. The BCCS requirements are “net requirements,” meaning that we have to take account of losses in capacity (where known) as well as gains through new development.

Table 65 of the main AMR provides an update of the requirements at the end of March 2012, showing what the Black Country will need to provide over the remainder of the plan period, taking into account net changes in capacity since the BCCS “baseline” date (31.03.09) (see **Waste Data Table 11** for further information). The main sources of information used to monitor delivery of the BCCS requirements is planning permissions for new waste management developments and developments at existing waste management sites, and information obtained from other published sources about changes to existing sites.

Information gathered by the four Black Country Authorities during the 2009/10 – 2011/12 monitoring years shows that there have been some significant gains in capacity through the development of new facilities. However, some facilities have closed over the same period, leading to losses in capacity. **Waste Data Table 7** summarises the net changes in capacity which have impacted on the BCCS requirements, and **Waste Data Tables 8 and 9** provide further information about capacity gained through new or expanded facilities, and capacity lost due to closure of existing facilities. The estimated annual throughput capacity of each site (tonnes per annum) and the waste types/ waste streams handled are included in the tables, where known. Developments in Walsall which have impacted on the BCCS requirements are listed in **Schedules 1 and 2** below.³⁹

³⁹ In one or two cases, schemes implemented during 2008/09 have been included, where they were not included in the baseline estimates of waste management capacity used in the BCCS.

Schedule 1: New Waste Management Developments Implemented in Walsall 2009/10 – 2011/12

Site Name/ Location	Authority	Operator	Application Ref	Facility Type	Waste Types	Waste Stream(s)	New Annual Throughput Capacity Gained (TPA or M ³ Void Space)	Year Implemented
Former JB Patterns Ltd, Collier Close, Brownhills	Walsall	Envirosol Ltd	07/0136/WAVE9	Waste Transfer (Hazardous)	Drummed oily rags and liquid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from industrial processes	C&I, Hazardous	50,000	2009/10
Former Hanson Aggregates Ltd, Leamore Lane, Bloxwich	Walsall	Viking Skips	08/1590/FL 09/0009/FL	Waste Transfer (General)	Wood, metal, soil, stone, brick etc.	C&I, CD&EW	25,000	2009/10
Empire Works, Stubbers Green Road, Aldridge	Walsall	Veolia Environmental Ltd	08/1459/FL	Waste Transfer (Hazardous)	Various hazardous wastes, including batteries, resins, containerised paints, asbestos and WEEE	Hazardous	40,000	2009/10
Crescent Works, Willenhall Road, Darlaston	Walsall	G & P Batteries Ltd	09/0800/FL	Hazardous Treatment	Batteries	Hazardous	No change to capacity	2009/10
Unit 1B, Gatehouse Trading Estate, Lichfield Road, Brownhills	Walsall	Watling Waste Services	09/0979/FL	Waste Transfer (Hazardous)	Bagged asbestos waste	Hazardous	3,650	2009/10
Former Mason's Wood Yard, Land between Railway Lane and Rose Hill, Willenhall	Walsall	Triple R Solutions Ltd	10/0165/FL 10/0764/FL	Recycling	Electric meters, other WEEE, carpets, electrical cables	C&I	25,000	2010/11
E L G Haniel Metals Ltd, Heath Road, Darlaston	Walsall	E L G Haniel Metals Ltd	10/0749/FL	Ancillary	N/A	C&I	No change to capacity	2010/11
Euro House, Perry Street, Darlaston	Walsall	B J D Recycling Ltd	10/1569/FL	Metal Recycling Site (MRS)	Scrap metals and scrap vehicles	C&I	5,000	2010/11

Site Name/ Location	Authority	Operator	Application Ref	Facility Type	Waste Types	Waste Stream(s)	New Annual Throughput Capacity Gained (TPA or M ³ Void Space)	Year Implemented
Walsall Council Environmental Depot - Former Wagon Automotive Site, Pelsall Road, Brownhills	Walsall	Walsall Council	10/0367/FL	Other	N/A - depot for storage of waste and street cleaning vehicles	LACW	0	2011/12
Former Green Biodiesel Ltd Site, Collier Close, Brownhills	Walsall	Envirosol Ltd	10/0672/WA	Hazardous Treatment	Drummed oily rags and liquid hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from industrial processes	C&I, Hazardous	50,000	2011/12
Willenhall Unsatisfactory Intermittent Discharge (UID) Project, Willenhall Sewage Works, Anson Road, Willenhall	Walsall	Severn Trent Water Ltd	10/1408/FL	Sewage Treatment Works	Waste water (storm water) storage	Other	20,000	2010/11

Source: Walsall Council waste management development application monitoring.

Note on Schedule 1:

Estimated annual throughput capacity and details of the types of facility and the waste streams/ waste types handled are based on information provided with planning applications. Where capacity is given in litres, a conversion factor has been applied to work out equivalent capacity in tonnage.

Schedule 2: Waste Management Sites in Walsall – Facilities Closed 2009/10 – 2011/12

Site Name/ Location	Authority	Facility Type	Waste Types	Waste Stream(s)	Annual Throughput Capacity Lost (TPA)	Year Closed	Site Status @ 31.03.12
Former Vigo/ Utopia Landfill Site, Coppice Lane, Aldridge	Walsall	Non-hazardous landfill	Various non-hazardous waste residues	LACW, C&I, CD&EW	0	2010/11	Landfill closed. Restoration and landscaping underway.
Former North Walsall Depot, Norfolk Place, Walsall	Walsall	Offices/ Storage Depot	No wastes handled on site	N/A	0	2011/12	Closed following relocation of Council depot to new site in Brownhills. Permission for housing granted 2010/11 (10/0763/FL) and amendments (11/1364/FL) approved 2011/12.
Former Bace Groundworks Ltd, Coppice Lane, Aldridge	Walsall	Inert C&D Recycling	Inert materials (non-biodegradable demolition and construction material)	CD&EW	74,950	2011/12	Closed towards the end of 2011, site being marketed @ 31.03.12, since re-occupied by Coppice Plant Hire.
Former Metal and Waste Recycling Ltd, Unit 2, Bull Lane, Moxley	Walsall	Re-Use/ Recycling and Waste Transfer (General)	Packaging, WEEE, paper, plastics and cans.	LACW, C&I	64,200	2011/12	Closed towards the end of 2011, application for change of use to B2/ B8 use (12/0142/FL) approved 2012/13, still vacant and being marketed @ 31.03.12.
Former Veolia Offices, Lindon Road, Brownhills	Walsall	Offices/ Storage Depot	No wastes handled on site	N/A	0	2011/12	Closed some time during 2011/12, Veolia offices now relocated to Kingswood Lakeside in Cannock, site still vacant and being marketed @ 31.03.12.

Source: Walsall Council waste management development application monitoring

Waste Data Table 10 indicates other net gains in waste management capacity in the Black Country since 2009, which have not affected the requirements identified in BCCS Table 16. These include new metal recycling capacity, including end of life vehicle facilities, and hazardous waste treatment and transfer capacity. These do not count towards the requirements identified in BCCS Table 16, because the Black Country Waste Planning Study indicates there is already a surplus of this type of waste management capacity in the Black Country, compared to the likely arisings of these types of waste.

The information in the Waste Data Tables shows that the only new **LACW management capacity** to be delivered in the Black Country during 2009/10 – 2011/12 was new transfer, sorting and bulking and increased capacity at civic amenity sites. Total additional **C&IW capacity** delivered during 2009/10 – 2011/12 in the Black Country (taking into account capacity already existing at some sites, and lack of information for some sites) was:

- Re-Use/ Recycling/ Composting/ Energy Recovery – at least 61,000 TPA
- Waste Transfer (may include some recovery) – at least 85,000 TPA.

While the closure of the Metal & Waste Recycling facility in Moxley suggests there was a minor net loss of C&IW management capacity, and a more significant net loss in Walsall, this may not be the case in practice, because the new transfer capacity delivered has included some material recovery, though it is not clear how much.

Decreases in **CD&EW recycling capacity** since April 2009 are also not necessary losses in land use planning terms, as the sites that have closed were still potentially available to a new operator at the end of March 2012. The only CD&EW recycling facility that closed during 2009/10 – 2011/12 was Bace Groundworks in Walsall, but this has since been taken over by a new operator, Coppice Plant Hire. Another facility in Wolverhampton has contracted in size, and a third site in Sandwell which had closed prior to April 2009 is still vacant.

The permanent closure of the Vigo/ Utopia landfill site means that at the end of March 2012 there were only two operational **non-hazardous landfill** sites in the Black Country (Himley in Dudley and Highfields South in Walsall). The only **inert waste landfill** site operating in the Black Country (Branton Hill) was also in Walsall and it was estimated that at the end of March 2012, the permitted areas within this site has only very limited capacity remaining.

In addition to what has been implemented recently, there is a significant amount of additional waste management capacity with planning permission, which has either not yet been implemented or was not fully completed at the end of March 2012. **Schedules 3 and 4** below list the outstanding planning permissions for non-landfill (diversion only) waste management facilities and for landfilling/ infilling operations in Walsall at the end of March 2012, with details of annual throughput capacity/ void space and status where known.

Schedule 3: Outstanding Planning Permissions for Waste Management in Walsall (Diversion Only) @ 31.03.12

Site Name/ Location	Authority	Operator	Application Ref	Facility Type	Waste Types	Waste Stream(s)	Net Gain in Annual Throughput Capacity Approved (TPA)	Status @ 31.03.12
Junction of Kendrick Road & Heath Road, Darlaston	Walsall	O-Gen UK Ltd	08/0206/FL 11/0856/TE	Energy Recovery	Biomass material (wood)	C&I	25,000	Not started
JPE Resource Recovery Park Phase 1 - Land off Fryers Road, Bloxwich	Walsall	JPE Aggregates Ltd	07/0449/OL/W7 07/1691/RM/W7 08/1815/RM 10/1632/TE	Recycling	Mixed wastes	C&I, CD&EW	200,000	Not started
JPE Resource Recovery Park Phase 2 - Land off Fryers Road, Bloxwich	Walsall	JPE Heat & Power Ltd	08/1459/FL 11/1336/TE	Energy Recovery	Low grade waste wood	C&I, CD&EW	30,000	Not started
Interserve Site Services Ltd, Brickyard Road, Aldridge	Walsall	Interserve Site Services Ltd	09/1823/FL 11/0493/FL	Recycling	Mixed C&I and CD&EW	C&I, CD&EW	75,000	Under construction
Highfields South Quarry, Lichfield Road, Shelfield	Walsall	Cory Environmental Ltd	09/0798/DOC	Landfill Gas Generation Plant	Landfill gas and leachate	Other	Not known	Not started
W H Marren Ltd, Temple Bar, Willenhall	Walsall	W H Marren Ltd	08/0432/FL	Metal Recycling Site (MRS)	Scrap metals	C&I	No change to capacity	Not started
Walsall Council Environmental Depot Extension, Former Wagon Automotive Site, Pelsall Road, Brownhills	Walsall	Walsall Council	11/1412/FL	Other	N/A - depot for storage of waste and street cleaning vehicles	N/A	0	Under construction

Source: Walsall Council waste management development monitoring

Notes on Schedule 3:

1. Estimated annual throughput capacity and details of the types of facility and the waste streams/ waste types handled are based on information provided with planning applications.
2. Projects under construction at the end of March 2012 are highlighted in yellow.

Schedule 4: Outstanding Planning Permissions for Inert Waste Landfill/ Infilling Operations in Walsall @ 31.03.12

Site Name/ Location	Authority	Operator	Application Ref	Facility Type	Waste Types	Waste Stream(s)	Net Gain in Void Space Approved (cubic metres)	Status @ 31.03.12
Aldridge Quarry, Birch Lane, Aldridge	Walsall	Cemex UK Materials Ltd	BC61247P	Inert Landfill	Inert wastes	CD&EW	500,000	Not started
Sandown Quarry, 175 Stubbers Green Road, Aldridge	Walsall	Wienerberger Ltd	09/1686/FL 09/1730/MI	Inert Landfill	Quarry waste	CD&EW	33,000	Not started
Ex-railway cutting between Mill Street and Reedswood Way, Walsall	Walsall	Centro	09/1342/FL 12/0092/FL	Infilling of Railway Cutting	Inert wastes - crushed concrete, brick, tiles and ceramics, minerals and granular and cohesive spoil	CD&EW	80,000	Not started

Source: Walsall Council waste management development monitoring

The main C&IW project under construction at the end of March 2012 in Walsall was the Interserve Material Recycling Facility, providing around 75,000 TPA of new C&I and CD&EW recycling capacity. Some approved commercial schemes have had the time allowed for implementation extended. Excluding projects under construction, and excluding metal recycling capacity, at the end of March 2012, there were outstanding planning permissions for the following C&IW waste treatment capacity in the Black Country:

- Re-Use/ Recycling – around 200,000 TPA
- Energy Recovery – around 97,000 TPA + landfill gas plant (capacity unknown)
- Waste Transfer (may include recovery) – 2 new sites (capacity unknown).

It is estimated that the capacity of the Aldridge Quarry scheme (approved before April 2009 but still not implemented) plus the capacity of new inert waste landfill operations granted permission 2009/10 – 2011/12 have increased potential inert waste landfill capacity in the Black Country by around 0.8 million tonnes/ 0.6 million cubic metres.

Overall, monitoring so far suggests that sufficient capacity is likely to come forward over the remainder of the plan period to meet the BCCS requirements, provided that there are no more significant losses in capacity. This will therefore need to be kept under review.

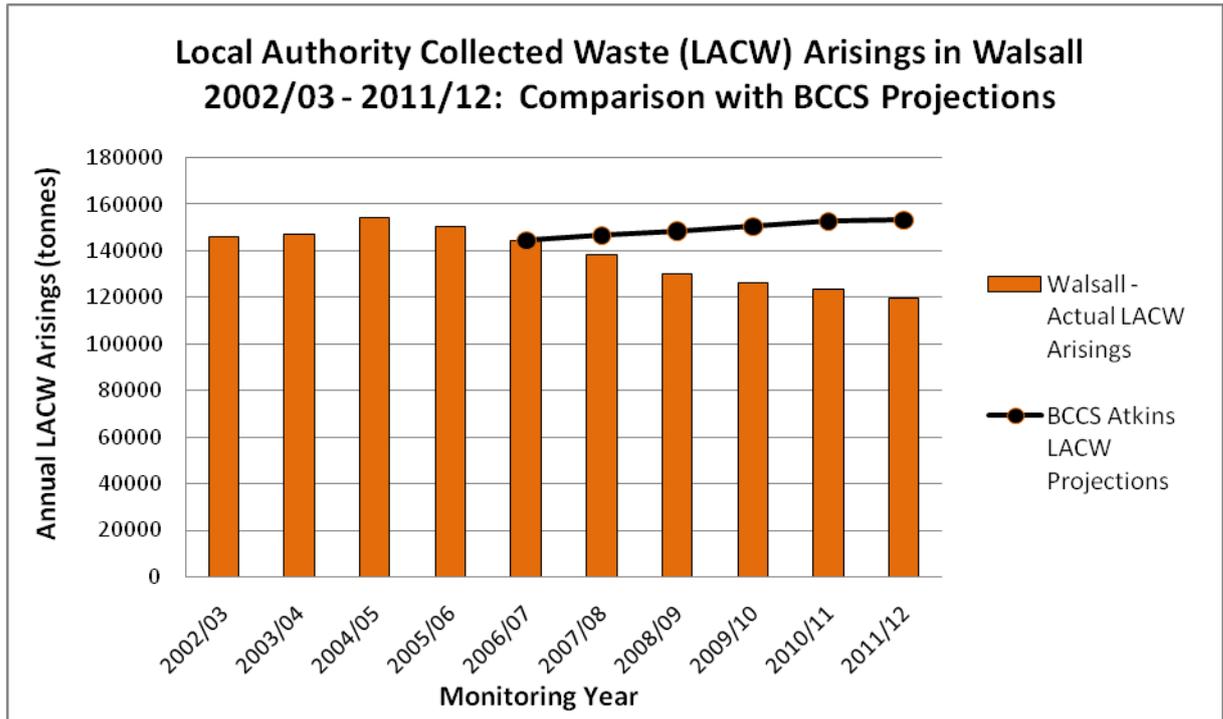
Waste Arisings – Net Change

The requirements in Table 16 of the BCCS are based on the assumption that waste arisings will not grow beyond the levels predicted to arise in 2025/26 in the Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), which are indicated in Table WM1b of BCCS Appendix 6. Therefore, the BCCS aims to achieve zero waste growth by 2026, and this needs to be monitored.

It is relatively straightforward to monitor annual changes in LACW and hazardous waste arisings, as there is an organised data collection system in place for both waste streams. Figures A and B in Table 66 of the main AMR show trends in arisings of these wastes in the Black Country compared to the tonnages of waste predicted to arise in the BCCS waste projections. **Figures 2 and 3** below show the trends in Walsall. The data used to produce these Figures can be found in **Waste Data Tables 13 and 14**.

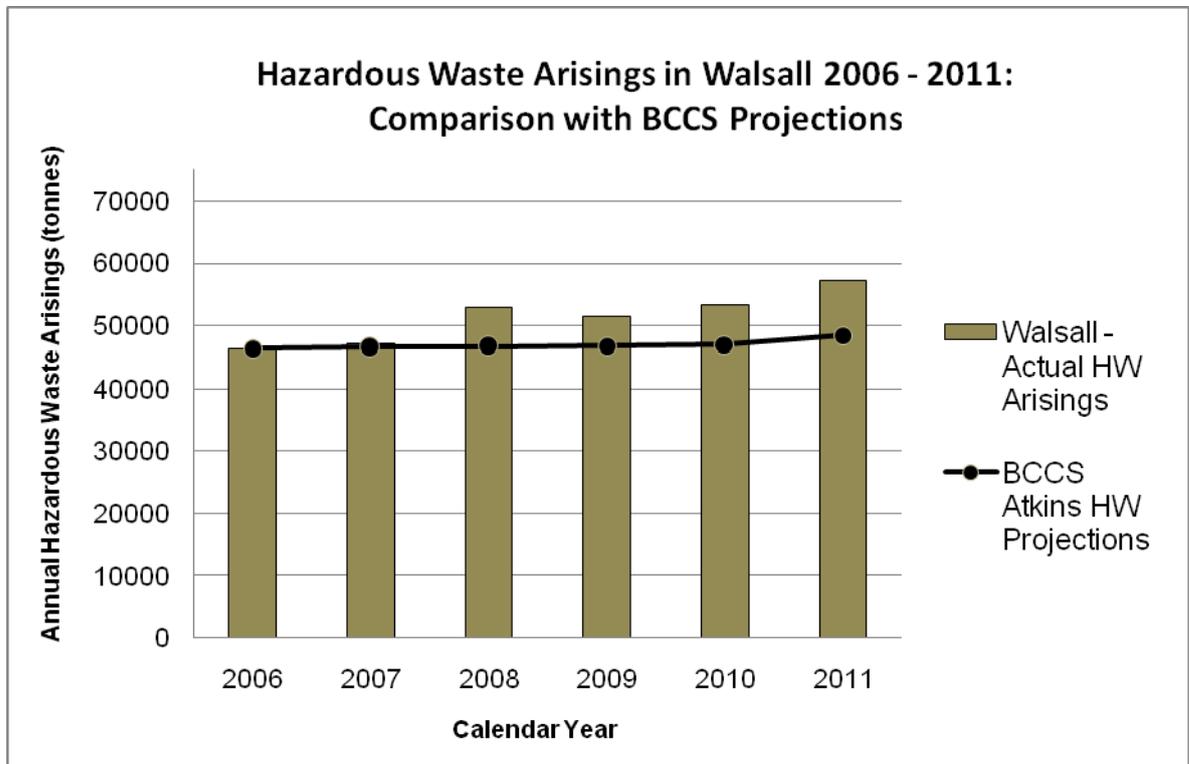
Figure 2 shows there has been a steady decline in LACW arisings in Walsall since 2004/05, and since 2006/07, arisings have been well below the levels predicted by Atkins in the Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009). For example, Atkins predicted that by 2011/12, arisings in Walsall would have increased to 153,153 tonnes but actual arisings in 2011/12 were only 119,708 tonnes.

Figure 2



Sources: Waste Arisings from Defra Local Authority Collected Waste Statistics 2002/03 - 2011/12, projections from Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins (Atkins Municipal Waste Projections).

Figure 3



Sources: Waste arisings from Environment Agency Hazardous Waste Interrogator 2006 – 2011, projections from Appendix E, Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities.

The BCCS waste projections assume that the number of households will grow in line with the BCCS housing requirements over the plan period, and that the amount of waste generated per household will have grown by 1% per annum up to 2010/11, with no growth thereafter. While the level of housing development has been consistent with the BCCS requirements, both in Walsall and in the Black Country as a whole, the amount of LACW arising has still fallen. This decline in LACW arisings reflects national trends since 2007/08, as indicated in the Defra Statistical Release for 2011/12, and related national and regional data tables available on the Defra website. The recession is likely to have been an important factor in the general reduction in LACW arisings.

Hazardous waste is a sub-set of the three main waste streams (LACW, C&I waste and CD&EW), because a fraction of each of those streams is classified as hazardous waste. The main source of data on annual arisings of hazardous waste is the Environment Agency's Hazardous Waste Interrogator which reports on arisings by calendar year (January – December) rather than monitoring year (April - March). This should be borne in mind when comparing the actual arisings data with the BCCS waste projections.

Figure 3 indicates there was an overall increase in hazardous waste arisings in Walsall between 2006 and 2011, and since 2008, arisings have been above the levels predicted to arise in the borough in the Black Country Waste Planning Study. Hazardous waste arisings in the Black Country as a whole have generally been lower than was predicted, although there has been some fluctuation, and it has not been a continuous downward trend - for example, arisings rose between 2010 and 2011 (see Table 66 of the main report and **Waste Data Table 14**).

The reasons for the increase in hazardous waste arisings in Walsall are unclear, but a brief review of the waste deposits recorded in 2010 and 2011 suggests it may be due to an increase in hazardous waste residues from treatment, following a recent expansion in treatment and transfer capacity. At a national level, the amount of hazardous waste arising in 2011 also increased compared to previous years - total hazardous waste arisings in England were around 3.902 million tonnes in 2011 compared to 3.356 million tonnes in 2010. This increase is neither noted nor explained in the Environment Agency's "Waste Management 2011 – Key Facts" information sheet. It is too early to tell whether this recent increase in hazardous waste arisings nationally is an anomaly, or the beginning of a new trend.

It is more difficult to monitor trends in C&IW and CD&EW arisings as there is no data available at local authority level, and such data is not likely to become available in the future. However, these are the two largest waste streams, estimated to represent more than 88% of total waste arisings in England in 2008.⁴⁰

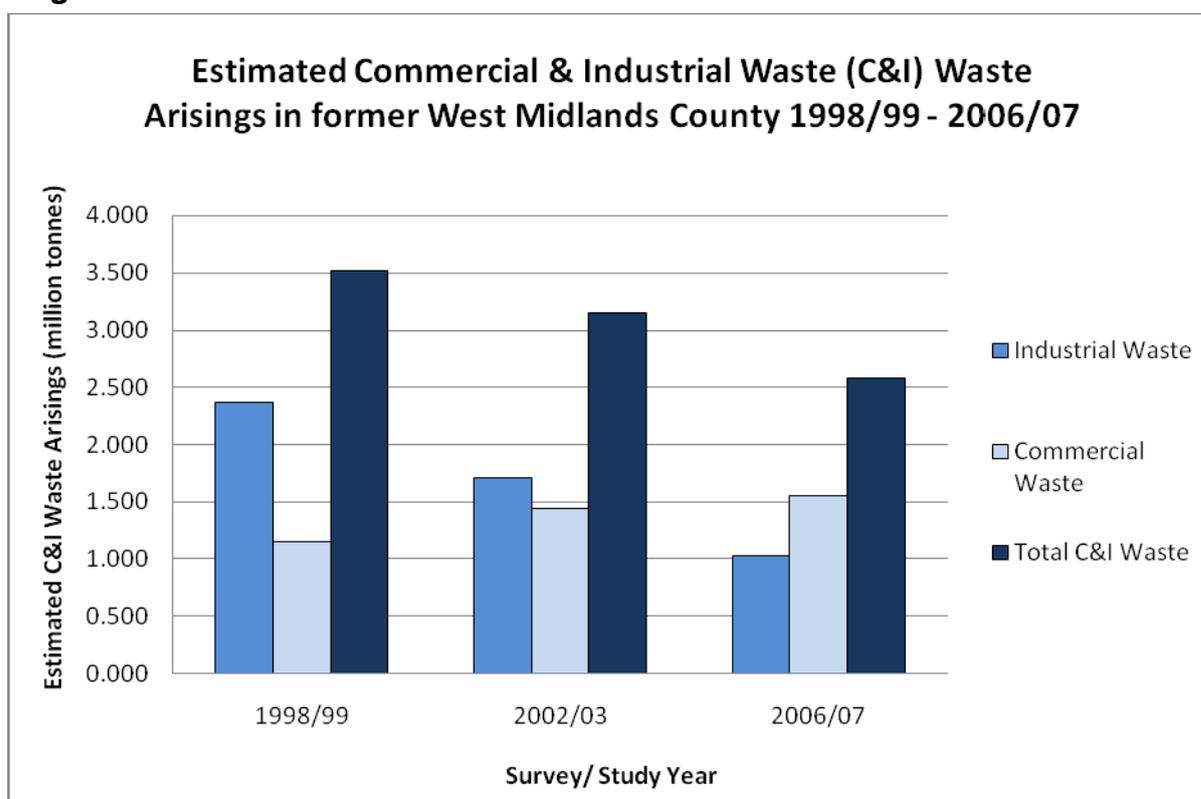
The BCCS predicts that in Walsall, C&IW arisings will increase over the plan period from 381,000 tonnes in 2006/07 to 570,000 tonnes in 2025/26. In the absence of any

⁴⁰ It is estimated that in 2008, only around 11% of waste arising in England was household waste, which represents around 90% of all LACW. See Section B, Waste Data Overview (2011), Defra: <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20130123162956/http://www.defra.gov.uk/statistics/files/20110617-waste-data-overview.pdf>.

data on actual local arisings, the best evidence available to monitor performance against the projections is provided by national surveys that provide some sub-national estimates. **Waste Data Table 5** shows the trends from these sources. A further source is a study carried out by ADAS for the former East of England Regional Assembly, which provides estimates of C&IW arisings in 2006/07. These sources suggest that C&IW arisings have fallen significantly since 1998/99, both nationally and in the former West Midlands region.⁴¹

Estimates of arisings in the former West Midlands County, which includes the Black Country,⁴² are also available for 1998/99, 2002/03 and 2006/07 and are illustrated in **Figure 4** below. The data underlying the figure can be found in **Waste Data Table 15**.

Figure 4



Sources: Strategic Waste Management Assessment (SWMA) 1998/99 (West Midlands Report, Tables 2.2 - 2.5), Commercial & Industrial Land Survey 2002/03 Data Tables for West Midlands Region, Unpublished WMRTAB C&I Arisings Estimates for former West Midlands County Authorities 2006/07, worked out using former West Midlands regional data and methodology in Study into Commercial & Industrial Waste Arisings (April 2009), ADAS for East of England Regional Assembly.

Figure 4 indicates a significant decline in the total amount of C&IW generated in the former West Midlands County between 1998/99 and 2006/07. This was a result of a significant decline in industrial waste arisings, because the amount of commercial

⁴¹ Estimated C&I arisings in the former West Midlands region were around 7.6 million tonnes in 1998/99, but had fallen to around 5.2 million tonnes in 2009 according to the latest national survey. For 2009 data see: Commercial and Industrial Waste Survey 2009 Final Report (2011), Jacobs for Defra: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/commercial-and-industrial-waste-generation-and-management>

⁴² The former West Midlands County comprises the seven metropolitan authorities of Birmingham, Coventry, Dudley, Sandwell, Solihull, Walsall and Wolverhampton.

waste appears to have increased. While the 2009 national C&I waste survey indicates a decrease in commercial waste arisings since 2006/07 at both a national and former regional level, we do not know whether this was the case in the former West Midlands County. It is also unclear how much this pattern of change has resulted from industrial and commercial businesses putting into place more effective waste prevention measures, and how much has been due to a general decrease in business activity because of the recession.

At a local level, **Waste Data Table 16** shows that the ADAS-based estimates of C&IW arisings in the Black Country in 2006/07 differ significantly from the “baseline” estimates for the same year by Atkins in the Black Country Waste Planning Study. Atkins estimated that in 2006/07, C&IW arisings in the Black Country were around 1,632,000 tonnes, and arisings in Walsall were around 381,000 tonnes. However, the ADAS-based estimates suggest arisings in 2006/07 could have been much lower than this: around 1,170,000 tonnes in the Black Country and around 287,000 tonnes in Walsall.

Another possible source of information on C&IW arisings is the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator, which records inputs of waste by tonnage per annum (calendar year) falling within the “Household, Industrial and Commercial Waste” Basic Waste Category. **Waste Data Table 17** shows that annual inputs (by tonnage) of this type of waste (which also includes LACW) into permitted waste management facilities in the Black Country increased overall between 2007 and 2011. However, a high proportion of this waste probably arose elsewhere, so it is not necessarily an indication of an increase of C&IW arisings in the Black Country.

Overall, the evidence available suggests there has probably been a decline in the total amount of C&IW generated in Walsall and the rest of the Black Country since 1998/99. However, the proportion of industrial waste compared to commercial waste is likely to be higher than the national and regional average, because the area still retains a significant manufacturing base.

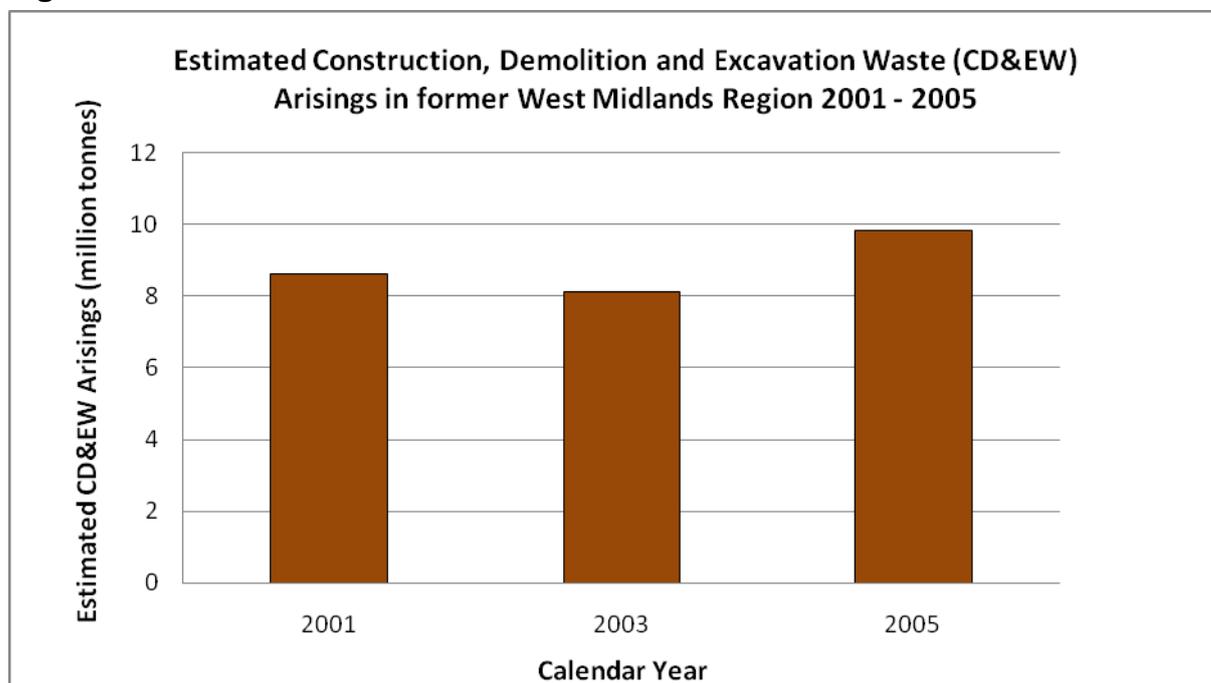
The Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009) does not expect CD&EW arisings in the Black Country to change over the plan period. We have no recent data available on CD&EW arisings to compare with the projections, even for the former West Midlands region. **Figure 5** below shows trends in estimated arisings in the former region between 2001 and 2005, the latest years for which estimates are available. The underlying data is provided in **Waste Data Table 18**. This suggests that CD&EW arisings in the former region have been increasing.

However, national surveys carried out in 2001, 2003, 2005 and 2008 suggest that CD&EW arisings in England have decreased, albeit not significantly (around 88.9 million tonnes in 2001 compared to around 83.2 million tonnes in 2009 – see **Waste Data Table 18** for details). The latest estimates of arisings by Defra for the period 2008 – 2010 suggest there has been a more significant fall in arisings from around 94.5 million tonnes in 2008 to around 77.4 million tonnes in 2010.⁴³ However, as these

⁴³ See Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste Generation Estimates: England 2008 to 2010 (2012), Defra: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/construction-and-demolition-waste>

estimates were generated using a new methodology, and using different data sources, they cannot be compared directly with the estimates generated by the 2001 – 2008 surveys.

Figure 5



Sources: 2001: Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction and Demolition Waste in England and Wales 2001 (2002), Symonds / WRc for ODPM, Table 1, 2003: Survey of Arisings and Use of Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste as Aggregate in England in 2003 (2004), Capita Symonds / WRc for ODPM, Table A8.1, 2005: Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England, 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (2007), Capita Symonds / WRc for CLG, Table A10.4.

The only other potential indicator of CD&EW arisings in the Black Country is deposits of waste falling within the “Inert C&D” Basic Waste Category into permitted sites in the Black Country, recorded in the Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator. As noted above, waste deposited at sites in the Black Country has not necessarily arisen within the area, but as Inert C&D waste is bulky and expensive to transport, it is unlikely to have travelled very far from where it was generated. **Waste Data Table 19** provides details of inputs of this type of waste into permitted facilities in the Black Country between 2007 and 2011. This shows significant fluctuation in the amounts of Inert C&D deposited in different authority areas, but the overall trend is a decrease from 2007 to 2010, followed by an increase between 2010 and 2011.

Comparison of the data sets available suggests that CD&EW arisings in the Black Country are likely to be in line with the BCCS projections, i.e. the amount of CD&EW generated in the Black Country is probably not changing much overall. However, the Inert C&D waste input data suggests there may be greater fluctuation in the amount of waste generated, which may reflect local development activity. For example, the years when inputs have increased appear to follow periods of intensive demolition and construction activity, and the years when inputs have decreased appear to follow years with lower levels of demolition and construction activity. See Appendix H for a more detailed discussion of these trends.

Policy WM2: Protecting and Enhancing Existing Waste Management Capacity

BCCS Policy WM2 includes criteria for assessing proposals affecting existing waste management sites. A high proportion of the Black Country's waste management capacity is provided by a limited number of "strategic sites." These are identified by symbols on the BCCS Waste Key Diagram and are listed in Tables WM2a – WM2d of BCCS Appendix 6. The boundaries of the sites in Walsall are to be defined through the Walsall Site Allocations Document (SAD), which is currently in preparation.

It was estimated that in 2009, "strategic sites" accounted for around 80 - 85% of the Black Country's total commercial re-use/ recycling/ recovery capacity and around 75% of total commercial transfer capacity (based on inputs during the 2007 calendar year).⁴⁴ The loss or closure of a "strategic site" could therefore have a significant impact on the Black Country's overall waste management capacity. Changes to "strategic sites" are therefore being monitored, to see how they are affecting overall waste management capacity.

Changes to "Strategic Sites" 2009/10 – 2011/12

Changes to "strategic sites" can be identified through various sources. The main source of information is monitoring of development through planning permissions. However, not all changes require planning permission, so the Council is also making use of the following sources to track changes to the number, type and capacity of sites:

- Waste throughput (input) data from Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator;
- Reports in the local press;
- News stories posted on operators' websites; and
- Weekly "Let's Recycle" electronic newsletter.

At the BCCS "baseline date" (end of March 2009), there were 58 "strategic sites" in the Black Country, of which 16 were located in Walsall (see **Waste Data Table 20**). **Waste Data Table 21** provides an update of the situation at the end of March 2012. As a result of new developments during the last three monitoring years, the number of "strategic sites" in the Black Country has increased to 61, and the number of sites in Walsall has increased to 18. At the end of March 2012, the "strategic sites" in Walsall included:

- 3 facilities for managing LACW;
- 7 general or specialised commercial waste management facilities;
- 2 CD&EW recycling facilities;
- 3 hazardous waste treatment and transfer facilities;

⁴⁴ See Justification to BCCS Policy WM2 and Appendix 5, Black Country Core Strategy Waste Background Paper 2 (February 2010), Black Country Authorities:
<http://blackcountrycorestrategy.dudley.gov.uk/evidencesa/>

- 2 landfill sites; and
- 2 vacant sites.⁴⁵

Schedule 5 below summarises changes to sites in Walsall during the last three monitoring years (2009/10 – 2011/12), including net changes to capacity, and full details of changes to all Black Country sites can be found in **Waste Data Table 22**. Four new “strategic sites” were developed or identified in the Black Country during 2009/10 – 2011/12, including three in Walsall – these are listed in **Schedule 6** below (**Waste Data Table 23** provides details of the other new site in Dudley). The Facility Types identified in the Waste Data Tables and Schedules reflect those identified in the Infrastructure, published in 2010, and the CLG guidance on compliance with the Waste Framework Directive, issued in December 2012.

Changes to Capacity at “Strategic Sites”

Table 67 of the main AMR summarises net changes in capacity at “strategic” sites since the BCCS “baseline date,” as indicated in the Waste Data Tables and Schedules (see also **Waste Data Table 24**). This shows that while there have been losses due to closure and contraction of some sites these have been offset by the gains in capacity through the development or identification of new “strategic sites,” and through the expansion of some facilities.

Another way to measure changes in capacity is through annual inputs of waste in tonnes at all “strategic sites,” as recorded in the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator and Operational Incinerators schedules. **Waste Data Table 25 compares inputs of waste** (by tonnage) into permitted “strategic sites” in the Black Country between 2007 and 2011, compared to total inputs of waste into all permitted sites. While the Interrogator does not record inputs at “strategic sites” that the Agency does not regulate, nearly all of the “strategic sites” in the Black Country are permitted, so it does give a general indication of annual change.

The data shows that inputs into “strategic sites” in 2011 were higher than in 2007, but there was considerable fluctuation in the intervening years. The proportion of inputs into permitted “strategic sites” has remained very high since 2007, and has been consistently more than 70% of total inputs into permitted sites. This supports the general conclusion that despite some site closures and fluctuations in the tonnage of waste managed annually, there has been a modest increase in annual throughput capacity at “strategic sites” since the BCCS baseline date.

⁴⁵ Sum total of sites within each broad category is 19 because one site (Branton Hill Quarry) contains both a CD&EW recycling facility and an inert landfill facility.

Schedule 5: Summary of Changes to Existing BCCS Strategic Sites in Walsall 2009/10 – 2011/12

BCCS Strategic Site Reference	Authority	BCCS Growth Network Location	Site Name/ Location	Operator	Facility Type	Net Change in Capacity 2009/10 - 2011/12	2012 Update/ Summary of Changes
WSWa1	Walsall	Aldridge freestanding employment area	Former Bace Groundworks Site, Coppice Lane, Aldridge	N/A	Vacant Site	- 74,950 TPA (Inert C&D Waste Recycling)	Former CD&EW recycling facility, closed towards the end of 2011. No new planning applications submitted. Site vacant and being marketed @ 31.03.12.
WSWa2	Walsall	Outside Growth Network	Branton Hill Quarry, 30a Branton Hill Lane, Aldridge	Bliss Sand & Gravel Company Ltd	Landfill (Inert) and Inert C&D Recycling	Estimated depletion rate of landfill site factored into landfill capacity requirement	Current application 11/0943/FL for re-aligned new quarry access road on different alignment to that approved under 06/0169/OL/E4, and for relocation of the recycling area, which is currently operating under CLEUD approved in 2000 (BC61721P).
WSWa3	Walsall	RC5	Credential, Western Way, Moxley	Credential Environmental Ltd	Commercial (Tyres - treatment and transfer)	No change	No change reported.
WSWa4	Walsall	RC6	Crescent Works, Willenhall Lane, Darlaston	G & P Batteries	Hazardous Treatment (batteries)	No change	Storage and processing unit damaged in a fire in 2008, facility continued to operate temporarily from adjacent units. Permission for rebuilding granted in October 2009 (09/0800/FL) and now completed.
WSWa5	Walsall	RC6	EMR Darlaston,* Bentley Road South, Darlaston	European Metal Recycling (EMR) Ltd	Commercial (MRS, ELV, WEEE - fridge recycling)	No change	No change reported.
WSWa6	Walsall	Aldridge freestanding employment area	Empire Treatment Works, Stubbers Green Road, Aldridge	(Veolia Environmental Services	Hazardous (Treatment and Transfer - oils, solvents, incinerator fly ash)	+ 40,000 TPA (Hazardous Transfer)	New transfer facility developed under permission 08/1459/FL granted in June 2009. This has increased transfer capacity and has consolidated transfer operations permitted previously under permission BA08622P.
WSWa7	Walsall	RC5	Former Metal & Waste Recycling Site, Unit 2, Bull Lane, Moxley	No operator	Vacant Site	- 64,200 (Commercial Transfer with Recovery)	Facility closed in 2011. Capacity loss based on information provided with original application for facility (06/1305/WA/W4). Application for change of use to general industrial/ storage (Use Classes B2/ B8) received 2011/12 (12/0142/FL). Premises vacant and lease being marketed @ 31.03.12.
WSWa8	Walsall	RC7	Fryers Road Transfer Station and HWRC	Gurney May/ Walsall Council	LACW (Transfer Station and HWRC)	No change	No change reported.

BCCS Strategic Site Reference	Authority	BCCS Growth Network Location	Site Name/ Location	Operator	Facility Type	Net Change in Capacity 2009/10 - 2011/12 (TPA)	2012 Update/ Summary of Changes
WSWa9	Walsall	Aldridge freestanding employment area	Aldridge MRF, Westgate, Aldridge	Biffa Waste Services	Commercial (Recycling - co-mingled dry recyclable household wastes)	No change	Acquired by Biffa in 2010 (in takeover of Greenstar, who were the original operator).
WSWa10	Walsall	Outside Growth Network	Highfields South Quarry/ Landfill, Walsall Road, Shelfield	Cory Environmental	Landfill (Non-Hazardous)	Estimated depletion rate factored into landfill capacity requirement	Landfilling commenced in 2008, site operated concurrently with Vigo/Utopia until that site closed in 2010 (see below). Tank and pipework installed in 2010 (08/0322/WA), allowing leachate from the site to be treated at existing treatment plant at Vigo/Utopia. Permission granted in 2011 for clay extraction of clay to continue to 30.10.13 (11/0953/FL). Landfill gas generation plant approved in 2010 (09/0798/DOC), revisions to plant (scaled down) submitted 2012/13 (12/0926/FL).
WSWa11	Walsall	RC6	Veolia Recycling, Hollands Industrial Park, Bentley Road South, Darlaston	Veolia Environmental Services	Commercial (Recycling - paper)	No change	Formerly Hollands Recycling, acquired by Veolia. Wood reclamation operation which used to be part of the facility has closed but paper recycling plant still in operation.
WSWa12	Walsall	Aldridge freestanding employment area	Interserve, Brickyard Road, Aldridge	Interserve Project Services Ltd	Commercial (Transfer)	New C&I and CD&EW capacity (total of 75,000 TPA) under construction on a different site	New indoor recycling facility approved in 2010 and 2011 (09/1823/FL and 11/0493/FL), completed but not fully operational @ 31.03.12 - this has replaced previous transfer facility on a different site. New site is nearby, adjacent to former Bace Groundworks site (WSWa2). Press release suggests capacity may be higher than stated in planning application (around 200,000 - 250,000 TPA).
WSWa13	Walsall	RC7	Jute Works, Bridgeman Street, Pleck	Metal & Waste Recycling Ltd	Commercial (MRS)	No change	No change reported.
WSWa14	Walsall	Aldridge freestanding employment area	Merchants Way HWRC, Aldridge	Gurney May/ Walsall Council	LACW (HWRC)	No change	No change reported.
WSWa15	Walsall	Outside Growth Network	Vigo/Utopia Landfill Site, Coppice Lane, Walsall Wood	Cory Environmental	N/A - Closed	Closed – no void space remaining	Closed in August 2010, restoration phase completed by the end of 2011, final landscaping and aftercare nearing completion @ 31.03.12. Life of site had been extended by variation of conditions attached to original permission BC39489P (10/0165/FL), which allowed infilling with approved waste to continue until 30.09.10 and extended time allowed for restoration to 31.12.11.
WSWa16	Walsall	RC6	Willenhall Skips, Sharesacre Street, Willenhall	Willenhall Skips	Commercial (Transfer)	No change	No change reported.

Source: Walsall Council Strategic Sites monitoring.

Schedule 6: New Strategic Sites Developed/ Identified in Walsall 2009/10 – 2011/12

Authority	BCCS Growth Network Location	Site Name	Operator	Facility Type	Net Change in Capacity 2009/10 - 2011/12 (TPA)	Description of Site
Walsall	RC7	Bescot Triangle Site, off Bescot Crescent, Bescot	DSM Demolition	CD&EW (Inert C&D Waste recycling)	+56,000 (CD&EW Recycling)	CD&EW recycling facility omitted from BCCS in error. Site has valid planning permission for CD&EW recycling granted in 1992 (BC34476P), and is still in use but does not always operate continuously. Annual throughput capacity is rough estimate based on information provided with the application, concerning hours and days of operation, frequency of freight trips and capacity of vehicles.
Walsall	RC15	Envirosol, Collier Close, Coppice Side Industrial Estate, Brownhills	Envirosol (Environmental Resource Group)	Hazardous Treatment & Transfer	+50,000 (Hazardous Treatment and Transfer)	New hazardous waste transfer and treatment facility developed in two phases between 2008/09 and 2011/12. First phase involved hazardous waste transfer facility with limited treatment (07/0136/WA/E9), followed by expansion into adjacent former Green Biodiesel unit (10/0672/WA), to include wider range of treatments. Most of the throughput is oily rags, plus around 10% liquid wastes.
Walsall	RC15	Walsall Council Environmental Depot, 300 Pelsall Road, Brownhills	Walsall Council	LACW (depot)	N/A	New Walsall Council environmental depot completed 2011/12, in accordance with planning permission 10/0367/FL. Implementation of Walsall Council Depot proposal identified in BCCS Table 17 (Policy WM3). Extension to depot was approved in 2011/12 and was underway @ 31.03.12 (11/1412/FL). Has replaced former North Walsall Depot at Norfolk Place which now has permission for housing.

Source: Walsall Council Strategic Sites monitoring.

Impact of New Development on Existing Waste Infrastructure

Monitoring shows that planning applications affecting existing waste management sites – whether “strategic sites” or not – are generally compliant with BCCS Policy WM2. **Waste Data Table 26** summarises how many applications affecting existing waste management sites have been approved during the 2009/10 – 2011/12 monitoring years, how many were at “strategic sites,” and the extent to which the proposals complied with the policy, or in the case of applications prior to February 2011, are likely to have been compliant.

No applications were approved for development at existing waste management sites contrary to Policy WM2 during the last three monitoring years. Half of the applications received in the Black Country related to development at “strategic sites,” reflecting their importance and potential for expansion and improvement. Two applications for non-waste development at existing waste sites in Walsall were approved, both relating to housing development at the former North Walsall Depot. They were considered compliant with Policy WM2 and other local policy, as the depot has relocated to another site in accordance with a proposal in BCCS Policy WM3, and the former depot site is also allocated for housing development in the Walsall UDP. The housing scheme will therefore not result in any loss of waste management capacity or key waste management infrastructure.

The Black Country Local Validation Checklist (September 2012) includes a requirement for applications affecting “strategic sites” to include appropriate supporting information (Item V33 on the Checklist). This should improve the quality of the information available in future monitoring years, ensuring that proposals affecting the Black Country’s waste management infrastructure take account of their impact on overall waste management capacity.

Policy WM3: Strategic Waste Management Proposals

Delivery of BCCS Strategic Waste Management Proposals

Table 69 of the main AMR summarises progress on delivery of the waste infrastructure projects identified in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 17, and on the Waste Key Diagram. These proposals are expected to deliver a significant proportion of the requirements identified in Table 16 of BCCS Policy WM1, so it is important to monitor progress on implementation of these proposals.

Schedule 7 below summarises progress on delivering the proposals identified in BCCS Table 17 in Walsall, and any significant changes that had occurred up to the end of March 2012. An update of all sites in the Black Country can be found in **Waste Data Table 27**. Two of the proposals - the new LACW depots in Dudley and Walsall – have already been delivered. Both were completed in 2011/12, and the bulking and sorting capacity of the facility in Dudley is greater than was envisaged when the BCCS was prepared. The new Environmental Depot in Walsall comprises offices and storage for waste management and street cleansing vehicles, as well as a transport depot. The

depot is being expanded, and an extension was under construction at the end of March 2012.

Significant progress has also been made on delivery of Proposal WP5 in Sandwell (Pikehelve Eco-Park), but while the overall capacity has not changed, the nature of the scheme has. The final scheme, the Eagle Recovery and Transfer Hub (ERTH), received planning permission in 2011 and was under construction at the end of March 2012. The project is being developed by Serco Ltd under contract with Sandwell MBC and comprises a transfer, sorting and bulking facility with associated offices. It does not include any infrastructure for re-use, recycling or recovery of waste as was originally envisaged.

Little progress has been made on delivery of the other proposals in BCCS Table 17, although the status of some of the sites has been confirmed through allocation in Local Plans or through planning permissions. The two sites in Sandwell (WP2 and WP5) have been allocated in the emerging Sandwell Site Allocations DPD, which is expected to be adopted in 2013 having been confirmed as “sound” following the Public Examination in 2012. Planning permission has been granted for a MRF and CHP plant at the Trident Alloys Site in Walsall (Proposal WP3).

Landfilling at Aldridge Quarry in Walsall (WP1) had still not commenced at the end of March 2012. The future of Oak Farm Clay Pit in Dudley (WP4) is uncertain as it has been “mothballed” because the brickworks it used to supply has closed, and as no mineral extraction is taking place, it is unclear when this site may come forward for final restoration. There is also possible uncertainty about the method of restoration of Sandown Quarry (WP6), as the conditions potentially allow alternatives to landfilling with waste.

With the possible exception of two of the landfill proposals, there is no evidence that the outstanding proposals in Table 17 cannot be delivered within the plan period. Progress on delivery will therefore be kept under review.

Residual Waste Management Capacity Requirements

The residual requirements are the requirements that remain, once the capacity likely to be delivered through the projects identified in BCCS Table 17 is subtracted from the overall requirements identified in BCCS Table 16. The residual requirements identified at the BCCS “baseline date” (end of March 2009) are summarised in BCCS Table 18, and have been apportioned to individual authorities where possible (see **Waste Data Table 28**). However, residual requirements are expected to change over time, as new capacity comes forward on sites not identified in Table 17, or capacity is lost through closure of existing facilities. It is therefore necessary to keep them under review.

Schedule 7: BCCS Proposed Locations for New Strategic Waste Management Infrastructure in Walsall – Progress on Delivery @ 31.03.12

BCCS Site Reference	Site/ Location	Authority	Facility Type	Estimated Annual Throughput Capacity (TPA)	Timescale for Delivery	Update/ Progress on Delivery @ 31.03.12
WP1	Aldridge Quarry, Birch Lane, Aldridge	Walsall	Landfill (Inert)	Total void space: around 500,000 cubic metres/ 765,000 tonnes	By 2026	Details of restoration scheme in accordance with permission BC61247P approved by Council in 2003. Sand and gravel extraction ceased in 2008, restoration scheme still not started.
WP3	Former Trident Alloys Site, Fryers Road, Bloxwich	Walsall	Commercial (Resource Recovery Park - Re-Use/ Recycling (MRF) and Energy Recovery (CHP))	240,000	2010/11 - 2011/12	Permission granted for units to comprise MRF (07/0449/OL/W7, 07/1691/RM/W7 and 08/1815/RM) and for CHP plant (08/1459/FL). Permissions granted to extend life of permissions until 2014 (10/1632/TE and 11/1336/TE), still not implemented.
WP6	Sandown Quarry, Stubbers Green Road, Aldridge	Walsall	Landfill (Non-Hazardous)	Total void space: around 3,000,000 cubic metres/ similar tonnage capacity	Post 2012/13	Permission granted for extraction of clay from "The Causeway" within the quarry (09/1686/FL and 09/1730/MI), which is now underway - this has increased the amount of permitted reserve within the quarry and has extended its life. Latest working plan suggests that restoration is unlikely to commence until towards the end of the plan period. Schedule of conditions relating to Sandown Quarry (BC51997P) may allow for alternative restoration methods so it is possible that it may not come forward as a landfill.
N/A	Walsall Borough	Walsall	LACW (Replacement Environmental Depot)	N/A	2015/16	Implemented. Permission for new depot granted at former Wagon Automotive site in Brownhills (10/0367/FL), new Walsall Council Environmental Depot implemented in May 2011. Approval granted for an extension to the depot in 2011/12 (11/1412/FL) and this was under construction in March 2012. The former North Walsall Depot site is now vacant and has planning permission for housing development.
N/A	Walsall Borough - Darlaston/ Willenhall	Walsall	LACW (Additional HWRC)	10 - 15,000	To be confirmed	No progress.

Source: Walsall Council waste management development monitoring

Table 70 of the main report summarises the remaining residual requirements at the end of March 2012, taking into account net change in existing capacity and net change in the capacity expected to be provided through sites in BCCS Table 17 (see also **Waste Data Table 34**).

The Black Country's residual waste capacity requirements are expected to be met through a combination of the following:

- Requirements for new LACW infrastructure identified in individual authorities' local waste management strategies, excluding proposals in BCCS Table 17;
- New sites allocated for waste management infrastructure in individual authorities' Local Plans, excluding proposals in BCCS Table 17; and
- Implementation of planning permissions for new waste management infrastructure, excluding proposals in BCCS Table 17.

Waste Data Tables 29 – 33 summarise the progress made on delivery of the BCCS residual requirements for LACW Diversion, C&IW Diversion, CD&EW Recycling, Hazardous Waste Treatment and Commercial Waste Transfer capacity since the "baseline date" (end of March 2009). To date, no new opportunities have been identified in emerging waste management strategies or Local Plans, and all new capacity contributing towards the BCCS residual requirements has come forward through planning applications.

Waste Data Table 29 shows that as a result of changes to the Pikehelve Eco-Park scheme in Sandwell noted above, the residual requirement for LACW Diversion (Re-Use, Recycling and Recovery) capacity has increased. Therefore, the capacity that would have been provided had it been implemented in accordance with the assumptions in BCCS Table 17 is recorded as "capacity lost." However, in reality there is no residual requirement for Recovery, as the W2R energy recovery project at Four Ashes in South Staffordshire (currently under construction) is sufficient on its own to fill the 95,000 TPA gap identified in BCCS Table 16 – this is therefore recorded in the table as "capacity gained."

Waste Data Table 30 provides an update of the residual requirement for C&IW Diversion Capacity (Re-Use, Recycling and Recovery, excluding metal recycling) at the end of March 2012. There has been a slight increase in the BCCS residual requirements for Commercial Waste Diversion due to the closure of one facility, which has only been partly offset by new capacity coming forward.

If future monitoring confirms that the residual requirements for LACW identified in Table 18 are unlikely to be met because no new LACW infrastructure is planned, the Black Country Authorities will need to consider whether any action should be taken in response. One possible option would be to add the residual LACW re-use and recycling requirements (totalling 208,000 TPA) to the residual requirements for C&IW Diversion Capacity, given that these requirements are expected to be met through commercial operations.

Waste Data Table 31 shows what the combined requirements for each authority would be if this was done. **The implications for Walsall would be that the Site Allocations Document (SAD) would need to identify sites or areas in the borough capable of accommodating an additional 195,000 TPA of commercial capacity for re-use, recycling and recovery of waste, in addition to the estimated 240,000 TPA expected to be provided by the Trident Alloys site identified in BCCS Table 17.**

Waste Data Table 32 indicates there has been no overall net change to residual requirements for CD&EW recycling and contaminated soil treatment. While one CD&EW recycling site has closed and another has contracted, this has been offset by identification of a site in Walsall that was missed from the BCCS in error, and by the development of the new Interserve MRF in Aldridge, which will be managing CD&EW as well as C&I waste. No new proposals have come forward for treating contaminated soils.

Waste Data Table 33 shows that as a result of new developments and expansion of an existing site, the Black Country's residual requirement for commercial waste transfer capacity has reduced by at least half since the BCCS baseline date, and probably more, as the capacity of the SCA Recycling facility in Sandwell is not known.

To conclude, progress has already been made on addressing the residual requirements identified in the BCCS, and in general, capacity lost to closure of facilities has been balanced by new capacity coming forward, although there is uncertainty whether the residual requirements for LACW will be met. However, monitoring suggests that sufficient capacity is likely to come forward over the plan period to meet the requirement. **On the basis of the evidence available at present, the remaining capacity gaps – with the possible exception of LACW requirements - are likely to be met through new capacity coming forward during the remainder of the plan period.**

Policy WM4: Locational Considerations for New Waste Management Facilities

BCCS Policy WM4 includes general guidance on suitable locations for different types of waste management facility, depending on the type of operation and whether an enclosed site or open site is required. It is anticipated that most enclosed facilities can locate within existing employment areas that are to be retained in employment use throughout the plan period. Development of facilities in employment areas where the BCCS or other Local Plan policy proposes change of use to housing is proposed is discouraged.

In addition to this, the policy includes criteria for assessing the suitability of waste management development proposals. They cover issues such as the contribution the proposal would make towards meeting local and national waste management requirements, economic benefits and job creation, compatibility with surrounding land uses, and potential risks to amenity, health and the environment.

Table 71 of the main report indicates that nearly all of the applications for waste management development approved during the three monitoring years 2009/10 – 2011/12 were compliant with BCCS Policy WM4, or in the case of applications determined prior to February 2011, are considered likely to have been compliant. The underlying data can be found in **Waste Data Tables 34 and 35**.

The following proposals were not strictly compliant with the guidance in the BCCS policy, but were approved for other reasons:

- **Unit 1B, Gatehouse Trading Estate, Brownhills (Walsall)** – application for change of use of existing industrial unit to asbestos waste transfer station, determined before the BCCS was adopted. The proposal was justified on the grounds that it would be enclosed within an existing building, all waste being transferred would be in sealed bags, and effective environmental controls (i.e. waste permit) would be in place.
- **North Walsall Cutting, Reedswood (Walsall)** – two applications relating to infilling of former railway cutting, the first of which was determined before the BCCS was adopted. The BCCS identifies open land as being most suitable for landfilling operations whereas this site is within the urban area. The proposal was justified on the grounds that it is necessary to provide a level platform for a proposed light rail route, and to improve local amenity and discourage anti-social behaviour.
- **Clearance Bed Warehouse, Oxford Street, Bilston (Wolverhampton)** - retrospective application for ELV facility in a Potential High Quality Employment area. The BCCS indicates that this type of facility should only be located on Local Quality Employment land. The proposal was justified on the grounds that the facility is enclosed within a building on a relatively small, self-contained site, and the development will not prejudice higher quality development elsewhere in the area. Three jobs would also be retained.

In addition, more than 80% of approved schemes were on sites within the BCCS “growth network.” The only exceptions were proposals at “freestanding” employment sites and areas, such as Aldridge in Walsall, and proposals that would not normally be expected to be located in an urban area, such as proposals for landfilling and sewage treatment or for ancillary schemes at existing landfill sites and sewage treatment works. This indicates that waste management development is taking place in appropriate locations and that to date BCCS Policy WM4 has been applied effectively.

The Black Country Local Validation Checklist (September 2012) includes a requirement for waste management development applications to include appropriate supporting information demonstrating compliance with the policy (Item V34 on the Checklist). The objective is to improve the quality of the information available for monitoring purposes and to assist with the decision-making process. This should

ensure that new proposals demonstrate compliance with the BCCS locational requirements and address any potential harmful effects on amenity, health and the environment.

Policy WM5: Resource Management and New Development

This BCCS policy requires new developments of all types to manage the waste they generate more responsibly. This includes not only waste generated during demolition, excavation and construction, but also waste generated by the new development over its lifetime, once it has been implemented.

Compliance with BCCS Policy WM5 Information Requirements

As is noted in Table 72 of the main report, it is not possible to monitor progress against the indicator identified in the BCCS at the present time because most of the Black Country authorities do not have electronic planning application systems capable of capturing this information. The authorities will consider whether it is feasible to improve the capture of information on compliance with this policy in future monitoring reports.

Applicants should now be providing this information as a matter of course, because it has been made a validation requirement. The Black Country Local Validation Checklist (September 2012) requires all applications for “major” development to include a general Planning Statement, which should include amongst other things, information about waste management, demonstrating compliance with the policy (Item V18 on the Checklist).

Responsible Waste Management - Other Potential Indicators

Fly-tipping statistics can provide an alternative source of data, giving a general indication of whether waste arising in the Black Country is being managed responsibly. However, changes in the number of incidents cannot necessarily be attributed to planning policies alone, as local authorities have other powers to prevent or discourage fly-tipping.

Table 73 of the main report indicates trends in the number of fly-tipping incidents reported to the Black Country authorities annually since 2004/05 and full details can be found in **Waste Data Table 37**. The data shows that the number of incidents reported in the Black Country has reduced significantly since 2005/06, which is in line with national trends. Although incidents in 2004/05 appear to be substantially lower than in 2005/06 and 2006/07, this was the first year of reporting, and not all authorities returned a complete set of data for that year, so the total number of incidents may have been higher.

In the “baseline” year for the BCCS waste projections (2006/07), 17,565 fly-tipping incidents were reported by the Black Country Authorities, of which 1,499 were reported by Walsall Council. By 2011/12, the number of incidents reported annually had fallen to 7,355 in the Black Country, but the number of incidents reported by Walsall Council had risen to 1,995. While the total number of incidents reported in

Walsall annually is significantly lower than the number reported Sandwell and Wolverhampton (1,995 in 2011/12 compared to 745 in Dudley, 2,028 in Sandwell and 2,587 in Wolverhampton), it is the only authority in the Black Country where the number of incidents reported is rising. It is not clear how much this has to do with improved arrangements for reporting of waste crime incidents, which were put into place by Walsall Council in 2009.

For the last monitoring year (2011/12), the data published by Defra includes a detailed breakdown of incidents by waste stream at local authority level. Details of incidents reported to the Black Country Authorities during 2011/12, broken down by waste stream of origin, are summarised in **Waste Data Table 38**. This information is not available for previous years at local authority level, as the data sets for 2004/05 – 2010/11 only record the total number of incidents reported and actions taken by the authorities.

The data shows that the vast majority of incidents involved the fly-tipping of household waste – this accounted for nearly 70% of all incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities, and more than 60% of incidents reported by Walsall Council. The proportion of reported incidents involving fly-tipping of commercial waste is relatively low, only 5.8% in the Black Country and 4.9% in Walsall compared to 6.6% in England.

7.4% of incidents reported by the Black Country Authorities and 7.9% of incidents reported by Walsall Council involved fly-tipping of construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW). These are the only incidents that can be directly attributed to development activity. The proportion of such incidents reported in the Black Country was slightly higher than that nationally - 6% of incidents reported in England involved CD&EW.

If data continues to be reported and published in this format for future years, the authorities will be able to monitor changes in the proportion of incidents relating to each waste stream, as well as changes in the total number of incidents reported.

APPENDIX H - MINERALS

Towards the end of the 2010/11 monitoring year, all Walsall UDP mineral policies except for one (M7) were replaced by Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS) Spatial Objective 10 and Policies MIN1 – MIN5, when the BCCS was adopted in February 2011. This AMR is the first one to monitor mineral production and supply through the indicators identified in the BCCS. In this appendix we have also included a position statement on implementation of the remaining UDP Policy M7.

The BCCS identifies the broad extent of a mineral safeguarding area (MSA) covering much of Walsall Borough, and Areas of Search for sand and gravel and brick clay extraction. The detailed boundaries of the MSA and the Areas of Search will be defined in detail in the forthcoming Walsall Site Allocations DPD (SAD).

Policy MIN1: Managing and Safeguarding Mineral Resources

Mineral Safeguarding - Prior Extraction

The Black Country MSA covers most of the authorities' administrative area, including most of the "growth network" and other urban areas where most development is expected to take place up to 2026.⁴⁶ A significant amount of non-mineral development is therefore necessary within the MSA, and most of this will take place on previously-developed sites where the underlying mineral resources are already sterilised. The BCCS Minerals Key Diagram only shows the broad extent of the MSA. The boundaries of the MSA in Walsall are to be defined in the Site Allocations DPD (SAD) and Town Centre Area Action Plan (AAP).

In accordance with national policy guidance (NPPF, paragraph 142) BCCS Policy MIN1 encourages "prior extraction" of minerals on sites within the MSA, where practicable and environmentally feasible. Large-scale applications for non-mineral development within the MSA are required to include a "prior extraction" scheme, or justification for not including such a scheme, demonstrating that mineral resources have not been needlessly sterilised. This requirement applies to non-mineral development applications falling within the following thresholds:

- Applications on sites of 5ha and over in the urban areas;
- Applications on sites of 0.5ha and over in the Green Belt.

The baseline year for the evidence used to develop the BCCS policy was 2008/09. The evidence on "prior extraction" of minerals was summarised in Section 2 of the Minerals Background Paper 2 (February 2010). This showed that prior to March 2009 very few examples of "prior extraction" in the Black Country were documented.

The main examples identified were the Patent Shaft site in Sandwell and the Reedswood site in Walsall, where coal was extracted during the 1980s/ 1990s as part of a very large land remediation schemes. In addition to this, the Coal Authority

⁴⁶ The MSA is based on mapping carried out by RPS as part of the Black Country Minerals Planning Study (2008), which is available on the Black Country Core Strategy website (evidence page). This was itself based on the mineral resource map produced by the British Geological Survey (BGS) covering the West Midlands County area (including the Black Country) and Warwickshire. This is available on the "Minerals UK" website.

provided information on Incidental Coal Extraction Agreements during other operations between 1995 and 2008. This showed that only three such licences had been granted in the Black Country, one in Dudley, one in Sandwell and one in Wolverhampton. In only one case was any coal extraction declared, and this generated very little.

This evidence suggests that in the Black Country, the scope for “prior extraction” of coal is likely to be very limited, and is only likely to be feasible in projects involving extensive land remediation. This is the reason why the BCCS policy thresholds are set at a very high level. Although there are many smaller sites requiring remediation in the Black Country, in most cases ground works are designed primarily to address risks from instability and contamination, and on many sites there is a significant overburden of “made ground” overlying any mineral deposits. In practice, therefore, it will rarely be feasible to extract coal or other minerals as part of a remediation scheme.

The Black Country Authorities have begun to monitor the BCCS policy requirement by reviewing non-mineral proposals that have come forward within the MSA during the 2009/10 – 2011/12 monitoring years, which fall within the policy thresholds. We have reviewed the applications submitted during this period and have considered whether prior extraction is likely to have been feasible, in the light of the supporting information provided.⁴⁷ The results are presented in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Planning Applications for Non-Mineral Development within Black Country MSA within BCCS Policy MIN1 Thresholds 2009/10 - 2011/12

Authority	Applications Submitted	Permissions Granted	Permissions			Permissions Compliant with Policy MIN1
			Prior Extraction Schemes Proposed	Prior Extraction Not Feasible	Sterilisation of Minerals Justified	
Dudley	8	5	0	5	0	5
Sandwell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walsall	6	4	0	4	0	4
Wolverhampton	3	3	0	2	1	3
Black Country	17	12	0	11	1	12

Source: Black Country Authorities.

From February 2011, all applications falling within the policy threshold should have included a “prior extraction” scheme or evidence that prior extraction is not feasible. The latest proposals submitted in Dudley, Walsall and Wolverhampton during 2011/12 have all included some supporting information on this, but none of them have actually included a “prior extraction” scheme. Of the 12 applications approved since April 2009, 11 included information demonstrating or strongly suggesting that prior extraction would not be feasible, and one included information justifying sterilisation of mineral resources on other policy grounds. Therefore, 100% of the applications approved since March 2009 would have been compliant with the policy requirement.

⁴⁷ It should be noted that the BCCS policy was only in place from February 2011 and any applications determined prior to that would not have been required to comply. This applies to all the Walsall applications submitted during this period. Analysis of the evidence provided with these applications suggests that in most cases, “prior extraction” is unlikely to have been feasible, and therefore, that the proposals would have been considered compliant with the BCCS policy had it been in place.

To ensure that appropriate information is provided from now on, the Black Country Validation Checklist (September 2012) sets out the evidence required with an application falling within the policy threshold (Item V36 a) on the Checklist). The Coal Authority has also published good practice guidance on the preparation of a Prior Extraction Feasibility Report and a draft template for such a report (August 2012).

Since May 2012, the Coal Authority has also been publishing monthly schedules of “Prior Extraction Opportunities” – these are applications referred to the Coal Authority where they have recommended prior extraction. From 2012/13, it is proposed to monitor the number of schemes where the Coal Authority has recommended this, and this will be reported on in the 2013 AMR.

However, it should be borne in mind that the Coal Authority has been identifying “opportunities” on sites well below the thresholds set in the BCCS policy. While Policy MIN1 encourages “prior extraction” on any site where it is feasible, applicants for planning permission are not required to provide supporting information on this where the site is below the BCCS policy threshold.

Safeguarding of Mineral Infrastructure

The BCCS identifies 10 key existing/ potential mineral infrastructure sites in the Black Country, which were identified at March 2009. In accordance with national policy guidance (NPPF, paragraph 142), the BCCS policy seeks to safeguard these sites from development proposals that might compromise their continued operation. The location of these sites is shown on the Minerals Key Diagram and they are also listed in Table MIN1 of Appendix 7.

In recognition of the NPPF requirement, changes to these sites are being monitored, a **new indicator and target** (not referred to in the BCCS) have been identified:

Indicator	Target
LOI MIN1b - Safeguarding of key mineral infrastructure sites identified on the BCCS Minerals Key Diagram.	100% of sites identified on the Minerals Key Diagram/ in Table MIN1 of Appendix 7.

Table 2 below summarises the current status of the sites identified in the BCCS, and significant changes that have happened to the sites during the monitoring years 2009/10 – 2011/12. Two new sites that have come forward since the baseline date are also included, in italics: the Bescot Triangle Site in Walsall which was omitted from the BCCS in error, and the new Interserve recycling facility in Walsall which will be processing CD&EW as well as other wastes, and was completed in 2012 and became fully operational during the 2012/13 monitoring year.

Two of the aggregate recycling sites identified in the BCCS are closed - one (MI6) had already closed when the BCCS was submitted as is indicated in Table MIN1, and another (MI1) closed in 2011. Another site (MI3) has also contracted in size due to development of other uses on part of the site. However, both of the closed sites are still vacant and have valid planning permissions for aggregate recycling, so they are still potentially available to a new operator. The closures have also been offset by the identification of a site that was missed, and by the development of a new facility.

Table 2: BCCS Mineral Infrastructure Sites – Summary of Changes 2009/10 - 2011/12

Site Name/ Location	BCCS Reference	Authority	Operator	Type of Site	Status 31.03.12	Changes 2009/10 – 2011/12
Former Bace Groundworks, Coppice Lane, Aldridge	MI1	Walsall	No operator	Former aggregates recycling site	Closed	Developed 2008/09 (07/2477/FL/E6), but closed 2010/11, and site was being marketed @ 31.03.12. Site still has a valid permission for aggregates recycling.
Branton Hill Quarry, Branton Hill Lane, Aldridge	MI2	Walsall	Bliss Sand & Gravel Company Ltd	Operational aggregates recycling site	Operational	Associated with inert landfill site, operating under CLUED approved in 2000 (BC61721P). Application 2011/12 to relocate recycling area (11/0943/FL).
Dismantling & Engineering Services Ltd, Willenhall	MI3	W'ton	Dismantling & Engineering Services Ltd	Former aggregates recycling site	Contracted in Size	Permission granted to change parts of site to car wash facility and garages, which has now been implemented, but rest of site still appears to be in use.
Tansey Green, Kingswinford, Dudley*	MI4	Dudley	No operator	Potential rail freight site to serve brickworks	Potential Opportunity	No change - no planning applications submitted 2009/10 - 2011/12.
Ettingshall Asphalt Plant, Ettingshall, Wolverhampton	MI5	W'ton	Tarmac/Midland Quarry Products	Coating plant and aggregate recycling site	Operational	No changes reported.
Former Glenside Recycling Site, Vittoria Street, Smethwick	MI6	Sandwell	No operator	Recycling of waste into aggregate	Closed	Closed in 2009/10, recorded as closed/ vacant site in BCCS Table MIN1. No change since then, site still vacant.
Network Rail, Bescot Sidings, Sandy Lane, Wednesbury*	MI7	Sandwell	Network Rail/ DB Schenker	Storage/ processing/ transfer of aggregate	Operational	Still operating, no changes reported.
Tarmac Recycling, Bescot Sidings, Sandy Lane, Wednesbury*	MI8	Sandwell	Tarmac	Storage/ processing of aggregate	Operational	Still operating, no changes reported.
Walsall Cement Bulk, off Fairground Way, Walsall*	MI9	Walsall	Dalkia Ltd/ Tarmac Buxton Lime & Cement	Rail-linked bulk lime and cement handling and distribution facility	Operational	No change - bulk transport facility for cement, no cement production takes place. Still operational, no planning applications submitted 2009/10 - 2011/12.
Wednesbury Asphalt Plant, Smith Road, Wednesbury*	MI10	Sandwell	Tarmac/Midland Quarry Products	Coating plant/ potential rail freight site	Operational	Still operating, no changes reported.
<i>Bescot Triangle Site, off Bescot Road, Walsall</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Walsall</i>	<i>DSM Demolition</i>	<i>Aggregates recycling facility</i>	<i>Operational</i>	<i>Existing site omitted from BCCS in error.</i>
<i>Interserve Site Services, Aldridge</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>Walsall</i>	<i>Interserve</i>	<i>Aggregates recycling facility</i>	<i>Under Construction</i>	<i>New site - material recovery facility approved in 2010/11 (09/1823/FL), nearing completion @ 31.03.12.</i>

Source: Black Country Authorities.

*Existing/ potential rail linked site

Following the preparation of the BCCS, we have identified the following other mineral infrastructure sites in Walsall that may require safeguarding:

- Express Asphalt, Units 6 & 7, 70 Downs Road, Willenhall (coating plant)
- G & B G Morris Contractors, off Eastacre, Willenhall (secondary aggregate processing)
- Lafarge Readymix, Fenchurch Close, Walsall (readymix concrete plant).

The Council will consider whether it is appropriate/ necessary to safeguard these sites through the forthcoming Site Allocations DPD (SAD).

Policy MIN2: Production of Aggregate Minerals

Primary Land Won Sand and Gravel

The BCCS plans for production of primary land won sand and gravel with the objective of contributing to the current annual production target (apportionment) set for the former West Midlands County area.⁴⁸ The only authorities in the former West Midlands County with active sand and gravel quarries are Solihull and Walsall, and these are the only authorities expected to contribute towards the target.

The targets identified in the BCCS include the updated sand and gravel apportionment for the former West Midlands County area. This has superseded that included in Policy M2 of the West Midlands Regional Spatial Strategy 2008 (WMRSS), which was still in place when this AMR was prepared, and was still part of the statutory development plan for Walsall.

The WMRSS target for the former West Midlands County is 0.506 million tonnes of sand and gravel per annum. However, the WMRSS apportionments are now out-of-date, because they pre-date the current set of national guidelines on aggregates provision⁴⁹ and the guidance on provision of aggregates in the NPPF. The WMRSS apportionments were reviewed during 2009/10 by the former West Midlands Regional Assembly in consultation with the West Midlands Aggregates Working Party (AWP), following the publication of the 2009 guidelines.

The BCCS was prepared having regard to that review, and adopted targets that were based on technical work carried out by the AWP. This set out various options for apportionments aimed at meeting the current guidelines for the former West Midlands region. The option preferred by the majority of AWP members ("Option 1c") was based on an average 10 years' sales data 1998 – 2008. This methodology for assessing future requirements is supported by the NPPF (paragraph 145).

The current national and regional guidelines for aggregates provision require the former West Midlands region to provide 165 million tonnes of primary land won sand and gravel 2005 – 2020, equivalent to 10.31 million tonnes per annum. Based on average 10 years' sales 1998 – 2008, the former West Midlands County is expected to contribute 5.3% of the total guideline for the former West Midlands region, which works

⁴⁸ The former West Midlands County area includes the metropolitan authorities of Birmingham, Coventry and Solihull as well as the four Black Country Authorities.

⁴⁹ National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005 – 2020 (July 2009), CLG

out at **0.55 tonnes per annum** providing a total of **8.75 million tonnes** over the 16 year period 2005 – 2020. This is the target that has been adopted by the BCCS and the emerging Solihull Local Plan.

Since the BCCS was adopted, the NPPF (March 2012) has introduced a new requirement for mineral planning authorities to demonstrate they are planning for a steady and adequate supply of minerals by producing an annual Local Aggregate Assessment (NPPF paragraph 145). This was followed by a Technical Guidance note on the Managed Aggregate Supply System (MASS), published in October 2012, setting out how annual assessments are expected to be carried out.

As this AMR covers the monitoring year 2011/12, it pre-dates the NPPF requirement. **The AMR focuses on implementing the BCCS policy on aggregates, and is not intended to fulfil the requirement for a Local Aggregate Assessment.** The Black Country authorities will consider how best to address the requirement for annual Local Aggregate Assessments during 2013, in consultation with neighbouring mineral planning authorities and the West Midlands AWP.

Sand and Gravel Sales

As noted above, future sand and gravel requirements are based on average past rates of sales, which are assumed to be an indicator of annual production (although actual production data is not available). In the West Midlands, sand and gravel sales are monitored through annual surveys co-ordinated by the AWP. The latest figures available are for the calendar year 2010. Since 2007, sales have fallen across the former West Midlands region as a whole, and this has been attributed to the effects of the economic recession.

The BCCS assumes an apportionment rate of 0.55 million tonnes per annum from 2009 onwards, which is based on an average (mean) of 10 years' annual sales over the period 1999 - 2008. Table 3 below shows how sales in the former West Midlands County have performed since 2001 compared to the annual target rates ("apportionments") in place at the time. It will be noted from the information in the table that annual apportionments have changed twice in the last 10 years of monitoring, in 2002 and in 2009.

The NPPF proposes that targets should be updated annually, and should be based on an average of the last 10 years' sales data. The data in Table 3 indicates that the latest average (mean) 10 years' annual sales figures for the former West Midlands County were not much different to the annual target rate set in the BCCS:

Total sales 2001 – 2010 = 5.133 million tonnes

Average (mean) annual sales 2001 - 2010 = 0.513 million tonnes

In 2009 and 2010, sales were significantly below the annual target rate set in the BCCS. Although sales appear to have increased slightly between 2009 and 2010, the 2010 data needs to be treated with caution because the 2010 survey returns were incomplete.⁵⁰

⁵⁰ Due to incomplete survey returns, the 2010 sales and landbank data for the former West Midlands County area in the West Midlands AWP Annual Report for 2010 (forthcoming) are based on the figures in the 2010 Annual Raised Minerals Inquiry (AMRI).

For much of the period since 1998, more than 90% of the annual sales in the former West Midlands County were being met by production sites in Solihull. The proportion of sales met by Solihull has increased still further since sand and gravel production ceased at Aldridge Quarry during 2008. The BCCS therefore sets a very conservative production target for Walsall of 50,000 tonnes per annum.

Table 3: Sand and Gravel Sales in the Former West Midlands County 2001 - 2010

Calendar Year	Sand and Gravel Apportionment (tonnes)	Sand and Gravel Sales (tonnes)
2001	540,000	536,000
2002	506,000	512,000
2003	506,000	499,000
2004	506,000	520,000
2005	506,000	580,000
2006	506,000	550,000
2007	506,000	610,000
2008	506,000	500,000
2009	550,000	375,000
2010	550,000	451,000

Source: West Midlands AWP Annual Monitoring Reports 2001 – 2010 (2010 report forthcoming).

Branton Hill Quarry is now the only active sand and gravel quarry in Walsall, and is producing mainly building sand. We are unable to publish current sales data for Walsall, because the information relates to only one quarry and would be regarded as commercially sensitive. However, the results of previous surveys suggest that the indicative BCCS annual production target is not being met.

Sand and Gravel Landbanks

The NPPF requires development plans for minerals to identify sufficient sand and gravel resources to provide a minimum 7-year landbank of permitted reserves. This means the resources identified in the plan should be sufficient to cover the specified annual requirements (apportionments) over the whole of the period being planned for, plus 7 years beyond.

In the West Midlands, sand and gravel landbanks are monitored through annual surveys co-ordinated by the West Midlands AWP. We are unable to publish data on current permitted reserves in Walsall, because the information relates to only one site and would be regarded as commercially sensitive. We can therefore only provide data on the landbank for the former West Midlands County as a whole, i.e. an estimate of the total permitted reserves available in Walsall and Solihull.

Table 4 below shows how sand and gravel landbanks in the former West Midlands County changed between 2004 and 2010, compared to the landbank requirement, which is the annual requirement (apportionment) rate multiplied by 7 years. As noted above, the annual requirement rate applied in the BCCS from 2009 onwards is 0.55 million tonnes per annum, but before that it was 0.508 million tonnes per annum.

The data indicates that the landbank was significantly below what was needed to meet the 7-year supply requirement until 2008. However, the significant increase in permitted reserves in that year was due to new permissions being granted in Solihull, and no new permitted reserves have come forward in Walsall in recent years.

Table 4: West Midlands County Sand and Gravel Landbanks 2001 - 2010

Calendar Year	Permitted Reserves Required for 7-Year Landbank (tonnes)	Estimated Landbank of Permitted Reserves @ 31 December (tonnes)	Years' Supply @ 31 December
2001	3,780,000	3,561,000	6.59
2002	3,542,000	3,578,000	7.07
2003	3,542,000	3,020,000	5.97
2004	3,542,000	2,500,000	4.94
2005	3,542,000	2,000,000	4.00
2006	3,542,000	1,600,000	3.16
2007	3,542,000	2,390,000	4.72
2008	3,542,000	5,210,000	10.29
2009	3,850,000	5,062,000	9.20
2010	3,850,000	4,611,000	8.38

Source: West Midlands AWP Annual Monitoring Reports 2001 – 2010 (2010 report forthcoming).

Table 5 below sets out the latest position on the landbank requirements for the BCCS plan period, updating the information presented in Table 19 of the BCCS.

Table 5: West Midlands County Sand and Gravel Landbank Requirements 2011 – 2026

Total Apportionment for former West Midlands County 2005 - 2020 (million tonnes)	Annual Production Requirement (million tonnes)	Landbank of Permitted Reserves Available @ 31.12.10	Permitted Reserves Required for 7-Year Landbank @ 31.12.10 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves Required for 7-Year Landbank - Remaining Guideline Period 2011 - 2020 + 7 Years (17 years) (million tonnes)	Shortfall of Permitted Reserves Required to Provide Landbank to 2020 (million tonnes)	Permitted Reserves Required for 7-Year Landbank - Remaining BCCS Plan Period 2011 - 2026 + 7 Years (23 years) (million tonnes)	Shortfall of Permitted Reserves Required to Provide Landbank to 2026 (million tonnes)
8.8	0.550	4.611	3.850	9.350	4.739	12.650	7.989

Source: "Option 1c" requirements are set out in Appendix A to the report on RSS Phase Three Interim Policy Statements to former West Midlands Assembly Board, 17.03.10, the 2010 landbank data is from the WMAWP Annual Monitoring Report 2010 (forthcoming).

The BCCS identifies two Areas of Search (MA1: Birch Lane and MA2: Branton Hill) containing around 4 million tonnes of permitted and unpermitted resources. This is sufficient to provide around 40% of the West Midlands County requirement for the guideline period (to 2020) and around 30% of the requirement for the BCCS plan period (to 2026). The emerging Solihull Local Plan (submitted in September 2012) also identifies two Preferred Areas and three Areas of Search containing around 5.5 million tonnes of resources. Table 6 below summarises the permitted reserves currently available and other potential resources identified in the BCCS and emerging Solihull Local Plan, providing an update of the information presented in Table 20 of the BCCS.

The information in the table shows that between them, the BCCS and emerging Solihull Local Plan have identified sufficient sand and gravel resources to meet the future requirements assumed in the BCCS, and to provide a “rolling” 7-year landbank throughout the current Guideline period (to 2020) and throughout the current BCCS period (to 2026). However, there is no guarantee that all the resources identified will come forward or that annual sand and gravel production in the former West Midlands County area will be in line with the current apportionment rate.

Table 6: Potential Sand and Gravel Resources in the West Midlands County 31.03.12

Source of Supply	Estimated Sand and Gravel Resources (million tonnes)		
	Solihull	Walsall	West Midlands County Total
Permitted Reserves @ 31.03.10	Confidential	Confidential	4.611
Resources in the Pipeline – Current Planning Applications/ New Permissions 01.04.10 - 31.03.12	1.680	1.200	1.200
Unpermitted Resources Identified in BCCS and emerging Solihull Local Plan - Preferred Areas and Areas of Search	3.820	> 2.600	> 8.100
Total Resources	5.500	> 3.800	> 13.911

Source: Black Country Core Strategy 2011, Policy MIN2 (Table 20), West Midlands AWP Annual Report 2010 (forthcoming), Solihull Local Plan - Minerals Background Paper (November 2012).

No new permissions for sand and gravel working were granted in Walsall between 2009/10 and 2011/12. The application for an extension to Branton Hill Quarry and modern conditions, (application reference: BC64995P) reported in previous AMRs was still not determined at 31 March 2012, as the scheme is dependent on providing an alternative access for the quarry, which has still not been satisfactorily resolved. A revised application for the new access road was submitted in August 2011 (application reference: 11/0943/FL) but this had also not been determined @ 31.03.12.

Production of Alternative Materials - Secondary and Recycled Aggregates

BCCS Spatial Objective 10 and Policies MIN2 and WM5 encourage the use and production of secondary and recycled aggregates. Although there was a Core Output

Indicator linked to this (production of secondary/ recycled aggregates), and this is included in the BCCS, this cannot be monitored effectively due to lack of reliable data.

The Black Country is producing very little in the way of primary land-won aggregates (see LOI MIN2a above), and it is estimated that currently, more than 90% of the aggregates produced in the area derive from “alternative” sources. In accordance with the NPPF, the BCCS takes account of the contribution that alternative materials could make towards the supply of construction aggregates (NPPF, paragraph 142). Such materials include:

- **Secondary aggregates** – aggregates produced as a by-product of other quarrying activities and materials generated as a by-product of industrial processes (e.g. spent foundry sand, furnace slag and incinerator bottom ash);
- **Recycled aggregates** – aggregates produced from recycled waste, in particular, construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW).

When the BCCS was submitted, neither the Black Country Authorities nor other interested parties were unable to identify any appropriate targets against which performance could be measured. The reason for this was that the evidence on current secondary and recycled production rates and likely future production rates was not considered to be robust enough, and this was accepted by the Inspectors who presided over the Examination.

The evidence for production of alternative materials in the Black Country was reviewed during the preparation of the BCCS. The main sources of evidence reviewed were:

- National surveys of arisings of construction, demolition and excavation waste (CD&EW) and “other” (secondary) materials, carried out in 2001, 2003 and 2005;
- A survey of CD&EW recycling in the former West Midlands County area carried out by the Waste and Resources Action Programme (WRAP in 2006);⁵¹
- Periodic Aggregate Mineral (AM) Surveys co-ordinated by BGS and the AWP, which cover sites producing secondary aggregates as a by-product of other quarrying activities; and
- Estimates of throughput at fixed processing sites, where known (from planning applications/ Inert C&D waste inputs at permitted sites regulated by the Environment Agency); and
- Estimates of CD&EW potentially available for recycling - Inert C&D waste throughput at all permitted sites regulated by the Environment Agency/ estimates of current and projected CD&EW arisings in the Black Country.

⁵¹ The Sustainable Use of Resources for the Production of Aggregates in England (2006), WRAP.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production - Future Requirements

The current national and regional guidelines on aggregate production⁵² assume that the former West Midlands region will generate around 100 million tonnes of aggregates from “alternative” materials during the period 2005 – 2020, equivalent to 6.25 million tonnes per annum. To obtain a rough idea of how much of this the Black Country should be producing, the Black Country Waste Planning Study reviewed the technical evidence on CD&EW arisings produced by the former West Midlands Regional Assembly in 2004 to inform the WMRSS Phase 2 Revision. This included an assumption that Birmingham and the Black Country would be producing around 35.5% of the former region’s CD&EW, and that of this, just under half (14.68%) would be produced by Birmingham and just over half (17.82%) by the Black Country.

Based on this assumption, Birmingham and the Black Country should be producing 35.5% of the 6.25 million tonnes of alternatives produced in the West Midlands 2005 - 2020 = 2.22 million tonnes per annum, and the Black Country should be producing 17.82% of the guideline, which works out at 1.11 million tonnes per annum. This suggests that the Black Country should be able to identify or plan for infrastructure with the capacity to recycle a tonnage of CD&EW equivalent to around 1.1 million tonnes.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production in the Black Country

Table 7 below sets out estimates of secondary and recycled aggregates produced in Birmingham and the Black Country in 2005, based on the results of the national survey, compared to the guideline assumptions outlined above. There are a number of caveats in the report about the sub-regional estimates, as they are based on “grossed up” data on outputs from mobile crushers, which are sometimes used outside the area where they are normally based. The data for the sub-regional areas are therefore very far from robust. The Black Country Only estimates below have been extrapolated from these, and are therefore likely to be even less robust.

Table 7: Secondary and Recycled Aggregate Production in the West Midlands – Guideline Assumptions and Estimated Production in 2005

Area	2009 Guideline Assumption (million tonnes)	Estimated Secondary & Recycled Aggregate Production 2005 (million tonnes)				
		Recycled Aggregates	Recycled Soils	Other Materials	Total Production (including soils)	Total Production (excluding soils)
Former West Midlands Region	6.25	4.445	0.470	0.610	5.525	5.055
B'ham & Black Country	2.22	1.508	0.182	0.270	1.960	1.778
Black Country Only	1.11	0.757	0.092	0.220	1.069	0.977

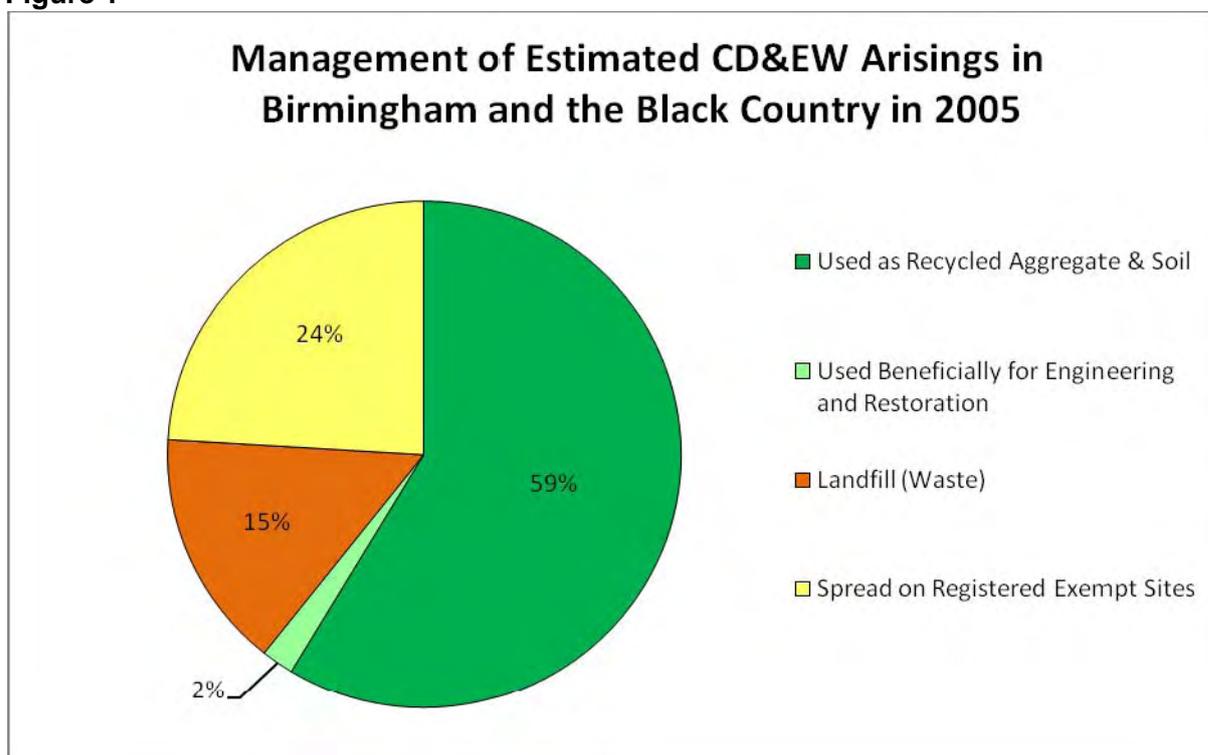
Sources: Tables A10.4 and A11.12, Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (2007), Annex 2, Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005: Other Materials (2007), Capita Symonds and WRc plc for CLG, Table 3.7,

⁵² National and Regional Guidelines for Aggregates Provision in England 2005 – 2020 (July 2009), CLG

The national surveys carried out in 2001, 2003 and 2005 found that recycled CD&EW is the main source of "alternative" aggregates produced in England, and that by comparison, relatively little is produced from "other" materials (i.e. secondary sources). Evidence from the latest periodic AM Survey (2009) indicates that the Black Country's active clay pits are not producing any aggregates as a by-product quarried material. Although there are energy from waste plants and other businesses in the Black Country likely to be producing industrial by-product material that could be used, only one small site (in Walsall) has permission to produce aggregates from such materials.

The latest national survey of CD&EW arisings, carried out in 2008, suggests that 63.4% of CD&EW arising in England is used to produce recycled aggregate and soil, 13.2% is used for landscaping, 12.7% is used for engineering and restoration purposes at landfill sites, and only 10.7% is disposed of to landfill as waste.⁵³ The 2008 survey did not generate any sub-national estimates, so the 2005 study remains the only source of information on secondary and recycled aggregates production at a local level. Figure 1 below shows the fate of the CD&EW estimated to have arisen in Birmingham and the Black Country in 2005. This suggests that the proportion of CD&EW recovered or beneficially re-used in Birmingham and the Black Country is likely to be similar to that recovered and re-used nationally.

Figure 1



Source: Table A11.12, Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England 2005: Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste (2007), Capita Symonds/ WRc plc for CLG.

⁵³ Construction, demolition and excavation waste arisings, use and disposal for England 2008 (April 2010), Capita Symonds/ Alfatek Redox (UK) Ltd for WRAP

Evidence from the national CD&EW studies (and from the 2006 WRAP study covering the West Midlands Metropolitan area) suggests that a lot of the recycled material produced at present is of relatively low quality, and that there is scope for improvement, by encouraging the development of more sophisticated “urban quarries” that can produce a better quality product, that is comparable to primary land won aggregates. Another trend noted in the 2005 survey is that “mobile” crushers were increasingly being based at fixed recycling sites rather than being used for on-site recycling as they were in previous surveys.

We do not know how much CD&EW is being recycled on-site in the Black Country because of the practical difficulties of obtaining and collating information from Site Waste Management Plans (SWMPs), which is the only source of data currently available. Realistically, this will never be a viable source of information about on-site recycling of CD&EW because the Government has announced that it is proposing to remove the requirement for SWMPs in the near future.

It is also unlikely that any further national surveys that might be carried out in the future will include any sub-national estimates of CD&EW arisings or secondary and recycled aggregates production. This means that it may not be possible to update the 2005 baseline information which is already now somewhat out-of-date.

Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste - Current and Future Arisings

The evidence presented at the BCCS Examination included a summary of estimated current and future CD&EW arisings in the Black Country.⁵⁴ Two alternative baseline estimates @ 2007/08 had been developed, both from the 2005 national CD&EW survey data referred to above. Table 8 below has been reproduced from the BCCS evidence, showing the difference between the two estimates.

Table 8: Estimated CD&EW Arisings in the Black Country @ 2007/08

Source of Estimates	Estimated CD&EW Arisings by Authority @ 2007/08 (tonnes)				Estimated CD&EW Arisings - Black Country (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	
Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009)	328,495	597,682	239,246	279,840	1,445,263
WM Landfill Capacity Study Update (2009)	436,336	561,139	311,532	311,532	1,620,539

Sources: Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities, Appendix E; West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study 2009 Update (June 2009), Scott Wilson for WMRA, Appendix C.

Five long-term projections to 2025/26 were modelled from these baseline estimates, and these are set out in Table 9 below. There is a very wide variation between the

⁵⁴ Black Country Core Strategy Examination: Appendix 2 of Hearing Statement by the Black Country Authorities on Matter 8: Minerals (2010).

predicted levels of arisings. This is partly a reflection of the robustness of the baseline information used (or otherwise), and partly a reflection of the assumptions that have been made about how CD&EW will grow over time. For example, the Black Country Waste Planning Study predicts zero CD&EW growth to 2025/26, whereas the West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study projections do predict growth in line with housing development rates anticipated in the draft WMRSS Phase 2 Revision (Base Case), tempered by the potential impacts of the Landfill Tax and economic downturn (Scenarios 1 – 3).

Table 9: Projected Future CD&EW Arisings in the Black Country @ 2025/26

Source of Estimates	Projected CD&EW Arisings by Authority @ 2025/26 (tonnes)				Projected CD&EW Arisings @ 2025/26 - Black Country (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	W'ton	
Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009): CD&EW	328,495	597,682	239,246	279,840	1,445,263
WM Landfill Capacity Study Update (2009): Base Case	615,612	615,612	520,438	520,438	2,272,100
WM Landfill Capacity Study Update (2009): Scenarios 1 – 3	584,035	584,035	493,712	493,712	2,155,494

Sources: Black Country Waste Planning Study (2009), Atkins Ltd for Black Country Authorities, Appendix E; West Midlands Landfill Capacity Study 2009 Update (June 2009), Scott Wilson for WMRA, Appendix C.

Not all of the CD&EW that arises is suitable for use as recycled aggregate. If we exclude excavation waste, the material likely to be suitable would include that already recycled, “clean” material sent to landfill, and possibly some of the “other” material sent to landfill. Table 10 below summarise the fraction of such materials estimated to have arisen in 2005, as a percentage of total arisings. This suggests that only around 60% of all CD&EW arising in the Black Country is likely to be suitable for recycling.

The latest national survey in 2008 suggests that around 12.7% of the CD&EW arising in England is used for engineering and restoration purposes at landfill sites, and around 13.2% is deposited on land at registered “exempt” sites, where it is generally used for landscaping. In the Black Country, waste soils excavated from sites that have been subject to previous industrial activity are likely to contain contaminants, and must be screened or subjected to other treatments before they can be used.

Another potential source of information about how CD&EW is being managed is the Environment Agency’s Waste Data Interrogator, which records annual deposits and exports of waste into/ from permitted facilities in the Black Country, in tonnes. We can use this to obtain information about deposits of waste at different types of waste management facility in the Black Country.

Table 10 – CD&EW Arisings in 2005 – Proportion of Material Potentially Suitable for Production of Recycled Aggregate

CD&EW Fraction	England	Former West Midlands Region	Birmingham & Black Country
Total CD&EW Arisings (tonnes)	89,630,000	9,838,689	2,879,009
Total Recycled Aggregate (tonnes)	42,074,098	4,447,423	1,507,736
<i>Percentage of Recycled Aggregate</i>	46.9%	45.2%	52.4%
Total Clean Material Landfilled (tonnes) ⁵⁵	4,090,732	356,189	31,233
<i>Percentage of Clean Material Landfilled</i>	4.6%	3.6%	1.1%
Other Material Landfilled (tonnes)	1,563,108	367,152	309,266
<i>Percentage of Other Material Landfilled</i>	1.7%	3.7%	10.7%

Source: Tables 4.7, 5.3, 7.1, A10.4 and A11.12, Survey of Arisings and Use of Alternatives to Primary Aggregates in England (2007) - Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, Capita Symonds in association with WRc Plc for CLG

Evidence presented at the BCCS Examination suggested that significant amounts of types of waste that could potentially be re-used or recovered as aggregate were being deposited at landfill sites in Walsall. Table 11 below provides trend data on the tonnages of waste falling within the “Inert C&D” Basic Waste Category deposited at all permitted facilities in the Black Country between 2007 and 2011 (including treatment facilities, metal recycling sites, transfer facilities and landfill sites).⁵⁶

Table 11: Inert C&D Waste Deposits at Environment Agency Permitted Waste Management Sites in the Black Country 2007 – 2011

Calendar Year	Deposits of Inert C&D Waste by Authority (tonnes)				Total Inert C&D Waste Deposited in the Black Country (tonnes)
	Dudley	Sandwell	Walsall	Wolverhampton	
2007	178,834	371,750	142,649	102,116	795,352
2008	129,273	283,340	250,827	59,109	722,549
2009	87,345	239,393	341,949	51,780	720,467
2010	90,489	205,952	240,938	61,254	598,633
2011	119,482	265,521	290,753	29,091	704,847

Source: Environment Agency Regis Assisted Tonnage System (RATS) Database 2007 and Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2008 – 2011.

The following things are apparent from the data in the table:

⁵⁵ This is the sum of “Clean Hard C&D Waste” and “Clean Mixed CD&EW” listed in the 2005 report tables.

⁵⁶ Inert C&D (Construction and Demolition) waste category covers all non-biodegradable wastes that are allowed to be deposited in a landfill site that can only accept inert wastes. The data in this table cannot be directly compared to the information in Table M2b of Minerals Monitoring Update (June 2010) produced by the Black Country Authorities for the BCCS Examination. The data in Table M2b relates only to wastes within the following descriptions: “construction and demolition wastes,” “naturally occurring minerals,” and “various mineral wastes.”

- The total amount of Inert C&D waste deposited at sites in the Black Country in the highest deposit year 2007 – is only around half of the amount of CD&EW estimated to have arisen @ 2007/08 in the Black Country according to the Black Country Waste Planning Study;
- The total amount of Inert C&D waste deposited at sites in the Black Country has fallen since 2007 and fell significantly in 2010 compared to the amount deposited in previous years, although it rose again in 2011, and the amounts deposited in different authority areas have fluctuated;
- In most years, the amounts of waste deposited at sites in Sandwell and Walsall are much higher than the amounts deposited at sites in Dudley and Wolverhampton; and
- The amounts of waste deposited in Sandwell in 2007, 2008 and 2011, and in Walsall in 2009 and 2011 were particularly high compared to deposits in the other areas/ other years.

The high levels of Inert C&D waste deposited at sites in Sandwell and Walsall appear to follow periods of intensive housing regeneration activity in those areas. For example, high levels of housing demolitions were recorded in Walsall during 2007/08 and 2008/09. However, there is not an exact correlation, because housing demolitions are recorded by monitoring year (April – March) rather than calendar year, and there may be some time lag between generation of waste and deposit.

However, it must also be stressed that the information in the table relates to deposits of waste at permitted facilities in the Black Country, not waste arising in the Black Country. Although this type of waste is bulky and generally does not travel very far, not all of the waste deposited in the Black Country will necessarily have been generated in the Black Country. Some of it could have come from adjoining areas such as Birmingham, southern Staffordshire and north Worcestershire. Similarly, waste arising in the Black Country could have been deposited at sites in neighbouring areas (see section below).

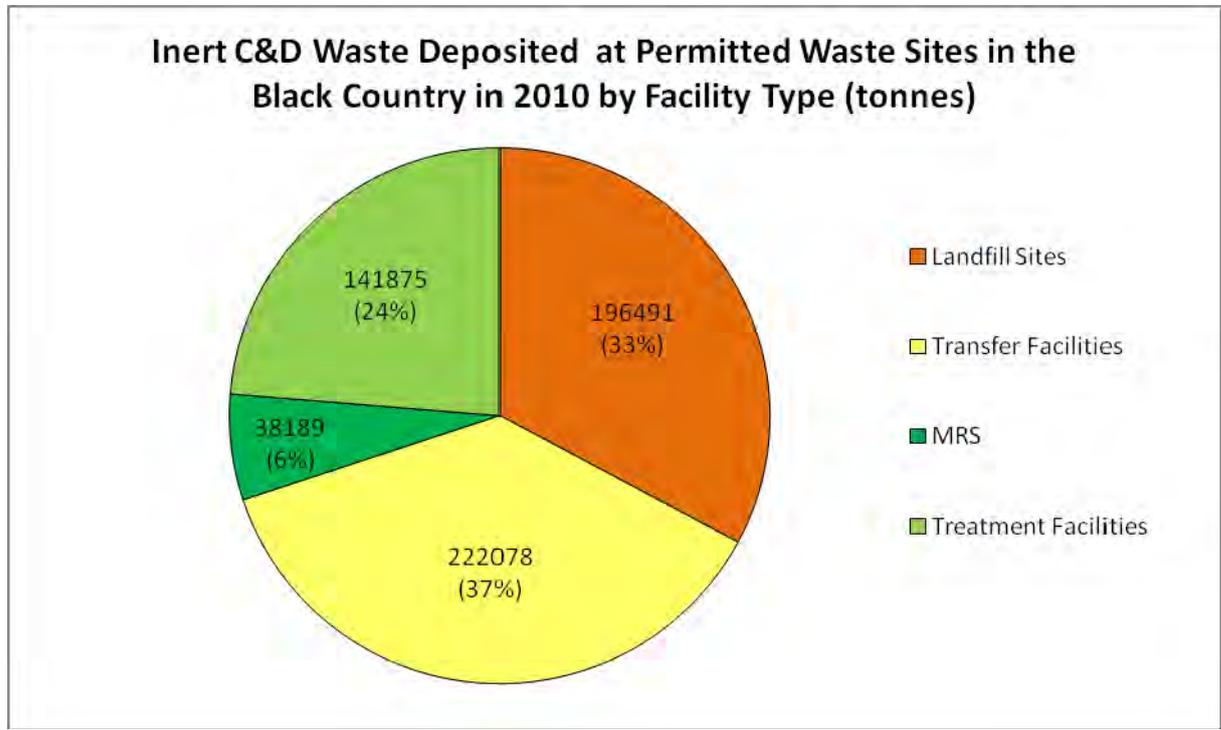
Figures 2 and 3 below illustrate how much Inert C&D waste was deposited at different types of waste management facility in the Black Country as a whole and in Walsall Borough in 2010. This shows significant amounts of Inert C&D waste are still being disposed of to landfill in Walsall, although as it has not been possible to collate data on outputs of waste, it cannot be regarded as conclusive.

There are two factors potentially contributing to the high level of Inert C&D waste deposits at landfill sites in Walsall:

- Walsall has most of the Black Country's operational landfill sites, although a non-hazardous landfill site in Dudley has also been accepting this type of waste; and
- Landfill Tax payable on non-hazardous inert wastes is much lower (£2.50 per tonne from 1 April 2012) than that payable on other wastes (£64.00 per tonne

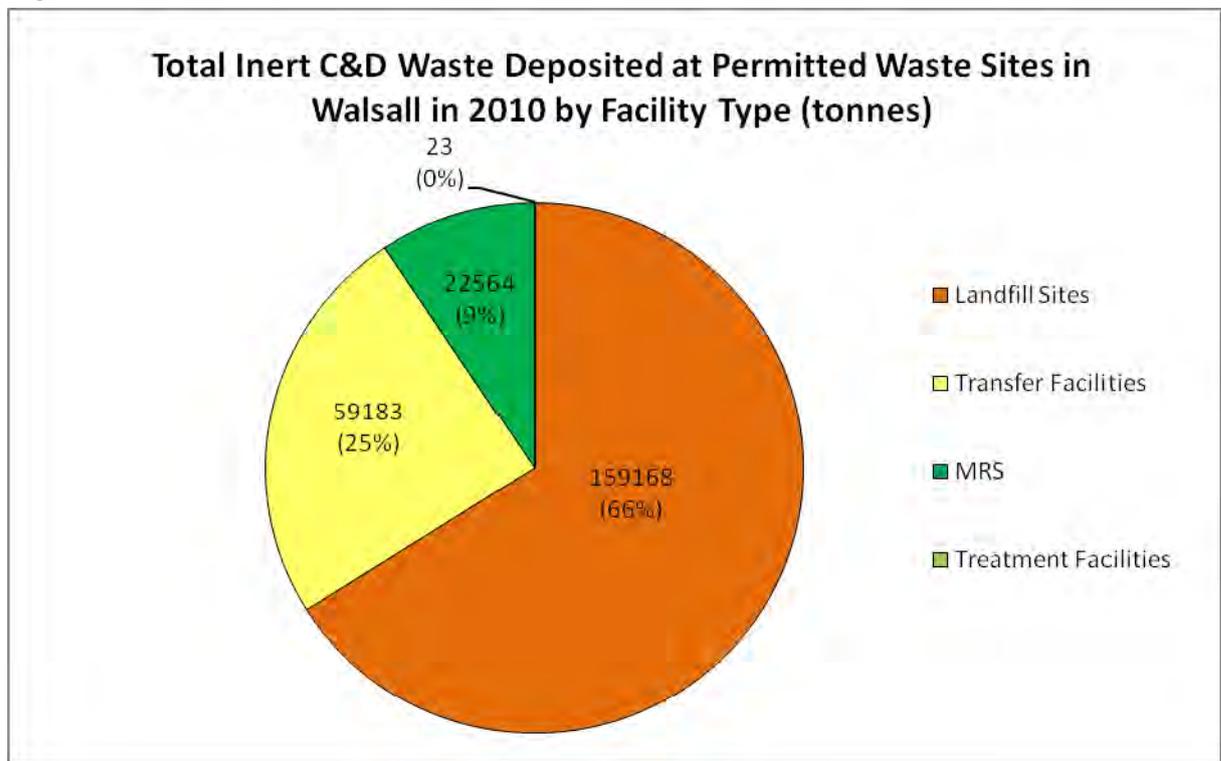
from 1 April 2012), meaning that landfilling is still a relatively affordable option for this type of waste.

Figure 2



Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2010.

Figure 3



Source: Environment Agency Waste Data Interrogator 2010.

To sum up, current waste projections suggest that by 2026, CD&EW arisings in the Black Country could be anything between 1.5 million tonnes and 2.3 million tonnes, and CD&EW arisings in Walsall could be anything between 0.39 million tonnes and 0.52 million tonnes, depending on which projections represent the most likely scenarios. However, information from the Waste Data Interrogator suggests that currently (2010), only around 0.60 million tonnes of Inert C&D waste are being deposited at permitted waste facilities in the Black Country. Around a third of this (0.24 million tonnes) is being deposited at facilities in Walsall, and two thirds of the Inert C&D waste entering sites in Walsall is deposited at landfill sites.

This suggests there may be scope for the Black Country in general, and in Walsall in particular, to recover and recycle more CD&EW as aggregate. Evidence from national surveys suggests there may also be a need for more “urban quarries” capable of generating higher quality end products. However, not all of the CD&EW likely to arise in the Black Country will be suitable for recovery as aggregate, and some of it will be needed for engineering, restoration and landscaping at former landfill sites or other sites requiring remediation, to support other BCCS objectives.

Secondary and Recycled Aggregates Production at Fixed Sites

The West Midlands AWP has attempted to monitor secondary and recycled aggregate production at known fixed production sites in 2008, 2009 and 2010. However, this did not yield any useful results, because not all operators return the survey forms, and none of the operators of sites in Walsall has so far returned any data.

To monitor progress on delivering infrastructure for the production of secondary and recycled aggregate, the best we can do at the moment is to provide an annual update on the number of fixed sites operating in the Black Country and an estimate of their combined capacity. However, detailed information on the estimated production rate at individual sites cannot be disclosed, because in some cases it is based on data that is potentially confidential.

As part of the preparation for the BCCS Examination, the Black Country Authorities produced a “baseline” estimate of the capacity of fixed sites identified at the end of the monitoring year 2008/09. This was set out in evidence presented at the Examination.⁵⁷ This was based on estimates of recycling capacity at the Mineral Infrastructure Sites in Table MIN1 (BCCS Appendix 7) which were producing aggregates from secondary or recycled materials (see Table H2 above), plus one other site in Wolverhampton not included in Table MIN1 because it was considered “at risk.”

The BCCS baseline evidence has been reviewed and adjusted slightly as one mineral infrastructure site that does not produce recycled aggregate was included in error. The adjusted data indicates that at the BCCS “baseline” date, 8 fixed recycling facilities were operating in the Black Country, including 2 sites in Walsall. Altogether, these sites are estimated to have had sufficient capacity to produce up to 0.72 million tonnes of recycled aggregate per annum. This would be sufficient to manage just under half of

⁵⁷ Black Country Core Strategy Examination: Appendix 2 of Hearing Statement by the Black Country Authorities on Matter 8: Minerals (2010).

the CD&EW estimated to be arising in the area in 2007/08. The capacity of the sites in Walsall was only around 0.1 million tonnes, sufficient to manage around a third of the CD&EW estimated to be arising in the borough in 2007/08 (0.24 – 0.31 million tonnes).

Since the BCCS “baseline” date, two of the sites identified in Table MIN 1 have closed:

- MI6: Glenside Recycling in Sandwell – closed in 2009/10, before the BCCS Examination and is therefore identified as a vacant site in Table MIN1;
- MI1: Bace Groundworks in Walsall – closed in 2010/11, still being marketed at the end of March 2012.

However, both sites were still vacant and potentially available for re-use at the end of March 2012, because no permissions had been granted for other uses. Any capacity lost due to these closures has also been offset by the following:

- DSM Demolition, Bescot Triangle Site in Walsall – existing CD&EW recycling site omitted from the BCCS in error; and
- Interserve recycling facility, Aldridge, Walsall – recycling facility which will be processing mostly CD&EW, under construction @ 31.03.12.

There is also a current planning application for a new CD&EW recycling facility at Ketley Quarry in Dudley, which would further increase capacity if approved.

If we take account of the two sites that have closed since April 2009, but include the missed site (Bescot Triangle), there would have been 7 fixed production sites operating in the Black Country at the end of March 2012. Their estimated production capacity is around 0.59 million tonnes per annum, based on the best information available on the likely capacity of each operational site.

As is noted above, the evidence from national surveys suggests that only around 60% of the CD&EW arising in the Black Country is likely to be suitable for recycling. This suggests that only around 0.9 million tonnes out of the total 1.5 – 1.6 million tonnes of CD&EW arising per annum in the Black Country would have potential, and that a high proportion of this is already being recycled. This means that at present, the Black Country probably does have sufficient recycling capacity, if we take into account what is probably being recycled on-site, although this could change if any more fixed recycling sites close, or if monitoring indicates that CD&EW arisings are increasing.

Alternative Materials - Proposed BCCS Indicator and Targets

The data presented above illustrates the difficulties of monitoring BCCS objectives towards encouraging greater use and production of alternative materials, because the data available is either not robust enough to inspire confidence, or is not telling us exactly what we want to know.

The estimated capacity of known fixed sites in the Black Country which are either producing secondary and recycled aggregates or have permission to do so (around 0.59 million tonnes) is around half of the annual production rate “target” extrapolated

from the regional guideline (1.1 million tonnes). When we factor in what may be recycled on-site it seems reasonable to conclude that the Black Country already has sites capable of producing recycled aggregates from most of the recyclable CD&EW likely to be arising. However, further sites may have to be identified to replace any lost to other uses, to deal with any increases in CD&EW arisings identified through future monitoring (if evidence is available), or to replace existing sites with more modern “urban quarries” capable of producing high-quality recycled aggregate.

There may also be opportunities to increase recycling capacity in Walsall, but as most of the landfill capacity in the Black Country happens to be located in the borough and this is likely to continue for the rest of the BCCS plan period, there is unlikely to be much scope to decrease the amount of Inert C&D waste deposited at landfill sites to any great extent.

In the light of the above evidence, it is proposed to set the following **new indicator and target** for secondary and recycled aggregates production. This will be kept under review and revised again if monitoring shows it is necessary.

Indicator	Target
LOI MIN2b - Production of Secondary/Recycled Aggregates – net change in capacity at fixed CD&EW recycling sites.	No net loss in number and capacity of fixed CD&EW recycling sites.

Non-Mineral Development Proposals in the Sand and Gravel Areas of Search

BCCS Policy MIN2 identifies two Areas of Search for sand and gravel in Walsall, where viable resources are present, and where mineral working may take place subject to compliance with the criteria in the policy.

The only non-mineral proposal to come forward in the Areas of Search since April 2009 is an application to extend the time limit for the previously-approved housing scheme and access road to serve Branton Hill Quarry (11/1033/TE), which falls partly within MA2: Branton Hill. This proposal is arguably not a mineral development application because the access for the housing scheme will no longer be serving the quarry, although the scheme will be helping to fund the quarry new access road, now proposed to be on a different alignment, and the subject of a separate application (11/0943/FL). The housing application had not been determined @ 31.03.12 and further progress will be reported in the next AMR.

A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for non-mineral development near to an active quarry and/ or within the Areas of Search (Item V36 b) on the Checklist). This should ensure that the right supporting information is provided with applications that might affect current and future mineral working in the Areas of Search.

Walsall Council has also begun to progress its Site Allocations DPD (SAD), which will define the boundaries of the sand and gravel Areas of Search. Preliminary consultation on the SA Scoping Report and an initial “call for sites” took place in 2011 and Issues & Options papers will be published early in 2013.

Policy M3: Maintaining Supplies of Brick Clay

Brick Clay Supplies – Meeting Current and Future Requirements

BCCS Policy MIN3 seeks to maintain supplies of clay to Black Country brick and tile works and other ceramic industry sites for as long as possible, and at least until the end of the plan period (2026). Current national policy guidance expects mineral planning authorities to plan to provide a stock of permitted reserves sufficient to provide at least a 25-year supply to each new or existing manufacturing plant (NPPF paragraph 146).

The BCCS policy identifies an indicator and target to monitor supplies of clay, which takes into account the role of imports, but this covers the plan period only. In recognition of the NPPF requirements, it is proposed to refine the indicator as follows:

Indicator	Target
LOI MIN3a % of Black Country brick and tile works with a stock of permitted reserves of Etruria Marl and Fireclay sufficient to provide a supply to 2026* % of Black Country brick and tile works with a stock of permitted reserves of Etruria Marl and Fireclay sufficient to provide a 25-year supply.* *Supply to include imported material where permitted/ available.	100%

At the end of March 2012 there were 6 brick and tile factories and one pot clay supplier operating in the Black Country, which were using the following types of nationally scarce clays:

- **Etruria Marl** – a high quality red coloured clay, which occurs in the Kingswinford/ Pensnett areas of Dudley and the Stubbers Green and Shelfield areas of Walsall; and
- **Fireclay** – a high quality buff coloured clay which occurs as layers beneath coal seams. There are fireclay resources in the Brownhills area of Walsall.

Black Country Brick and Tile Factories – Current Supply Situation

Table 11 below summarises the current situation with regard to supply of **Etruria Marl** to Black Country brick and tile factories. Although three out of the six factories operating in the Black Country at the end of March 2012 have access to their own Etruria Marl clay pit, the others are entirely reliant on imports of this clay. It is understood from discussions with manufacturers and other evidence that most of the imported Etruria Marl used comes from other sites in the Black Country or from sites in Staffordshire and Warwickshire.

Another brick factory referred to in the BCCS policy – Sedgley Works in South Staffordshire – was supplied from an adjacent clay pit in Dudley (Oak Farm), but this factory closed in 2007 and it is understood that a decision was made to permanently close it at the end of 2009.⁵⁸ It is therefore no longer necessary to maintain or monitor supplies to this factory.

There are currently no locally available supplies of **fireclay** except for a small stockpile at the former Birch Coppice site in Walsall, which is controlled by the pot clay supplier, so all fireclay used at brick factories in the Black Country is being imported from outside the area. The main sources of supply of this material are currently in Shropshire/ Telford and Wrekin, Staffordshire and Leicestershire, but some supply sites are now nearing the end of their life. Some material also comes forward from time-to-time as a result of opencast coal and clay working.

Table 11: Supplies of Etruria Marl to Black Country Brick and Tile Factories @ 31.03.12

Factory	Authority	Operator	Status @ 31.03.12	Main Sources of Supply in Black Country	Own Site or Imported	Estimated Years' Supply from Own Site @ 31.03.12
Aldridge	Walsall	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Operating	Highfields South Quarry, Walsall	Imported	N/A
Atlas	Walsall	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Operating	Atlas Quarry, Walsall	Own Site	15 - 24 years
Cradley	Sandwell	Cradley Special Brick (Hanson)	Operating	Imports from outside area	Imported	N/A
Dreadnought	Dudley	Hinton, Perry & Davenport	Operating	Ketley Quarry, Dudley	Own Site	10 - 15 years
Sandown	Walsall	Wienerberger Ltd	Operating	Sandown Quarry/ Highfields South Quarry, Walsall	Own Site (Sandown), Imported (Highfields South)	5 - 10 years
Stourbridge	Dudley	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Operating	Himley Quarry, Dudley	Imported	N/A

Source: Updated version of Table 21 of BCCS Policy MIN3 focusing on current supply situation only, reflecting the level of imports permitted and the latest information on factory requirements and permitted reserves available at clay pits in the control of factories.

The Black Country's viable brick clay resources are limited, and in some cases are constrained by other development. There is only limited scope to increase permitted reserves of Etruria Marl at existing clay pits, and there is no prospect of providing a linked supply of fireclay to any of the Black Country's brick and tile factories, as the identified resource areas are some distance away from where the factories are located, and are not in the control of any of the brick manufacturers.

⁵⁸ See Determination by the Secretary of State of the Appeal of Wienerberger Ltd and the Environment Agency under the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme Regulations 2005, 19.04.11.

However, there is potential to reduce the distance imported materials need to travel, so that as much as possible can be sourced from within the Black Country rather than being imported from further afield. The Core Strategy has addressed deficiencies in supply of clay as far as possible, by identifying Areas of Search containing Etruria Marl resources in Dudley and Walsall, one Area of Search containing fireclay resources in Walsall, and a “dormant” permission for fireclay and coal working in Walsall, which have the potential to increase supplies in the future.

Etruria Marl –Projected Demand and Potential Sources of Supply in the Black Country

Table 12 below sets out the total amounts of Etruria Marl required to supply the six factories operating at the end of March 2012 to the end of the BCCS plan period, and the amounts required to provide a 25-year supply without reliance on imports from outside the Black Country.

Table 12: Etruria Marl Requirements and Resources in the Black Country @ 31.03.12

Authority	Total Estimated Residual Core Strategy Supply Requirement 2012/13 - 2025/26 (13 Years)	Total Estimated NPPF Supply Requirement 2012/13 - 2037/38 (25 Years)	Potential Resources Identified – Permitted Reserves @ 31.03.12 + Resources in Areas of Search (tonnes)	Additional Resources Required to Provide Supply 2012/13 - 2025/26 without imports from outside the Black Country (tonnes)	Additional Resources Required to Provide 25-Year Supply 2012/13 - 2037/38 without imports from outside the Black Country (tonnes)
Dudley	806,000	1,550,000	2,200,000	0	0
Walsall	4,290,000	8,250,000	4,000,000	290,000	4,250,000

Source: Updated version of Table M3c, Black Country Core Strategy Minerals Monitoring Update (June 2010), Black Country Authorities. All figures are rounded as they are approximate only.

It should be stressed that the table above is only intended to provide an overview of total projected future demand in Dudley and Walsall. It is recognised that when planning for future brick clay needs, national policy guidance requires us to consider the needs of each individual factory (NPPF, paragraph 146).

At the end of March 2012, there were six quarries/ clay pits in the Black Country with permitted reserves of Etruria Marl remaining, some associated with specific factories, some not. Table 13 below lists all of the sites with remaining permitted reserves, with an estimate of their likely lifespan, at current annual production rates.

Highfields South and Sandown Quarries have both recently had their lives extended by new permissions which allow working at Highfields South Quarry to continue to 30.10.13 (permission reference: 11/0953/FL), and allow the working of previously unpermitted reserves at “The Causeway” within Sandown Quarry (permission references: 09/1686/FL and 09/1730/MI).

Table 13: Etruria Marl Quarries/ Clay Pits in the Black Country @ 31.03.12

Site	Authority	Factory Supplied	Status @ 31.03.12	Estimated Years' Life @ 31.03.12
Atlas Quarry	Walsall	Atlas	Active	15 – 24 years
Highfields South Quarry	Walsall	Aldridge, Sandown	Active	< 5 years
Himley Quarry	Dudley	Stourbridge	Active	5 – 10 years
Ketley Quarry	Dudley	Dreadnought	Active	10 – 15 years
Oak Farm Clay Pit	Dudley	None at present	Mothballed	25 years
Sandown Quarry	Walsall	Sandown	Active	5 – 10 years

Source: Black Country Authorities.

Two of the active clay pits in the Black Country (Himley Quarry in Dudley and Highfields South Quarry in Walsall) are operational landfill sites, managed by a waste operator (Cory). Although they were still extracting clay and supplying it to local factories at the end of March 2012, both of these sources of supply were nearing the end of their life. Another site (Oak Farm in Dudley) is mothballed – this site used to supply the Sedgley factory but is not currently extracting anything.

The BCCS identified three Areas of Search for Etruria Marl (MA3: Oak Farm/ Himley and MA4: Ketley in Dudley and MA5: Stubbers Green in Walsall). These areas are based on former MSAs identified in the Dudley and Walsall UDPs, and include most of the active/ mothballed clay pits and quarries as well as around 1.4 million tonnes of unpermitted resources that could become available as quantified in the table above.

Table 14 below provides an estimate of the permitted resources remaining and the unpermitted resources identified within the Areas of Search, updating the BCCS evidence base.

Table 14: Potential Etruria Marl Resources in the Black Country @ 31.03.12

Source of Supply	Estimated Resource (million tonnes)		
	Dudley	Walsall	Black Country Total
Permitted Reserves Remaining at Active/ Mothballed Clay Pits @ 31.03.12	1.700	3.100	4.800
Other Permitted Reserves – Unimplemented Planning Permissions	0.000	0.000	0.000
Unpermitted Resources Identified in BCCS Areas of Search	0.500	0.900	0.900
Total	2.200	4.000	5.700

Source: Appendix 2 of Black Country Core Strategy Minerals Background Paper 2 (February 2010), updated to reflect discussions with brick manufacturers and annual updates since 2009 where available.

The estimates of remaining permitted reserves at the clay pits/ quarries identified in the previous table at the end of March 2012 have taken into account likely depletion

from the “baseline” information on reserves provided by manufacturers during consultation and engagement on the BCCS, and new permitted reserves that have come forward since 2009/10.

The tables above show that in theory:

- The Etruria Marl resources identified in Dudley are sufficient to provide a 25-year supply to each of the two factories operating in Dudley Borough at the end of March 2012 without reliance on imports from outside the borough;
- The Etruria Marl resources in Walsall are not sufficient to provide a supply to the end of the BCCS plan period for each of the three factories operating in Walsall Borough at the end of March 2012 without reliance on imports from outside the borough.

However, in practice, brick clay supply requirements cannot be aggregated in this way because each factory’s requirements are different. And even if there are enough resources in total to provide a 25-year supply to each factory, individual factories will not necessarily have access to these resources. The NPPF therefore expects stocks of brick clay to be calculated for each factory, but this is difficult, as some manufacturers regard demand and supply information as commercially sensitive and will not always allow this to be disclosed.

Nevertheless, we have to recognise that the resources available to each factory are dependent on a wide range of factors, such as:

- Who controls the resource – whether it is from a clay pit or stockpile owned by the same brick manufacturer, by a rival company, or by another quarry operator;
- The feasibility of extracting the clay – which depends on the general quality of the clay, the nature of the deposit, the amount of overburden, and faulting within the site;
- Whether resources can be supplemented by imports – which depends the proportion of clays that may be imported, availability of imported material, and cost of transport.

Although two factories in Walsall (Atlas and Sandown) are currently subject to import restrictions, the other factories are not, so subject to availability and cost effectiveness, they can import all of the clay they use from anywhere they like.

Table 15 below summarises the potential supply situation at each factory, taking into account their projected future requirements, the resources potentially available to them (permitted and unpermitted) and whether or not they are allowed to import any clay. There are a lot of uncertainties about whether the unpermitted resources currently identified in the Areas of Search could be made available to all the factories that require them, as they are in the control of various owners, and in some cases, rival manufacturers.

To supply each factory for as long as possible from the available resources would mean that the relevant manufacturers would either have to acquire the land containing

the resources, or reach agreement with the land owners that the clay can be extracted. The manufacturers in Walsall would also have to agree to pool the resources available. At the present time, it is not clear whether any of this is feasible.

Table 15: Potential Future Supply of Etruria Marl for Black Country Brick Factories

Factory	Authority	Operator	Status @ 31.03.12	Estimated Years' Supply from All Identified Potential Resources	Imports Permitted	Estimated Years' Supply with Maximum Imports
Aldridge	Walsall	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Operating	Unclear	100%	25 years + (subject to availability of imports)
Atlas	Walsall	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Operating	Unclear but could be 25 years +	30%	Probably 25 years +
Cradley	Sandwell	Cradley Special Brick (Hanson)	Operating	No local supply ever likely to be available	100%	25 years + (subject to availability of imports)
Dreadnought	Dudley	Hinton, Perry & Davenhill	Operating	Unclear	100%	25 years + (subject to availability of imports)
Sandown	Walsall	Wienerberger Ltd	Operating	Unclear	65%	Unclear but could be 15 – 20 years (subject to availability of imports)
Stourbridge	Dudley	Ibstock Brick Ltd	Operating	Unclear	100%	25 years + (subject to availability of imports)

Source: Updated version of Table 21 of BCCS Policy MIN3, taking into account estimated permitted reserves at active/ mothballed clay pits @ 31.03.12 and unpermitted resources available within the BCCS Areas of Search as outlined in the tables above, likely availability of these resources to each factory, projected future annual requirements of each factory, and the level of imports permitted.

Assuming that all the potentially available resources can be provided to the factories that require them, and that maximum imports are available, the evidence suggests that it would be possible to provide a stock of permitted reserves sufficient to supply five out of the six factories in the Black Country until the end of the BCCS plan period.⁵⁹ However, at the present time, we are unable to confirm that the resources likely to be available will be sufficient to provide a 25-year supply to any of the Black Country's factories.

⁵⁹ The Cradley Special Brick factory in Sandwell is likely to remain totally dependent on imports from outside the area throughout the BCCS plan period and beyond. However, this is a highly specialised factory producing small quantities of bricks from small quantities of different clays provided by its parent company. The factory did not report any supply problems or requirements during the consultation on the BCCS, so this is not considered to require any local provision.

The main issue going forward is likely to be whether it is feasible to provide a 25-year supply of Etruria Marl to the other five Black Country factories from the resources that can currently be identified. The extent to which this is feasible in Walsall will be explored through the Walsall SAD.

Fireclay –Projected Demand and Potential Sources of Supply in the Black Country

It has not been possible to quantify future requirements for fireclay with confidence, because manufacturers have indicated that demand for buff coloured bricks fluctuates,⁶⁰ but an estimate will be included in future AMRs if further information becomes available.

Evidence presented at the BCCS Examination suggests that there are around 0.2 million tonnes of permitted reserves of fireclay at Brownhills Common, which is subject to a “dormant” mineral permission dating back to the 1950s.

In addition to this, there are estimated to be around 2 million tonnes of unpermitted fireclay resources at “Yorks Bridge” near to Brownhills Common. This area straddles the boundary between Walsall and Cannock Chase District in Staffordshire, and the resource within Walsall is estimated to be around 1.36 million tonnes. However, it is difficult to quantify the extent of this resource with confidence, as two alternative “options” covering different areas were put forward for consideration during the consultation on the BCCS, one by Wyrley Estates and one by Potters Clay and Coal Company Ltd. The exact boundaries of the Area of Search, and the extent of the clay resource available, will therefore be determined through the Walsall SAD.

If all of the identified fireclay resources in Walsall (permitted and unpermitted) could be made available, it would be sufficient to provide a 25-year supply of fireclay, at an annual usage rate of around 60,000 tonnes per annum.

Despite the benefits in terms of maintaining supplies of minerals to support local businesses, the environmental and amenity impacts of fireclay extraction could be very considerable, because it can only be worked with coal, using opencast methods. The clay will also require stockpiling on-site or at another appropriate site, effectively becoming a “virtual quarry,” to provide a long-term resource for the ceramics industry.

Maintaining Brick Clay Supplies – Other Issues

A significant expansion of clay extraction activities in Walsall is likely to give rise to conflicts with other BCCS objectives and policies, in particular, Policies TRAN3, ENV1 and ENV8, because the resource areas are of nature conservation value, having been designated as SINC, and because a fireclay stockpile in Walsall would inevitably become a resource for a much wider area, with supplies being exported to factories elsewhere. However, the transport impacts of not providing local supplies could well be similar, as this will mean continuing and possibly increasing reliance on imports from outside the area.

⁶⁰ Most manufacturers use small amounts of fireclay for blending with poorer quality clays, suggesting that there will continue to be a steady demand for small quantities of fireclay, even if there is low demand for buff bricks, which use larger quantities of fireclay.

There are also potential concerns about how restoration of clay pits will be achieved in the future, if landfilling with waste is not a feasible option. The drive to divert more waste away from landfill is already having the effect of reducing the quantities of waste available for use as infill material, and this trend is likely to continue. Alternative options, such as restoration as water bodies, may also not be feasible, if the predicted pressures on water supply mean there is insufficient water to fill them, although in some cases they could have a potential role as reservoirs and/ or flood “sinks.”

Such conflicts will need to be carefully managed and harmful effects successfully mitigated if any significant increase in clay extraction is to be allowed.

Non-Mineral Development Proposals in the Brick Clay Areas of Search

A recent permission for mineral development in the proposed Area of Search M5: Stubbers Green is summarised above. No applications for non-mineral development were received within any of the proposed Areas of Search in Walsall during the period 2009/10 – 2011/12 and no non-mineral applications were reported within the Areas of Search in Dudley during the same period.

A new Black Country Local Validation Checklist was published in September 2012, setting out the information required with an application for non-mineral development near to an active quarry and/ or within the Areas of Search (Item V36 b) on the Checklist). This should ensure that the right supporting information is provided with applications that might affect current and future mineral working in the Areas of Search.

Walsall Council has also begun to progress its Site Allocations DPD (SAD), which will define the boundaries of the two Areas of Search in Walsall. Preliminary consultation on the SA Scoping Report and an initial “call for sites” took place in 2011 and Issues & Options papers will be published early in 2013.

Walsall UDP Policy M7: Birch Coppice

This is the only “saved” Walsall UDP minerals policy that is still in place, and has not been replaced by the minerals policies in the BCCS. The policy sets out guidance for the final restoration of the former Birch Coppice clay and coal working site, which is covered by the same mineral permission as Brownhills Common (EB233).

Mineral extraction at Birch Coppice ceased many years ago, but the final phase of restoration (subject to permissions BC40542P and BC61541P) is still in progress. **There is a current application to extend the time allowed for completion of the final phase of restoration (04/2709/FL/M1), but this was still undetermined at the end of March 2012.** Further progress will be reported in future AMRs.

Policy M4: Exploitation of Other Mineral Resources

Policy M4 provides guidance and requirements for extraction of other mineral resources in the Black Country that may have potential to be exploited within the BCCS plan period, specifically coal, coalbed methane and building stone.

There is a “dormant” permission for opencast clay and coal working at Brownhills Common in Walsall (EB223) which has never been implemented. This is the only current permission for coal working in the Black Country. The last opencast coal mining operation to have taken place in the Black Country was at Ryders Hayes in Walsall which took place between 1999 and 2001. No new applications for extraction of coal (including “prior extraction” were submitted in the Black Country during the 2009/10 – 2011/12 monitoring years.

At the end of March 2012 there were no current planning applications or permissions for coalbed methane exploration or extraction in the Black Country, and no Petroleum Exploration and Development Licences (PEDLs) were in place (two licences EXL208 and EXL283 that used to cover parts of Walsall and Wolverhampton expired several years ago).⁶¹ There have also not been any planning applications involving the extraction of building stone in the Black Country in recent times, and no applications were submitted during the monitoring period 2009/10 – 2011/12.

Consequently, to date there have been no planning applications requiring assessment for compliance with BCCS Policy MIN4.

Policy M5: New Proposals for Mineral Development

Policy M5 provides general guidance on the content of mineral development applications, and criteria against which proposals will be assessed. All mineral development applications – whether for mineral infrastructure, quarries, stockpiles, quarries or restoration schemes – are expected to comply with the policy.

Table 16 below provides an overview of the mineral development applications received in the Black Country since April 2009, and the extent to which they are considered compliant with Policy MIN5. This shows that a total of 15 applications were submitted during the monitoring years 2009/10 – 2011/12, and that 12 had been determined by 31.03.12. All but one of the applications was in Walsall, the only exception being an application in Dudley.

Table 16: Mineral Development Applications in the Black Country 2009/10 - 2011/12

Authority	Applications Submitted	Applications Determined	EIA Screening/ Scoping Opinions	Conditions Discharged	Permissions Granted	Permissions Granted - Compliant with Policy MIN5
Dudley	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sandwell	0	0	0	0	0	0
Walsall	14	12	1	5	6	6
Wolverhampton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Black Country	15	12	1	5	6	6

Source: Black Country Authorities

⁶¹ The area covered by the old licences is shown on the BGS mineral resource map on the “Minerals UK” website. A map showing areas covered by current Onshore Licences and oil and gas fields is available on the DECC website.

Of the 12 determinations, 1 related to EIA Screening/ Scoping, 5 to discharge of conditions, and 6 were applications for development. The 6 applications for development were all approved.

Strictly speaking, mineral development applications determined before the BCCS was adopted in February 2011 need not have been compliant with the policy, as they would have been determined in accordance with the national policy guidance and UDP policy in place at the time. However, the applications received prior to February 2011 have been reviewed, and all were considered compliant with Policy MIN5.

Any application submitted since adoption of the BCCS should have included the information required by Policy MIN5 and should have been assessed against the policy criteria before being approved. To ensure that appropriate information is provided from now on, the Black Country Validation Checklist (September 2012) sets out the evidence required with a mineral development application (Item V37).

APPENDIX J – CHANGES TO MONITORING INDICATORS SINCE 2010/11

This table summarises the changes to the monitoring indicators since the last monitoring report was published, including changes that flow from the adoption of the Black Country Core Strategy (BCCS), and the removal of the requirement to monitor against the national Core Output Indicators. The original documents should be checked for the full definitions of each indicator and the related targets. The detailed definitions may vary between documents.

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME					
Adoption of local development documents setting out details of infrastructure to be provided or supported				Indicator for BCCS DEL1	<i>New indicator</i>
Adoption of Site Allocation Documents and Area Action Plans covering the whole of the Black Country as per each LA Local Development Scheme				Indicator for BCCS DEL2	<i>New indicator</i>
ENVIRONMENT					
Protection of Green Belt from inappropriate development.			ENV2	Saved	
Tree Planting			ENV18	Saved	
Protection of Sites of Nature Conservation Importance			ENV19	Replaced by BCCS ENV1	<i>New indicator (but see also former COI E2 below)</i>
Progress in relation to targets in the Biodiversity Action Plan for Birmingham and the Black Country	Former 8(i)				

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
Change in areas of biodiversity importance	E2				<i>Similar to BCCS ENV1 – see above</i>
Protection of Buildings of Architectural or Historic Interest			ENV27-31	Replaced by BCCS ENV2	
Preparation of character appraisals and management strategies for conservation areas					<i>This is not an indicator in the UDP or the BCCS</i>
Installation of renewable energy generating capacity	E3		Formerly ENV39	Replaced by BCCS ENV7	
Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency concerning either flood risk or water quality	E1			Indicator for BCCS ENV5	
Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with recommendations of historic environment advisor				Indicator for BCCS ENV2 and ENV4	<i>New Indicator</i>
Proportion of major planning permissions adequately addressing By Design, Manual for Streets and Code for Sustainable Homes/ BREEAM standards, as appropriate				Indicator for BCCS ENV3	<i>New Indicator</i>
Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with British Waterway's planning related advice				Indicator for BCCS ENV4	<i>New Indicator</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
Proportion of major planning permissions including appropriate Sustainable Drainage Systems				Indicator for BCCS ENV5	<i>New Indicator</i>
Proportion of planning permissions granted in accordance with air quality/ environmental protection advisors' recommendations				Indicator for BCCS ENV8	<i>New Indicator</i>
JOBS AND PROSPERITY					
Area of land developed for employment purposes			JP1	Saved. See also BCCS EMP1-EMP3	Also BCCS DEL2
Amount of employment land that is available	BD3			Indicator for BCCS EMP1-EMP4	Also BCCS DEL2
Floorspace developed for employment purposes	BD1				<i>No longer required?</i>
Proportion of employment development that takes place on brownfield sites	BD2		JP1	Saved. See also BCCS CSP1 and CSP2	
Protection of allocated new employment sites			JP1	Saved. See also BCCS EMP1	
Area of land that is developed or lost for employment purposes, by local authority and land quality type				Indicator for BCCS EMP2 and BCCS EMP3	
Planning obligations making provision for targeted recruitment or training				Indicator for BCCS EMP5	<i>New Indicator</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
STRENGTHENING OUR CENTRES					
Amount of development for town centre (A1, A2, B1(a) and D2) uses	BD4			Indicator for BCCS CEN1 and CEN2	
Proportion of development for town centre uses that take place in established centres			S1-S5	Saved. Also Indicator for BCCS CEN1 to CEN7	
Extent of vacant floorspace in centres			S1-S5	Saved	
HOUSING					
Housing Land Supply	H1			Indicator for BCCS HOU1 and HOU2	Data is also required by NPPF
Number of additional dwellings completed during year	H2(b)		6.3 and H1	Indicator for BCCS HOU1 and HOU2	Data is also required by Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012 BCCS requires breakdown for each regeneration corridor, strategic centre, free-standing employment site and sites outside the growth network

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
Additional dwellings completed over previous 5 year period	H2(a)				Regulation 34 requires the AMR to state the total number of dwellings completed since the relevant development plan document was adopted. For the BCCS, this is the period since April 2006 in respect of dwelling completions
Projected additional dwellings to 2026	H2(c)			Indicator for BCCS HOU1 and HOU2	
Managed delivery target (5 year target)	H2(d)			Indicator for BCCS HOU1 and HOU2	Data is also required by NPPF
Contribution of windfall sites to housing provision			6.3	Not saved	NPPF expects that sufficient specific sites are identified to provide five years worth of housing (plus 5 or 20% depending on previous delivery).
Provision of housing on previously developed sites	H3		6.3 and H1	Replaced by BCCS HOU1	Brownfield First is one of the Sustainability Principles of the BCCS and is one of the core planning principles set out in the NPPF. Regeneration of the Major Urban Area (which includes the built-up parts of the Black Country) is also an aim of the RSS

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
Provision of affordable housing	H5		H4	Replaced by BCCS HOU3	Data is also required by Regulation 34 of the Local Planning Regulations 2012
Additional pitches for gypsies and travellers	H4		Formerly H8	Replaced by BCCS HOU4	The national Planning Policy for Traveller Sites encourages local authorities to plan for sites
Building for life assessments	H6			Indicator for BCCS ENV3	
Density of new housing development			H9	Indicator for BCCS HOU2	
Types and sizes of new dwellings			H10	Indicator for BCCS HOU2, ENV2 and ENV3	
Vacancy rate in existing housing stock			H1	Saved	
TRANSPORT					
Use of bus services			T2	Saved, also BCCS TRAN1 and CEN8	
Use of rail services			T3	Saved, also BCCS TRAN1 and CEN8	
Volume of road traffic			T1 to T5	Saved, also BCCS TRAN1 and CEN8	
Cycle usage			T9	Saved, also BCCS TRAN4	
Car parking for new housing development			T13	Saved	

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
Core Output Indicator 3b – Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; hospital; primary school; secondary school; areas of employment; major retail centres.	Former 3b		T12 (but not a UDP Indicator)	Indicator for BCCS HOU2	
Development plan documents to identify and safeguard land to meet transport requirements				Indicator for BCCS TRAN1	<i>New Indicator</i>
Safeguarding existing and disused railway lines, and protection of sites with existing or potential rail access				Indicator for BCCS TRAN3	<i>New Indicator</i>
Provision of contributions in planning applications towards transport works and travel plans				Indicator for BCCS TRAN2	<i>New Indicator</i>
Reduction of long stay parking in strategic centres				Indicator for BCCS TRAN5	<i>New Indicator</i>
LEISURE AND COMMUNITY					
Protection of existing urban open spaces			LC1	Saved	
Provision of additional urban open spaces			LC1 and LC2	Saved, also BCCS ENV6	
Amount of accessible open space				Indicator for BCCS ENV6	

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
Amount of eligible open space managed to Green Flag Award standard (local output indicator)	Former 4c		LC1 (but not a UDP indicator)	Saved	
Length of new greenways constructed			LC5	Saved	
Loss of Education and Health Care capacity				Indicator for BCCS HOU5	
Loss of regionally significant visitor and cultural facilities				Indicator for BCCS EMP6	
WASTE					
Progress in relation to national, regional and local waste management indicators	N/A	WM1	Relevant UDP Policies (Strategic Policy Statement 10.4 and 10.6 and WM1 to WM4) now replaced by BCCS Spatial Objective 9 and Policies WM1 – WM5	Replaced by LOIs identified in BCCS which aim to address national objectives for waste	See new BCCS LOIs

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
Capacity of new waste management facilities	Former W1	WM1	Relevant UDP Policies (Policies WM1 - WM3) now replaced by BCCS Policies WM1 – WM5	Replaced by BCCS LOI WM1b, LOI WM2a, LOI WM3a, LOI WM3b	See BCCS LOI WM1b, LOI WM2a, LOI WM3a, LOI WM3b
Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed	Former W2	WM1	Relevant UDP Policies (Strategic Policy Statement 10.1, Policies WM1 and WM4) now replaced by BCCS Policies WM1 – WM5	Replaced by BCCS WM1a	See BCCS LOI WM1a
LOI WM1a – Diversion of waste from landfill – a) % LACW (local authority collected waste) diversion b) % C&I Waste diversion	N/A but partly relates to Former W2	WM1	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor BCCS waste diversion targets. Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS to reflect definitions currently used by Defra and more closely reflect the BCCS targets.</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
LOI WM1b - % of new waste capacity granted permission / implemented as specified in BCCS Policy WM1, Table 16 (tonnes per annum) by 2026.	N/A but partly relates to Former W1	WM1	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor delivery of BCCS waste capacity requirements. Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity.</i>
LOI WM1c - % of growth in tonnage of waste arising.	N/A	WM1	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor waste growth for comparison with BCCS waste projections.</i>
LOI WM2a - % protection* of capacity of existing/ proposed strategic waste management sites, by waste planning authority. *Definition of protection = no net loss of waste management capacity at strategic sites identified in the Core Strategy (includes existing sites subject to BCCS Policy WM2 and listed in Appendix 6, and proposals in Policy WM3, Table 17). Capacity may be maintained either through retention of facilities on their existing sites, or through relocation of capacity elsewhere within the Black Country.	N/A	WM2	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor the extent to which the waste management capacity available at "strategic sites" is being protected. Wording of footnote has been amended slightly from that in the BCCS for clarity.</i>
LOI WM2b - % of applications affecting existing waste management sites that comply with BCCS Policy WM2.	N/A	WM2	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor the extent to which applications affecting waste management facilities comply with BCCS guidance. This indicator is not included in the adopted BCCS.</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
LOI WM3a - % and capacity of strategic waste management infrastructure proposals in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 17 implemented by 2026, by authority.	N/A but partly relates to Former W1	WM3	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor delivery of BCCS waste infrastructure proposals. Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity.</i>
LOI WM3b - % and capacity of new waste management facilities contributing towards the residual requirements in BCCS Policy WM3, Table 18 implemented by 2026, by waste stream and by authority.	N/A but partly relates to Former W1	WM3	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor delivery of BCCS residual waste capacity requirements. Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity.</i>
LOI WM4 - % of waste management development applications approved that meet BCCS Policy WM4 locational requirements by waste planning authority.	N/A	WM4	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor the extent to which new waste management proposals comply with BCCS locational guidance. Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity.</i>
LOI WM5a - % of major planning applications granted which address BCCS Policy WM5 requirements (e.g. provision of supporting information on resource management).	N/A	WM5	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor the extent to which applications for "major" development comply with BCCS guidance on waste and resource management. Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity.</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
LOI WM5b – Number of fly-tipping incidents reported annually, and number/percentage of reported incidents annually involving Household Waste, Commercial Waste and Construction, Demolition and Excavation Waste, by authority.	N/A	WM5	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor the extent to which waste generated by Black Country households, businesses and new development is being managed responsibly. This indicator is not included in the adopted BCCS.</i>
MINERALS					
LOI MIN1a - % of non-mineral development proposals approved within the MSA shown on the BCCS Key Diagram (falling within the MIN1 policy threshold) which do not needlessly sterilise mineral resources.	N/A	MIN1	Relevant UDP Policy (Strategic Policy Statement 9.2 – 9.3 and Policy M1) now replaced by BCCS MIN1	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor effects of non-mineral development on mineral resources of potential local and national importance in line with BCCS policy and national policy (NPPF para 143). Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity.</i>
LOI MIN1b - Safeguarding of key mineral infrastructure sites identified on the BCCS Minerals Key Diagram.	N/A	MIN1	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor effects of non-mineral development on mineral infrastructure in line with BCCS policy national policy (NPPF para 143). This indicator is not included in the adopted BCCS.</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
LOI MIN2a - Supply of primary land won aggregates - sand and gravel sales and landbanks in the former West Midlands County.	Former M1	MIN2	Relevant UDP Policy (Strategic Policy Statement 9.9, M2 and M3) now replaced by BCCS MIN2.	Saved (with modifications)	Modified former COI, required to monitor implementation of BCCS and national policy (NPPF para 145) on primary aggregate supply. Wording refined to clarify what is being monitored (sand and gravel sales/ landbanks only, covering former West Midland County).
LOI MIN2b - Production of secondary/recycled aggregates – net change in number and capacity of fixed CD&EW recycling sites.	Former M2	MIN2, WM5	Relevant UDP policy (Strategic Policy Statement 9.4) now replaced by BCCS MIN2 and WM5	Saved (with modifications)	Modified former COI, required to monitor contribution of secondary and recycled aggregates in line with BCCS and national policy (NPPF paras 143 and 145). Wording modified to reflect what can be monitored in practice using the data sources available, and appropriate target set.
LOI MIN2c - % Permissions for non-mineral development in sand and gravel Areas of Search	N/A	MIN1, MIN2	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator to monitor the effects of non-mineral development proposals on current and future mineral working within the Areas of Search identified in the BCCS.</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
<p>LOI MIN3a</p> <p>% of Black Country brick and tile works with a stock of permitted reserves of Etruria Marl and Fireclay sufficient to provide a supply to 2026*</p> <p>% of Black Country brick and tile works with a stock of permitted reserves of Etruria Marl and Fireclay sufficient to provide a 25-year supply.*</p> <p>*Supply to include imported material where permitted/ available.</p>	N/A	MIN3	Relevant UDP Policy (Strategic Policy Statement 9.4) now replaced by BCCS MIN3	Saved (with modifications)	Modified former LOI, required to monitor brick clay supply requirements availability of permitted reserves of clay to local factories, and the extent to which BCCS and national policy targets for brick clay supply are being met (NPPF para 145). Indicator description has been expanded from that in the adopted BCCS to include NPPF requirement.
LOI MIN3b - % Permissions for non-mineral development in Etruria Marl and Fireclay Areas of Search	N/A	MIN1, MIN3	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator needed to monitor the effects of non-mineral development proposals on current and future mineral working within the Areas of Search identified in the BCCS.</i>
LOI MIN4 - % of applications for coal and fireclay working, coal bed methane exploration or extraction or natural building stone working which satisfy the requirements of BCCS Policy MIN4.	N/A	MIN4	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator needed to monitor the extent to which the BCCS policy is being implemented Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity</i>

Description of Indicator	Former National Core Output Indicator?	BCCS Indicator? BCCS Policy	UDP Indicator? "Saved" UDP Policy	Indicator to be Saved or Replaced?	Notes
% of applications for mineral related development satisfying the requirements and criteria in Policy MIN5.	N/A	MIN5	N/A	New indicator	<i>New indicator needed to monitor the extent to which the BCCS policy is being implemented. Wording of indicator has been amended slightly from that in the adopted BCCS for clarity</i>

APPENDIX K – SECTION 106 CONTRIBUTIONS SECURED SINCE 2004/5

	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Amount agreed in S106 contributions by type of development								
Residential	£499,122.56	£495,287.03	£1,125,439.62	£3,152,191.54	£1,419,271.10	£318,615.96	£1,344,648.80	£454,946.57
Retail	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£55,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£220,000.00	£20,823.00
Commercial (office)	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Other employment	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Mixed Use	£0.00	£21,900.00	£310,935.00	£221,299.14	£9,113.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Other	£0.00	£5,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£11,328.00	£7,828.00	£5,285.00	£21,334.00
Planning Obligations that the S106 funds were secured for								
Open space (capital including maintenance)	£216,075.56	£71,094.98	£277,243.35	£1,317,874.08	£679,633.40	£68,133.73	£119,649.00	£244,716.00
Education (capital)	£283,047.00	£426,092.05	£956,051.27	£1,504,037.20	£600,239.80	£243,982.23	£1,020,000.00	£109,207.19
Transport infrastructure	£0.00	£25,000.00	£0.00	£166,100.00	£0.00	£2,000.00	£320,000.00	£0.00
Other capital	£0.00	£0.00	£203,080.00	£430,479.40	£108,510.90	£0.00	£100,000.00	£46,884.60
Public Art	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£10,000.00	£11,328.00	£12,328.00	£10,285.00	£42,157.00
Miscellaneous revenue support	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00
Affordable housing								
Number of units secured through S106 (on or off site)	0	44	54	205	68	126	71	7
Financial contribution in lieu of provision	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£0.00	£40,000.00	£0.00	£0.00	£54,138.78

(Source: Walsall Council). Note - The table includes schemes which have gained planning permission and sets out the contributions that were sought at the time of completing the Section 106 Agreement. Some of these contributions may have been reduced or waived since the date these figures were originally produced. Schemes are divided by year based on the date the section 106 agreement was signed. This table does not indicate whether the money has yet been received or expended. The number of affordable units in the table reflects the number of units agreed within Section 106 Agreements and not the actual number delivered in the borough.

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